CBRE Group, Inc.

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

09/16/2025

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:
☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

CBRE ("CBRE", "Company") is the world's largest commercial real estate services and investments firm, with 2024 revenues of 35.8 billion. We have been included on the Fortune 500 since 2008, currently ranking #128. Our shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "CBRE." In 2024, CBRE provided services under the following brand names: "CBRE" (real estate advisory and outsourcing services); "Turner & Townsend Holdings Limited" (global project and program management); "CBRE Investment Management" (investment management); "Trammell Crow Company" (U.S. and European development); and "Telford Living" (European residential development). In 2024, we served clients through three business segments: Advisory Services, Global Workplace Solutions and Real Estate Investments, with fourth segment, called Corporate and other, which encompasses our platform and non-core investments. In January 2025, we updated our business segment structure. We combined our project management business with our Turner & Townsend subsidiary to establish a fourth business segment, Project Management. In addition, with CBRE's full ownership acquisition of Industrious, a premium provider of flexible workplace solutions, we created a new business segment, Building Operations & Experience (BOE), comprised of enterprise and local facilities management, property management and flexible workplace solutions. We will align our reporting with this new organizational structure in disclosures for 2025 data. With the structure updates, we have also have fully integrated Turner & Townsend Holdings Limited into this year's CDP disclosure. CBRE has more than 140,000 employees (including Turner & Townsend employees) and serves real

estate investor and occupier clients in more than 100 countries. CBRE has been recognized for its leadership, including: Named Fortune's "Most Admired Real Estate Company" for 15 consecutive years, including 2024, Voted the industry's top brand by the Lipsey Company for 24 consecutive years, Rated a World's Most Ethical Company by the Ethisphere Institute for 12 consecutive years, and BARRON's #11 Most Sustainable Company (U.S.) Please visit our website at www.cbre.com for more information.

(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.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 5 years

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

35767000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

(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:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US12504L1098

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CBRE

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

52990016II9MJ2OSWA10

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

617608104

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada

☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Botswana
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Uganda
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

☑ No, this is confidential data

(1.8.2) Comment

Geolocation data for all CBRE corporate offices is used to assess physical climate change risk and water stress. See page 36 of our 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report and page 29 of our Climate Transition Strategy for a summary of these assessments.

(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

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Identifying the unique value chains across CBRE's business segments and mapping key upstream (e.g., suppliers) and downstream (e.g., customers) activities was one of the first steps in our most recent Double Materiality Assessment initiated in 2024. Value chain activities were mapped through desktop research and stakeholder interviews and workshops. For each value chain, business leaders identified key activities, inputs, outputs, and dependencies for upstream, own operations and downstream business activities. CBRE primarily considered Tier 1 suppliers when assessing the environmental and social impact of upstream value chain activities, although we also included consideration of Tier 2+ suppliers in the value chain maps.

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

The short-term time horizon used for our climate-related risk and opportunity assessment is intended to assess near-term environmental dependencies and impacts, mitigate risks, and capitalize on opportunities. This time horizon aligns with CBRE's annual performance planning cycle.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

The medium-term time horizon used for our climate-related risk and opportunity assessment is intended to assess medium-term environmental dependencies and impacts, identify and develop mitigation plans for risks, and develop business plans to capitalize on opportunities. This time horizon overlaps with and extends beyond CBRE's strategic planning cycle.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

The long-term time horizon used for our climate-related risk and opportunity assessment aligns with CBRE's Net Zero by 2040 goal is intended to assess long-term environmental dependencies and impacts, identify and develop mitigation plans for risks, and develop business plans to capitalize on opportunities. This time horizon extends beyond CBRE's strategic planning.

(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

(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

(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:

☑ Full

(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

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Subsidence
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Heat stress
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2024, CBRE enhanced our approach to assessing climate-related risks and opportunities by expanding the involvement of business segment and functional leaders across the Company. We identified and assessed risks and opportunities for each business segment individually and aggregated results to determine global risks and opportunities for CBRE. For each risk or opportunity, we identified the part(s) of the value chain impacted, providing visibility across our supply chain, own operations and properties managed for clients, real estate investments and new developments. We also considered location-specificity as an indicator of the potential scale of impact, categorized by site, local, sub-national, national or not location-specific. All relevant risks and opportunities were then qualitatively assessed by each business segment, considering likelihood and business impact to determine an inherent rating. Business leaders also assessed the level of preparedness to manage risks and capitalize on opportunities to determine a residual rating. Physical risks were assessed using a third-party platform to determine the likelihood and potential business impact of acute and chronic physical hazards to CBRE office locations. Preparedness related to physical hazards was evaluated in collaboration with the Company's VP of Global Risk Management, Security & Resilience. CBRE's approach to managing climate-related risks is consistent with our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) approach to other top enterprise risks for the Company. Results of our climate-related risk and opportunity assessment are summarized and shared with the Executive Risk Committee for integration into the Company's process to identify, analyze and report on top risks. Business segment and corporate function leaders are responsible for developing and implementing action plans, which may include mitigation, transfer, acceptance or control of climate-related risks.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(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

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Desk-based research

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Water stress
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Water-related risks and opportunities are integrated into CBRE's annual global climate-related risk and opportunity assessment. Additionally, the Corporate Sustainability team conducts an annual water risk assessment for all corporate offices globally. We mapped our global water consumption for 2019-2024 using the 2024 World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to understand our current and future water risk for offices larger than 10,000 sq. ft. The model considers physical risks to water quantity and quality, as well as regulatory and reputational risks.

(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

In 2024, CBRE Group evaluated all assessed climate-related risks and opportunities for dependencies and impacts on nature. Our assessment applied select principles of the LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) defined by the Taskforce of Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) to understand the positive and negative impacts of our operations on nature and how our business activities rely on nature (e.g., raw materials or ecosystem services, such as water availability, clean air, and protection against hazards, such as floods, wildfires). We integrated this information into our climate-related risk and opportunity assessment, which evaluated all business segment value chains. We considered direct and indirect dependencies and impacts across our entire value chain, accounting for both our supply chain (upstream) and services delivered to clients (downstream).

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

CBRE has not identified priority locations due to the nature and size of our value chain and decentralized nature of procurement activities. In 2024, the Company had more than 124,000 Tier 1 suppliers (direct contracts with CBRE), over 70% of which is procurement on behalf of our clients for facilities, project and property management. CBRE has not yet identified priority locations in our upstream value chain as most of the Company's procurement spend is for other professional services (i.e. janitorial, electrical, and security) and procurement of goods and materials is generally further upstream through Tier 2+ suppliers.

(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:

☑ Direct operating costs

(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

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In 2024, we enhanced our approach to assessing climate-related risks and opportunities by expanding the involvement of business segment and functional leaders across the Company. We assessed risks and opportunities for each business segment individually and aggregated results to determine global risks and opportunities. CBRE considered both inherent and residual risks. Inherent risk represents the level of risk that exists before any actions are taken to reduce or mitigate it; residual risk represents the remaining level of risk that exists when considering actions CBRE has taken to reduce or mitigate potential impacts. CBRE assesses the substantive effect of climate-related risks and opportunities by evaluating: 1) The inherent ranking and 2) The current or anticipated financial or strategic impacts to the business or value chain. This process includes identifying all potential impacts associated with each risk and opportunity and evaluating the associated financial indicators. CBRE does not equate substantive risk with financial materiality in the context of this question, and considers all risks ranked as high to have a potential substantive effect.

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

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In 2024, we enhanced our approach to assessing climate-related risks and opportunities by expanding the involvement of business segment and functional leaders across the Company. We assessed risks and opportunities for each business segment individually and aggregated results to determine global risks and opportunities. CBRE assessed opportunity potential and opportunity preparedness. Opportunity potential is the potential scale of the opportunity and benefit it may provide to our business, considering likelihood and impact; opportunity preparedness is the anticipated realized benefit of the opportunity based on our level of preparedness. CBRE assesses the substantive effect of climate-related risks and opportunities by evaluating: 1) The inherent rating and 2) The current or anticipated financial or strategic impacts to the business or value chain. This process includes identifying all potential impacts associated with each risk and opportunity and evaluating the associated financial indicators. CBRE does not equate substantive opportunity with financial materiality in the context of this question, and considers all risks ranked as high to have a potential substantive effect.

Risks

(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:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In 2024, we enhanced our approach to assessing climate-related risks and opportunities to expand to direct involvement of business segment and functional leaders across the Company. We assessed risks and opportunities for each business segment individually and aggregated results to determine global risks and opportunities. CBRE assessed risks by considering inherent and residual risks. Inherent risk represents the level of risk that exists before any actions are taken to reduce or mitigate it; residual risk represents the remaining level of risk that exists when considering actions CBRE has taken to reduce or mitigate potential impacts. CBRE assesses the substantive effect of climate-related risks and opportunities by evaluating: 1) the inherent ranking and 2) the current or anticipated financial or strategic impacts to the business or value chain. This process includes identifying all potential impacts associated with each risk and opportunity and evaluating the associated financial indicators. CBRE does not equate substantive risk with financial materiality in the context of this question, and considers all risks ranked as high to have a potential substantive effect.

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.3) Please explain

CBRE has more than 630 offices globally (inclusive of Turner & Townsend and other subsidiaries) which are leased in urban and suburban areas of the world's largest cities. Water is provided by and discharged to a third-party, often municipal water treatment systems. As lessees, we are not accountable for the water infrastructure that could contribute to water pollutants in the building. Potential water pollutants originating from our offices have not been identified and classified.

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

Water

(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

CBRE evaluated water as part of our climate-related risks and opportunities assessment. CBRE assessed inherent and residual risks, considering likelihood, business impact and preparedness. Through this process, no water-related risks have been identified to have the potential to have a substantive effect on our direct operations or value chain.

(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

Market

☑ Other market risk, please specify :Mandates on and regulation of building energy performance

(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
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria

☑ Poland
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Belgium
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Morocco
☑ Romania
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Mandates on and regulation of building energy performance may result in operational changes across our clients' real estate portfolios and require investment to upskill our property and facilities management workforce, potentially having a substantive effect on the organization.

(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:

☑ Very 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

This risk is most significant under a 1.5 °C scenario, assuming decarbonization of the built environment accelerates at scale and requires our team members to adapt to new technologies and operating strategies. This risk is anticipated to increase in the long-term time horizon.

(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)

180000

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

360000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The anticipated financial effect in the medium-term was estimated utilizing employee training data as reported in CBRE's 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report (pg. 43). In 2024, CBRE invested nearly $28 million in employee training globally, of which $3.6 million (13%) consisted of topics related to sustainability. To approximate the anticipated financial effect, we assumed that upskilling our workforce to address new mandates on and regulation of building energy performance may require an incremental increase of 5% to10% in training costs. The minimum anticipated financial effect was calculated as 5% of $3.6 million ($180,000) and on the maximum anticipated financial effect was calculated as 10% of $3.6 million ($360,000).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Promotion of best practice and awareness in the value chain

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

270000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to manage this risk is the training cost to upskill employees to address new mandates on and regulation of building energy performance. We have estimated the cost of responding to the risk as the median cost of the minimum and maximum anticipated financial effect.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Response to risk: Supporting our employees so they can realize their potential remains a key priority in our ongoing efforts to attract, develop and retain top talent. We actively and consistently promote the learning programs and resources available to employees to enable skill development that maximizes performance in their current roles as well as prepares them for future roles. Training needed to ensure our teams are prepared to address new mandates on and regulation of building energy performance will be identified through our role-focused learning development programs for property and facilities management, including a combination of on-the-job learning, formal training and coaching.

(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:

☑ OPEX

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

360000

(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)

0

(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

Financial figures were calculated as the anticipated incremental training cost to upskill employees to address new mandates on and regulation of building energy performance. CBRE assumed a 10% incremental investment above the 2024 amount spent on sustainability training.

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

CBRE complies with all environmental laws and regulations and is committed to minimizing negative impacts our operations may have on the environment. In 2024, CBRE was not subject to any significant corporate fines or non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws or regulations, nor were we responsible for or party to any significant environmental pollution incidents.

(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, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(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?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

CBRE has evaluated water as part of our climate-related risks and opportunities assessment. CBRE considered opportunity potential and opportunity preparedness. Opportunity potential is the potential scale of the opportunity and benefit it may provide to our business considering likelihood and impact; opportunity preparedness is the anticipated realized benefit of the opportunity based on our level of preparedness. Through this process, no water-related opportunities were identified to have the potential to have a substantive effect on our direct operations or value chain.

(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

☑ Shift in consumer preferences

(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
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Tunisia
☑ Colombia
☑ Guernsey
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Turkey
☑ Uganda
☑ Algeria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Lebanon
☑ Morocco
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China

☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ Democratic People's Republic of Korea
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The opportunity "Increasing client demand for real estate portfolio decarbonization planning may increase revenue from related sustainability service offerings" was determined to have a high inherent opportunity ranking in our 2024 climate-related risk and opportunity assessment. In the Americas region (U.S., Canada and Latin America), 57% of CBRE clients have a net zero target. In addition, evolving regulations, climate-related risks and stakeholder expectations create additional opportunities to support our clients. Over the past two years, CBRE has strategically aligned our sustainability services to the areas of greatest opportunity: strategic blueprint, resource optimization, decarbonization at scale and sustainability data insights. We've organized our teams internally to develop scalable, cost-effective service offerings that create value, drive near- and long-term cost savings and deliver efficiencies across our clients' real estate portfolios. CBRE also establishes strategic partnerships to deliver best-in-class results for our clients, making investments to advance sustainability performance and accelerate decarbonization of the commercial real estate industry.

(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
☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(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:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

In 2024, our Global Workplace Solutions and Advisory Services business segments provided $198 million of energy and sustainability-related services and consulting for about 30,600 buildings under management, representing over 1.2 billion square feet, using a harmonized approach for how we account for sustainability revenue across service lines and geographies.

(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

The anticipated effect of the opportunity is increased revenue through additional demand for energy and sustainability-related services.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

198000000

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

207900000

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

21780000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Financial figures were calculated as the anticipated incremental revenue from an additional 5% to 10% demand for energy and sustainability-related services. The minimum anticipated financial effect was calculated as 5% of $198 million ($9.9 million), increasing sustainability-related revenue to about $208 million. The maximum anticipated financial effect was calculated as 10% of $198 million ($19.8 million), increasing sustainability-related revenue to about $218 million.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

21000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

To capitalize on the opportunity of increased decarbonization planning, CBRE has invested in the hiring of energy and sustainability professionals to expand our capacity to deliver services. As reported in our 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report (pg. 129), the number of Energy & Sustainability professionals globally increased from 637 in 2023 to 933 in 2024, representing an additional 296 employees. Assuming these professionals earn an average of CBRE's reported median salary of $70,862 (pg. 93), this represents an estimated investment of nearly $21 million, not including benefits.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Response to opportunity: In addition to investing in new sustainability talent, the opportunity to deliver scalable decarbonization solutions to our clients through strategic acquisitions and partnerships continues to shape our business strategy. For example, our acquisition of NRG Energy's renewable advisory group in 2024 enhanced CBRE's capabilities to advise and broker renewable energy transactions for clients. Other strategic investments and partnerships, such as with Deepki, Redaptive and Johnson Controls, enable CBRE to offer clients integrated solutions directly connected to climate-related opportunities.

(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)

198000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Calculation of the financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue was based on 2024 realized revenue generated from energy and sustainability services as a proportion of 2024 CBRE total net revenue. The calculated percentage equates to approximately 0.55%.

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

☑ 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 policy includes our Director Nomination Criteria on page 2 of our Corporate Governance Guidelines which states the following: The Board is committed to actively seeking highly qualified women and underrepresented candidates for election to the Board. Accordingly, when evaluating candidates for nomination as new directors, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will consider (and will ask any search firm that it engages to provide) a set of candidates that includes both underrepresented people of color and different genders.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Water use in commercial buildings is relatively low compared with other sectors. While CBRE recognizes the responsibility to conserve and protect water resources given increasing concerns about water availability and quality, water has not been identified as a material risk or opportunity and therefore has not been elevated to our board for oversight.

(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

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ 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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Global Environmental Sustainability Policy

(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 the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board of Directors has direct oversight of environmental sustainability, social and governance issues, including climate-related risks and opportunities. This is managed by the full Board and not delegated to a committee because the Board believes that these matters are integral to the Company's future success. The Board engages with CBRE's Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Global Risk Management, and Corporate Sustainability functions to steer climate, sustainability and other strategies.

(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

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Water use in commercial buildings is relatively low compared with other sectors. While CBRE recognizes the responsibility to conserve and protect water resources given increasing concerns about water availability and quality, water was not identified as a material issue in the double materiality assessment completed in 2024 and therefore has not been assigned management level responsibility.

(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 Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(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:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chair & CEO retains responsibility for climate-related risks and opportunities, including areas identified within our Climate Transition Strategy. To assess and manage risks, the CEO works directly with our Chief Legal and Administrative Officer and Corporate Secretary (CLAO), who oversees the ERM function. Reporting to the CLAO is our Chief Risk, Ethics and Compliance Officer (CRECO) who manages our Executive Risk Committee (ERC) and Global Risk Management team. The

ERC is comprised of senior leaders representing the Company's business segments, corporate functions, and geographic regions and meets quarterly. The ERC identified environmental sustainability – including climate-related matters – as a risk and opportunity.

(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

(4.5.3) Please explain

Compensation (including merit increases and bonuses) for leaders of select corporate functions and business segments includes consideration for management of climate-related issues, such as decarbonization and sustainability service line growth, management of climate risk, and development and implementation of strategies to deliver progress toward our commitment to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2040.

Water

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

Select from:

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

(4.5.3) Please explain

Water use in commercial buildings is relatively low compared with other sectors. While CBRE recognizes the responsibility to conserve and protect water resources given increasing concerns about water availability and quality, water was not identified as a material issue in the double materiality assessment completed in 2024 and therefore is not a consideration for C-suite and board-level monetary incentives.

(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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Promotion

☑ Salary increase

☑ 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

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

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

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with customers 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

CBRE's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) has direct responsibility for both our client sustainability solutions and corporate sustainability strategy. Our CSO leads CBRE's global sustainability service offering and oversees implementation of our Climate Transition Strategy, as well as voluntary and regulatory climate change reporting including corporate GHG emissions. Progress toward defined sustainability service offerings and delivering actions within CBRE's Climate Transition Strategy are considerations in our CSO's performance objectives and influence both annual merit increases, bonus payout and shares-based compensation.

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

This incentive directly supports sustainability service offering business growth and CBRE's ability to influence energy use, resource use, and energy procurement strategies in the properties we manage for clients. It also directly supports implementation of our Climate Transition Strategy, which encompasses our science-based targets (SBTs) and strategic initiatives for renewable energy and fleet electrification.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Promotion

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with customers 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

CBRE provided energy and sustainability-related services and consulting for nearly 30,600 buildings under management. The environmental and sustainability managers' performance objectives include consideration for the quality and impact of services provided, influencing annual merit increases and bonus payout, where eligible.

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

This incentive directly supports sustainability service offering business growth and CBRE's ability to influence energy use, resource use, and energy procurement strategies in the properties we manage for clients. It is directly related to our near-term target of 55% emissions reduction per square foot in buildings managed for clients by 2030 from our 2019 baseline.

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

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

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

CBRE's Global Environmental Sustainability Policy applies to all wholly owned CBRE subsidiaries and business segments globally.

(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 take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ 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

Global 06.21 Environmental Sustainability.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

CBRE's Global Environmental Sustainability Policy applies to all wholly owned CBRE subsidiaries and business segments globally.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Water-specific commitments
☑ Other water-related commitment, please specify :Commitment to water efficiency through a resource conservation and management system.

(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

Global 06.21 Environmental Sustainability.pdf

(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

☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ The Climate Pledge

☑ UN Global Compact

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

CBRE supports, endorses and/or engages in a number of external initiatives to advance decarbonization in the building sector, such as: (1) joining the UN Global Compact in 2007; (2) announcing initial 2035 targets validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2020 and updating our science-based targets to align with the Corporate Net Zero Standard, including setting near-term 2030 goals in 2024; (3) and signing the Climate Pledge in 2021. A more detailed list of the organizations that we are members or support is available on page 18 of our 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report. CBRE and Turner & Townsend are participants in the Race to Zero Campaign.

(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 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:

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

(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

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

CBRE discloses information through the California Automated Lobbyist and Campaign Contribution and Expenditure Search System (CAL-ACCESS), providing the public with insight into California's campaign disclosure and lobbying financial activity, providing financial information supplied by state candidates, donors, lobbyists, lobbyist employers, and others. CBRE reports under Filer IDs 1394227, 1469401, and 1334485.

(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

CBRE is a member of many industry associations, trade organizations and non-governmental coalitions, including some focused on sustainability and climate change issues connected to our sector, such as energy efficiency, electrification and renewable energy. CBRE prioritizes participation in organizations that advance real estate and building sector industry-specific issues and aligns our engagement in trade associations and our limited lobbying efforts to focus on issues such as real estate brokerage licensing and disclosure, employment practices, taxation, valuation professional standards, facility safety rules and indoor signage requirements. CBRE also values engagement with entities to support our communities and professional development for employees in line with our Company's values of respect,

integrity, service and excellence. We encourage our employees serving in leadership roles or committees within these organizations to consistently represent CBRE's positions on sustainability and climate change as reflected in our public sustainability reporting.

(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

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Business Roundtable

(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:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence 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

Business Roundtable is an association of more than 200 chief executive officers (CEOs) of America's leading companies, representing every sector of the U.S. economy. It is made up of and serves a broad constituency, and as such, reflects diverse perspectives. CBRE has not conducted a comprehensive review of all of Business Roundtable public statements, publications, and communications. Rather, we have reviewed Business Roundtable's major climate change priorities and policy perspectives and consider these to be broadly consistent with our climate change goals and position. Business Roundtable has published a set of policy perspectives on its website including clear goals and principles to address climate change: "Business Roundtable member companies are reducing their emissions through technological innovation because it is good for business, the environment and public health. Business Roundtable believes this effort should be driven by the private sector with public sector support." CBRE is also a signatory of the Business Roundtable's Statement on the Purpose of a Corporation (2019).

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

300000

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

Funding is associated with our corporate membership and related benefits; funding is not targeted at specific initiatives.

(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 not aligned

(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

☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(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

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Scaling a Low Carbon Future section (Pages 20-52)

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

cbre-2024-corporate-responsibility-report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report provides an overview of the economic, environmental and social impacts of CBRE's global business activities. Except where noted, the information covered in this report highlights our corporate responsibility initiatives in fiscal year 2024 (January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024). When available and significant, updates through early 2025 are included. The Corporate Responsibility Report is published annually. The 2025 Report is anticipated to be published mid-2026.

Row 2

(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

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

TCFD Disclosures (Pages 20-36)

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

climate-transition-strategy.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

CBRE's Climate Transition Strategy supplements information included in our annual Corporate Responsibility report, providing further insight into the pathways and strategic actions to deliver progress toward our Net Zero GHG emissions by 2040 target. The Climate Transition Strategy, first published in December 2024 and updated in May 2025, incorporates content about management of climate-related risks and opportunities previously reported in the TCFD Disclosure included in the appendix of our annual Corporate Responsibility report. CBRE intends to update the data presented in our Climate Transition Strategy annually to clearly communicate to our stakeholders. Additional updates will be made at least every three years to ensure alignment with global standards and climate-related reporting frameworks.

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

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(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

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Increased policies placing price on carbon and GHG emissions (e.g., carbon tax) may increase operating costs of real estate investments and rent for corporate office space.

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Decarbonization and low-carbon technologies driving increased costs of development, raw materials, workforce upskilling and alternatives for fleet vehicles.

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Recognizing that business impacts from climate-related risks and opportunities are dynamic and uncertain, we use scenario analysis to understand the range of potential effects on our operations and services provided to clients. The potential impact of climate-related risks and opportunities will manifest differently across alternative climate scenarios, compounded by other social and geopolitical factors. To understand the range of potential impacts and inform our Transition Strategy, we assess risks and opportunities across three climate scenarios with considerations for the real estate industry, time horizon and potential impact. For each scenario, the time horizon was indicated as short (S), medium (M) and long (L) term, consistent with our global risk management approach, and potential impact was qualitatively assessed as negligible (1), low (2), medium (3), and high (4). The 2024 scenario analysis included transition risk resulting from the transition to a low-carbon economy, including both mitigation and adaptation considerations; and physical risk resulting from climate change that is acute (such as a severe storm or flood) or chronic (such as longer-term shifts in climate patterns). For the International Energy Agency (IEA) Net Zero Emissions (NZE) 1.5 °C scenario, potential impact to CBRE operations and business was evaluated with considerations specific to the real estate industry. Key assumptions for the low-carbon transformation scenario with specific consideration for the buildings sector include widespread investment in building retrofits to improve operating energy efficiency, accelerated climate-tech innovation including electrification and scalable low-carbon building materials, easily accessible and cost-effective renewable energy with growing emphasis on distributed and building-scale renewable resources, transition away from fossil fuel use in the built environment, and public policy that enables decarbonization by removing implementation barriers and increasing financial incentives as a cornerstone to accelerate emissions reductions. In our advisory capacity with clients, we assess existing and emerging technologies, market conditions, local and global policy implications and leverage private and public data to help accelerate decarbonization across our clients' portfolios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The low-carbon transformation scenario represents a less than 1.5 °C scenario informed by the IEA NZE by 2050 Scenario and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) sustainable pathway (SSP1) storyline. This aligns with the International Financial Reporting Standard Foundation's (IFRS) International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) S2 Climate-related Disclosure's guidance to consider different climate-related scenarios, including a 2 °C or lower scenario, as well as CSRD, which requires considering at least one transition climate scenario in line with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C. Examining a 1.5 °C aligned transition scenario is also in line with The Paris Agreement's goal of holding "the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels" and pursue efforts "to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels."

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(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

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Water risks were identified and included as part of the 2024 climate-related risk and opportunity scenario analysis. Recognizing that business impacts from climate-related risks and opportunities are dynamic and uncertain, we use scenario analysis to understand the range of potential effects on our operations and services provided to clients. The potential impact of climate-related risks and opportunities will manifest differently across alternative climate scenarios, compounded by other social and geopolitical factors. To understand the range of potential impacts and inform our Transition Strategy, we assess risks and opportunities across three climate scenarios, with considerations for the real estate industry, time horizon and potential impact. For each scenario, time horizon was indicated as short (S), medium (M) and long (L) term, consistent with our global risk management approach, and potential impact was qualitatively assessed as negligible (1), low (2), medium (3), and high (4). The 2024 scenario analysis included transition risk resulting from the transition to a low-carbon economy, including both mitigation and adaptation considerations; and physical risk resulting from climate change that is acute (such as a severe storm or flood) or chronic (such as longer-term shifts in climate patterns). For the IEA NZE 1.5 °C scenario, potential impact to CBRE operations and business was evaluated with considerations specific to the real estate industry. Key assumptions for the low-carbon transformation scenario with specific consideration for the buildings sector include widespread investment in building retrofits to improve operating energy efficiency, accelerated climate-tech innovation including electrification and scalable low-carbon building materials, easily accessible and cost-effective renewable energy with growing emphasis on distributed and building-scale renewable resources, transition away from fossil fuel use in the built environment, and public policy that enables decarbonization by removing implementation barriers and increasing financial incentives as a cornerstone to accelerate emissions reductions. In our advisory capacity with clients, we assess existing and emerging technologies, market conditions, local and global policy implications and leverage private and public data to help accelerate decarbonization across our clients' portfolios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The low-carbon transformation scenario represents a less than 1.5 °C scenario informed by the IEA NZE by 2050 Scenario and SSP1 storyline. This aligns with IFRS ISSB S2 Climate-related Disclosure's guidance to consider different climate-related scenarios, including a 2 °C or lower scenario, as well as CSRD, which requires considering at least one transition climate scenario in line with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C. Examining a 1.5 °C transition scenario is also in line with The Paris Agreement's goal of holding "the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels" and pursue efforts "to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels."

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:

☑ 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

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Other stakeholder and customer demands driving forces, please specify :Increasing client expectations for sustainability performance and supply chain decarbonization may be at odds with low-cost pressure for new development and low-cost delivery model, respectively.

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)

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Decarbonization and low-carbon technologies driving increased costs of development, raw materials, workforce upskilling and alternatives for fleet vehicles.

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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impact to CBRE operations and business was evaluated with considerations specific to the real estate industry. Key assumptions for this pathway, labeled as isolated improvement, included steady investment in building retrofits to improve operating efficiency, delayed climate-tech innovation with regionalized emphasis on electrification and a slowly growing supply of low-carbon building materials, gradual transition to renewable energy with continued emphasis on utility-scale resources, lingering use of fossil fuels in the built environment, and inconsistent decarbonization public policy that varies by jurisdiction.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 4.5 scenario for isolated improvement represents a moderate scenario (less than 3 °C) informed by the RCP 4.5 scenario and SSP3 regional rivalry storyline. RCP 4.5 is consistent with global warming of 2.4 °C by 2100 (a range of 1.7-3.2 °C) and represents a future with decreasing GHG emissions after mid-century and lesser physical impacts. This scenario was selected to represent a higher emissions scenario than NZE 2050, but not the same level of emissions as a business as usual (BAU) like RCP 8.5, the third scenario we considered.

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
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation
☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Decarbonization and low-carbon technologies driving increased costs of development, raw materials, workforce upskilling and alternatives for fleet vehicles.

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario for BAU represents a greater than 3 °C scenario informed by the RCP 8.5 scenario and SSP5 fossil fuel development storyline. This scenario represents a higher GHG emissions future with increasing GHG emissions through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change and is consistent global warming of about 4 °C by 2100 (a range of 3.2-5.4 °C) and was selected to represent a high-emissions pathway for comparison during scenario analysis.

Water

(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:

☑ 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

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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Water

(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

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario for BAU represents a greater than 3 °C scenario informed by the RCP 8.5 scenario and SSP5 fossil fuel development storyline. This scenario represents a higher GHG emissions future with increasing GHG emissions through 2100 and greater physical impacts from climate change and is consistent global warming of about 4 °C by 2100 (a range of 3.2-5.4 °C) and was selected to represent a high-emissions pathway for comparison during TCFD analysis.

(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

CBRE recognizes the complexity and severity of potential climate change impacts on the commercial real estate industry and that business impacts from climate-related risks and opportunities are dynamic and uncertain. We use scenario analysis to understand the range of potential effects on our operations and services provided to clients. The potential impact of climate-related risks and opportunities will manifest differently across alternative climate scenarios, compounded by other social and geopolitical factors. CBRE integrated insights from the scenario analysis into the Company's assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities. The qualitative impact of each risk and opportunity is assessed across each of the three scenarios and top risks are then managed similarly to all other business risks and opportunities. Business segment and corporate function leaders connected to the climate-related risks and opportunities are responsible for minimizing risks and capitalizing on opportunities. Business segment and corporate function leaders oversee the development and implementation of strategies to effectively mitigate climate-related risks to an accepted residual level. For example, to mitigate policy and legal transition risks for our corporate operations and client accounts, CBRE improved our global ESG reporting governance by engaging with executive leaders to establish a cross-functional team that oversees the strategic direction and investments in climate-related regulatory reporting, Business segment leadership, under the strategic direction of our CSO, are responsible for expanding our capability and capacity to deliver industry-leading decarbonization services across all market sectors and geographies. In addition, to capitalize on climate resilience and adaptation business opportunities, CBRE expanded capabilities to provide comprehensive climate risk data for property investors and occupiers to accelerate their sustainability planning. CBRE's sustainability specialists integrate climate risk data platform analysis with additional insights to translate climate risk scenarios and hazards into easy-to-understand information that helps clients evaluate locations and pinpoint potential threats from climate risks.

Water

(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

(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

Water risks were identified and included as part of the 2024 climate-related risk and opportunity scenario analysis. CBRE recognizes the complexity and severity of potential climate change impacts on the commercial real estate industry and that business impacts from climate-related risks and opportunities are dynamic and uncertain. We use scenario analysis to understand the range of potential effects on our operations and services provided to clients. The potential impact of climate-related risks and opportunities will manifest differently across alternative climate scenarios, compounded by other social and geopolitical factors. CBRE integrated insights from the scenario analysis into the Company's assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities. The qualitative impact of each risk and opportunity is assessed across each of the three scenarios and top risks are then managed similarly to all other business risks and opportunities. Business segment and corporate function leaders connected to the climate-related risks and opportunities are responsible for minimizing risks and capitalizing on opportunities. Business segment and corporate function leaders oversee the development and implementation of strategies to effectively mitigate climate-related risks to an accepted residual level. For example, to mitigate policy and legal transition risks for our corporate operations and client accounts, CBRE improved our global ESG reporting governance by engaging with executive leaders to establish a cross-functional team that oversees the strategic direction and investments in climate-related regulatory reporting, Business segment leadership, under the strategic direction of our CSO, are responsible for expanding our capability and capacity to deliver industry-leading decarbonization services across all market sectors and geographies. In addition, to capitalize on climate resilience and adaptation business opportunities, CBRE expanded capabilities to provide comprehensive climate risk data for property investors and occupiers to accelerate their sustainability planning. CBRE's sustainability specialists integrate climate risk data platform analysis with additional insights to translate climate risk scenarios and hazards into easy-to-understand information that helps clients evaluate locations and pinpoint potential threats from climate risks.

(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

As the world's largest commercial real estate services and investment firm (based on 2024 revenue), CBRE serves a diverse range of clients in more than 100 countries. Moving away from fossil fuels is incorporated into our transition plan, however, we do not have direct control over building investments across the nearly 8 billion square feet of property we manage for clients which comprise about 60% of our emissions. With an estimated 45% of end-use energy in U.S. commercial real estate coming from fossil fuels according to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, for example, we can play a critical role in decreasing fossil fuel use by helping our clients transition to carbon-free energy and electrified building equipment. Our goal to reach Net Zero emissions includes the energy used in buildings we manage for clients, and we will leverage our role as a strategic advisor to influence this transition.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

CBRE meets regularly with shareholders to provide updates on sustainability strategies and initiatives, including our Climate Transition Strategy. The Company's CSO and Senior Vice President of Corporate Sustainability join these meetings with our Investor Relations team to provide an overview of our strategy, answer questions, and listen to shareholder feedback. Specific topics related to our climate transition plan are often addressed during quarterly earnings calls and meetings. CBRE also shares updates on sustainability as part of our annual shareholder meeting, as noted in our most recent proxy statement.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

Key assumptions and dependencies for CBRE's decarbonization pathways include: Maximize resource efficiency CBRE assumes that building owners will make substantial investments in energy efficiency in the buildings where CBRE's offices are located and our clients will continue to rely on CBRE energy and sustainability solutions to pursue deep retrofits of their real estate portfolios. Increase renewable energy Renewable energy is key to reducing GHG emissions in the electricity sector, one of the largest sources of emissions. Given our relatively low and distributed electricity demand, CBRE must have access to credible market-based procurement options to realize the benefits of renewable energy. Potential future requirements mandating hourly matching would make renewable energy procurement impractical for small- to mid-size consumers, particularly companies like CBRE that operate in multi-tenant leased buildings. Electrify operations Our initiative to transition 100% of our fleet to EVs by the end of 2035 assumes global adoption of EVs and expansion of charging infrastructure. The global EV transition is dependent on a continually improving economic profile of EV ownership, realized through cost efficiencies as EV production increases. CBRE also assumes the buildings sector will eventually transition to fully electrified heating and cooling systems. This will enable the transition away from fossil fuel-based buildings through turnover in our leases. Decarbonize supply chain CBRE has over 124,000 Tier 1 suppliers that contribute to upstream emissions through the products and services we buy to manage our business and serve our clients. We are dependent on our suppliers to actively engage in GHG reporting and decarbonization actions to reduce the carbon intensity of their goods and services. CBRE assumes the pace of supply chain decarbonization will vary by geography and market sector, as well as type of supplier (i.e. large or small- and medium-size enterprises)

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

Our Climate Transition Strategy describes progress toward our GHG emission reduction targets. Since 2019, our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions have decreased 31%, primarily driven by optimization of our corporate office portfolio and increased renewable energy procurement. Our progress puts us on track to achieve our Scope 1 and 2 absolute reduction near-term target ahead of 2030. Between 2019 and 2024, electricity use in our offices decreased by about 11.5% while natural gas use increased by less than 1%. During the same time, CBRE increased renewable energy power as we work to procure 100% renewable energy for our corporate operations by the end of 2025. As of 2024, CBRE purchased renewable energy to cover about 57% of our electricity use globally, more than double the renewable energy purchased in 2023. We've secured renewable energy for just over 260 offices, representing about 60% of our occupied space on a square foot basis. Fleet vehicle fuel consumption decreased between 2019 and 2024, reducing emissions 24%, primarily due to improved fuel efficiency and an increase in EVs in operation to over 880 globally. CBRE defines Scope 3.11 Use of Sold Products (UoSP) as the in-use operational emissions of buildings we manage for clients that are impacted by the energy and sustainability services delivered across our Facilities Management and Property Management lines of business. We have continued to demonstrate that we can grow our business while working toward Net Zero. Since 2019, GHG emissions in buildings managed for clients decreased by 26% per square foot and absolute emissions decreased by 30%. Tracking the intensity of emissions enables us to see progress as our client portfolio evolves with new and completed contracts. We attribute this reduction to a combination of factors, including the positive impact of our property and facilities management services to make operations more efficient and our clients' investment in building upgrades and renewable energy. Continued progress to reduce emissions per square foot across the portfolio of buildings we manage for clients requires collective action among multiple stakeholders.

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

climate-transition-strategy.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

(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

(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

Our scope and scale as the world's largest manager of commercial real estate, overseeing nearly 8 billion square feet, positions CBRE to drive progress in our operations, for our clients and throughout the built environment globally. In 2024, CBRE grew our capabilities with nearly 1,000 energy and sustainability professionals worldwide supporting our clients in decarbonizing the built environment. CBRE's vision is to simplify this complexity to accelerate value creation through our solutions, enabling our clients to achieve both their financial and sustainability goals. Our approach includes three pillars: strategic blueprint, resource optimization and decarbonization at scale – all underpinned by data-driven insights. Services provided include: Sustainability Planning and Goal Setting; Climate Risk & Resilience Analysis; Green Leasing Strategy and Implementation; Regulatory Mandates and Incentives; Sustainability Due Diligence; GHG Emissions Disclosure and Target Setting; Net Zero Program Management; Net Zero GHG Emissions Roadmap; Audits, Assessments and Certifications; Energy Efficiency; Zero Waste and Circular Economy; Water Conservation; Efficiency-as-a-Service; Renewable Energy Solutions (on- and off-site); Building Electrification; Sustainable Project Standards; EV Charging Solutions; Net Zero Supply Chain; Data Intelligence; Data Governance; and Utility Bill Pay. In 2024, revenue from energy and sustainability services totaled more than $198 million across our operations globally and about 30,600 buildings under management, representing over 1.2 billion square feet, using a harmonized approach for how we account for sustainability revenue across service lines and geographies.

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

CBRE's supply chain encompasses both risks and opportunities for reducing carbon emissions. We have over 124,000 Tier 1 suppliers (direct contracts or contracts negotiated by CBRE) that contributed to upstream emissions through the products and services we buy to manage our business and serve our clients. CBRE's global

scale and more than $31.4 billion in spend through principal and agent procurement provides an opportunity to influence change across our supply chain, accelerate the delivery of low carbon services to our clients, and drive economic growth and innovation in communities. CBRE uses a hybrid calculation method for supply chain GHG emissions. This method incorporates spend- and activity-based emissions factors published by Exiobase, a consortium of research Institutes, and supplier-specific emissions intensity factors for primary supplier data. Supplier primary data is obtained through CBRE's supplier decarbonization program. In 2024, we analyzed 459 supplier-specific emissions intensity factors, 167 of which passed rigorous data quality checks to be integrated in our emissions calculation methodology. This is an increase from 59 supplier-specific emissions intensity factors used the prior year. As part of CBRE's Climate Transition Strategy, we are driving progress through key actions in the Procurement pathway: 1) Build capability with suppliers to share reliable primary GHG emissions data to improve accuracy of reporting and inform decision-making 2) Strength sustainable supplier requirements to emphasize GHG emissions report, targets and transition planning 3) Develop sustainable sourcing guidelines for high-volume or high-impact procurement categories. Since 2019, CBRE has used EcoVadis to measure the sustainability performance of our preferred and key suppliers. In 2024, around $6.2 billion of our $31.4 billion spend with suppliers was rated Bronze or higher on EcoVadis. In addition, CBRE conducts supplier screening on environmental, social, and governance criteria, including labor relations, code of conduct, bribery and corruption, environmental programs and policies, energy and climate, health and safety, and environmental regulatory compliance. We encourage sustainable and diverse sourcing by ensuring buyers have convenient access to products and services from suppliers that have completed our extensive supplier screening. In 2024, CBRE screened 50,279 suppliers globally.

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

As a professional services firm, CBRE interprets investment in R&D as our strategic partnerships that accelerate building sector decarbonization. CBRE makes investments in internal R&D, third party partnerships and strategy acquisitions to advance sustainability performance for our clients and our industry. The primary goal of our R&D is to accelerate progress on sustainability and carbon reduction by simplifying the complexity of addressing climate-related challenges for our clients. An internal investment example includes the restructuring of our overall sustainability solutions teams across geographies and business segments, bringing disparate teams together under new global leadership to accelerate impact for clients globally. The creation of several new executive roles required additional investment by the Company. In May 2023, CBRE announced that its Property Management business invested in a global strategic partner, Deepki. The investment and partnership brings Deepki Ready, one of the world's most extensive landlord-focused real estate sustainability data-intelligence platforms, to the commercial properties CBRE

manages for investors around the world. CBRE also invested in energy services firm Redaptive, Inc. Redaptive provides integrated energy efficiency solutions and energy financing for building owners and occupiers. This partnership and investment enables customers to accelerate pursuit of decarbonization projects through creative financing solutions. CBRE and Redaptive have partnered to fund more than 240 million for over 1,500 client projects since 2018. The innovative model enabled by our investment accelerates rooftop HVAC unit replacements, HVAC controls, building management systems (BMS) controls, smart irrigation systems, lighting, and more. In 2024, CBRE partnered with Johnson Controls in Continental Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific to expand access to turnkey efficiency upgrades and retrofit opportunities that do not require a capital outlay. CBRE and Johnson Controls are simplifying the complexity of sustainability programs across clients' commercial real estate assets by combining scoping, development, funding, execution and performance monitoring into one program. Financing for sustainability and energy efficiency projects is available from Johnson Controls for CBRE-led projects in markets in Continental Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, augmenting and supporting existing CBRE capabilities. Other examples of investment include Fifth Wall's Climate Technology Fund to enable the next generation of sustainability in commercial real estate. The fund will invest in technologies that support the decarbonization of the commercial real estate industry, as well as adjacent sectors, such as energy and manufacturing. CBRE is also a philanthropic supporter of Third Derivative, a Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) initiative whose mission is to accelerate the rate of climate innovation.

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

Climate-related issues affect our business capabilities, strategy and financial planning to drive progress toward our Net Zero by 2040 commitment; shape the services that we deliver to our clients to drive growth; and inform our approach to managing the transition and physical risks to our business activities. CBRE embeds management of climate-related risks and opportunities into existing business processes, including annual planning and budgeting. Based on the results of our annual climate risk and opportunity assessment, business segment and corporate function leaders are responsible for securing the necessary resources to develop, implement and monitor the effectiveness of strategies to minimize risks and capitalize on opportunities. Investments in climate-related initiatives are considered against other business priorities based on business case justification assessed through CAPEX and financial planning processes. CBRE anticipates greater potential for operational impacts which will influence our strategy and financial planning as the physical impacts of climate change become more severe. This includes impacts on our corporate offices, as well as indirect impacts for the thousands of property and facilities management employees working at client locations daily. CBRE's Global Risk and Crisis Management team oversees implementation of several programs to ensure operational resilience, providing tools and resources to prepare for,

respond to and recover from potential business disruptions, including events related to the physical impacts of climate change. While these programs increase overhead expenses, they also reduce risk and avoid potential costs.

(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
- ☑ Direct costs
- ☑ Access to capital
- ☑ 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: In 2024, CBRE provided energy and sustainability-related services and consulting to nearly 30,600 buildings under management, generating more than $198 million in revenue globally. This reflects sustainability-specific work and does not include portions of broader contracts that often include some sustainability

services. Capital Expenditures: In support of implementing key actions identified in our Climate Transition Strategy, CBRE plans capital expenditures associated with new corporate office fitouts and existing office renovations to increase energy efficiency by enhancing requirements in corporate fit-out standards. CBRE also requires that all new or renovated office locations larger than 10,000 square feet earn a sustainability certification (such as LEED, BREEAM, or Gold Star) for our tenant space. Direct Cost: In support of implementing key actions identified in our Climate Transition Strategy, CBRE plans direct expenses associated with the procurement of renewable energy for our occupied office spaces. To support our Net Zero commitment and 100% renewable electricity goal for our corporate operations by the end of 2025, CBRE procures renewable energy through various mechanisms such as Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO), Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), and PPA agreements. The incremental cost of procuring renewable energy is a direct cost to local operations or corporate overhead. Assets: CBRE Investment Management works toward future-proofing assets and investments by focusing on climate mitigation and adaptation measures which help manage risk and create value. Access to Capital: CBRE has utilized various green bonds to procure capital for projects that address environmental or climate concerns. Capital Allocation: CBRE has allocated capital toward strategic partnerships to enhance our sustainability services, including: Deepki, Redaptive and Johnson Controls. Acquisition and Investments: In addition to the strategic partnerships which enable CBRE to provide more robust energy and sustainability services, CBRE acquired NRG Energy's renewable advisory group in Q4 2024. This acquisition expanded our ability to offer a wide range of energy-related sustainability services to all of our clients and help them simplify the complexity associated with planning, sourcing and managing renewable energy.

(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
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

CBRE's offices are within multi-tenant commercial buildings. CAPEX expenditures are limited to water-efficient fixtures and kitchenette appliances during fit-out process. OPEX expenditures are limited, as water use is rarely sub-metered and the cost of water is incorporated into rent expense.

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

CBRE has previously explored placing a financial value on carbon to inform decision making as a transformation enabler in support of our Climate Transition Strategy; however, we have not identified this effort as an immediate priority.

(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

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

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

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

CBRE's investors, clients and suppliers represent our primary value chain partners. Additional value chain stakeholders will be engaged on climate change issues as they are identified.

(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

CBRE completed an assessment of supply chain GHG emission intensity to identify and prioritize engagement with suppliers that account for 90% of all Scope 3.1 Purchased Goods & Services emissions, setting our threshold for suppliers having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment.

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

13600

(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

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

CBRE completed an assessment of supply chain GHG emission intensity to identify and prioritize engagement with suppliers that account for 90% of all Scope 3.1 Purchased Goods & Services emissions. In 2024, CBRE engaged suppliers that comprise 43% of CBRE's global supply chain emissions.

(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:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

CBRE's Supplier Code of Conduct (Environment and Sustainability section) requires suppliers to comply with all applicable legislation, establish their own environmental management systems where necessary, set and communicate their own sustainability goals, share required sustainability data upon request, reduce

(GHG) emissions preferably in line with Paris Agreement's 1.5 °C scenario and report sustainability related progress aligned to UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDG) using voluntary reporting platforms as directed by CBRE. In 2024, CBRE had 58,339 approved suppliers that accepted the Code of Conduct. The Supplier Code of Conduct is publicly available at www.www.cbre.com/about-us/corporate-responsibility/supplier-code-of-conduct

(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

☑ 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:

☑ 1-25%

(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:
☑ 1-25%

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

CBRE utilizes our supplier decarbonization program (Carbon Trace) and EcoVadis to engage and assess supplier sustainability behaviors in our global supply chain. Through Carbon Trace, CBRE engaged with over 3,300 suppliers responsible for 43% of our global supply chain emissions in 2024. Suppliers were selected for business relevance and/or emissions impact, and we worked with them to validate publicly disclosed emissions information, calculate or benchmark non-public emissions information, and detail climate commitments and planned or ongoing decarbonization initiatives.

(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

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

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

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

☑ Other financial incentive, please specify :Free-of-charge access to CBRE's Carbon Trace platform, providing access to company-wide Scope 3.1 calculator for their own operations, enabling development of emissions allocation processes to provide CBRE with relevant primary emissions data.

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

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

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(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%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

CBRE's supplier decarbonization program, Carbon Trace, uses a third-party supply chain emissions data platform. We obtain supplier primary emissions data through supplier engagement campaigns. When suppliers are unable to provide emissions data due to lack of internal capabilities, CBRE's Carbon Trace program enables the supplier's to calculate company-wide emissions by leveraging AI and machine learning processes from our supply chain emissions data platform. As a result, suppliers can share supplier-specific emissions intensity factors quickly and efficiently, no matter their maturity level, enabling CBRE to identify and prioritize emissions hotspots and collaboration for decarbonization across the supply chain. In 2024, CBRE engaged with over 3,300 material suppliers responsible for 43% of our global supply chain emissions. Material suppliers are defined as the suppliers who contribute to 90% of CBRE's supply chain emissions. In 2025, CBRE plans to expand our engagement to reach 7,500 material suppliers cumulatively, enabling ongoing collaboration on decarbonization in line with CBRE's Net Zero strategy. Category-specific decarbonization strategies are being developed to enable focused conversations with CBRE's clients about collaborative engagement on supply chain decarbonization initiatives.

(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 :Supplier shall share required sustainability data (e.g. company-wide or product-specific emissions data) with CBRE upon request.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

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:

☑ 1-25%

(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

Driving GHG emissions reductions for our managed buildings will require deep collaboration with our clients. Energy use in buildings under management represents 90% of CBRE's downstream GHG emissions. CBRE's ability to reach Net Zero carbon emissions is inextricably linked to our clients' decarbonization journeys. CBRE has developed a holistic, end-to-end solutions strategy that includes three pillars: strategic blueprint, resource optimization and decarbonization at scale – all underpinned by data-driven insights. As a professional services firm, CBRE's ability to influence change in buildings under management is included the scope of services defined in the contracts with our clients.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At the highest level, we measure the success of client engagement through Scope 3.11 UoSP GHG emissions. In 2024, GHG emissions intensity from buildings that we manage for clients decreased by 26% and absolute emissions decreased by 30% since 2019. We also measure success through key impact measures related to

sustainability solutions. For example, we measure the number and impact of projects recommended to our clients. In 2024, our Facilities Management teams proposed 1,800 energy efficiency and decarbonization projects worldwide for enterprise clients. The impact of this engagement resulted in executed projects that reduced about 461,000 metric tons of CO2e in buildings managed for clients. Another example is related to our services to help our clients earn sustainable building certifications around the world. In 2024, our team completed more than 1,800 sustainable building certification projects across over 201 million sq. ft. using frameworks including Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM), High Environmental Quality (HQE) standard, Green Star Performance, German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB) and Green Mark. In 2024, our Property Management teams registered and benchmarked 837 buildings through the U.S. ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager representing 204 million square feet and tracked the number of ENERGY STAR building certifications.

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

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

As part of the Company's investor relations strategy, we offer direct engagement opportunities for select institutional investors to discuss CBRE's sustainability and climate change strategy. These sessions include CBRE's global sustainability leaders and provide an opportunity for our investors to discuss their specific climate-related concerns, such as progress toward public targets, sustainability solutions, and approaches to identifying and mitigating climate-related risks.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Similar to other investor relations activities, the desired effect of climate-related engagement is to create effective two-way communication with our investors that provides the information they need to make informed decisions about their investments and ultimately contributes to a fair valuation. We measure the effect of this effort through the number of shareholder proposals on climate-related topics. CBRE did not receive any climate-related shareholder proposals during fiscal year 2024.

(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
	Select from: ☑ Yes

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Since our first corporate GHG inventory in 2008, we have applied an operational control boundary.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Since our first water use estimation in 2022, we have applied an operational control boundary.*

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

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Turner & Townsend

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Turner & Townsend has been a majority-owned subsidiary of CBRE since November 2021. In 2024, CBRE completed a technology project that enabled integration of Turner & Townsend data into our global GHG emissions inventory for all relevant reporting years. CBRE's CDP disclosure is now aligned with the entities fully consolidated in our financial statements. Turner & Townsend will no longer submit a separate CDP disclosure.

(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

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

For reporting year 2024, CBRE implemented a new data technology platform, continued to refine our energy estimation models used for corporate offices where actual data is not available, continued to scale our supplier engagement program and incorporate a larger number of supplier-specific emissions intensity factors, and refined our boundary for Scope 3 Category 11 UoSP to more closely align with where we provide energy and sustainability services and have the ability to influence energy use in buildings we manage for clients. We also updated our methodology for calculating Scope 3 Category 15 emissions associated with direct private real estate investments to incorporate IEA emission factors; use global benchmarks from GRESB Real Estate Benchmark Assessment, Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials, and ENERGY STAR to extrapolate for assets without full data coverage; and align with CBRE's financial control of assets by incorporating percent ownership. These methodological enhancements and boundary refinement are described in more detail in subsequent questions. Changes made for reporting year 2024 have been made to all prior years back to our 2019 base year to ensure year-over-year comparability.

(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:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

CBRE reviews our GHG emissions inventory compilation processes regularly to ensure completeness and improve accuracy. We evaluate the effects of organizational changes and methodological enhancements that may result in a greater than 5% change to previously reported emissions. However, to maintain year-over-year comparability, CBRE may also make baseline and subsequent year adjustments for changes below that threshold based on management discretion. As the Company takes pride in ensuring our stakeholders have access to accurate data to provide an informed understanding of our performance, we adjust reported emissions across all years and GHG emissions categories where we have made methodological changes.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from:	*Select from:*	*CBRE calculates and reports both location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions.*

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	

(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:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79927

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions primarily result from fuel consumption and refrigerants in our vehicle fleet used to serve buildings managed for clients. Our Telford Living operations in the U.K. include fuel for equipment and machinery used in the construction of residential developments. Fleet-related data comes primarily from centralized fleet management platforms but is also collected directly for select countries. Fuel- and distance-based emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Emissions from purchased natural gas used in leased office buildings where CBRE is the sole tenant also make minor contributions to our Scope 1 emissions total.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45341

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CBRE has adopted a whole building approach to account for operational emissions in our occupied corporate office portfolio. Our Scope 2 emissions include both purchased electricity and natural gas used directly in our leased offices at a minimum, and depending on how energy is managed within the building, also may include indirect consumption from shared building services that are controlled by the landlord or building owner. We estimate indirect in-use operational emissions associated with CBRE's proportional share of building common areas, further described in Scope 3.8 Upstream Leased Assets. Like many organizations with offices in multi-tenant buildings, CBRE relies on a combination of submetering and commercial building sector benchmarks to calculate energy use and related GHG emissions. Energy use in shared building services is often not submetered and is therefore estimated using an energy model that combines tenant space energy consumption and building-level end-use benchmarks. Emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47933

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CBRE has adopted a whole building approach to account for operational emissions in our occupied corporate office portfolio. Our Scope 2 emissions include both purchased electricity and natural gas used directly in our leased offices at a minimum, and depending on how energy is managed within the building, also may include indirect consumption from shared building services that are controlled by the landlord or building owner. We estimate indirect in-use operational emissions associated with CBRE's proportional share of building common areas, further described in Scope 3.8 Upstream Leased Assets. Like many organizations with offices in multi-tenant buildings, CBRE relies on a combination of submetering and commercial building sector benchmarks to calculate energy use and related GHG emissions.

Energy use in shared building services is often not submetered and is therefore estimated using an energy model that combines tenant space energy consumption and building-level end-use benchmarks. Emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Specific to Scope 2 Market-Based emissions, renewable energy procurement, such as Green Tariffs and RECs, were applied to electricity consumption allocated to CBRE based on lease agreements, including tenant plug and process loads at a minimum, and in many cases, shared building services distributed to our tenant areas. To calculate market-based emissions, CBRE uses residual mix emissions factors in regions where they are available.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5133725

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased Goods and Services represent GHG emissions associated with our supply chain, including over 124,000 suppliers globally. Category 3.2 Capital Goods and Category 3.4 Upstream Transportation & Distribution emissions are also embedded in our Category 3.1 Purchased Goods and Services data. Our reporting boundary includes procurement activities for corporate operations and on behalf of clients. CBRE uses a hybrid calculation method for supply chain GHG emissions. This method incorporates spend- and activity-based emissions factors published by Exiobase, a consortium of research institutes, and supplier-specific emissions intensity factors via primary supplier data. Supplier primary data is obtained through CBRE's supplier decarbonization program. In 2024, we analyzed 459 supplier-specific emissions intensity factors, 167 of which passed rigorous data quality checks to be integrated in our emissions calculation methodology. This is an increase from 59 supplier-specific emissions intensity factors used the prior year. These calculations represent 1.4 billion (4%) of our procurement spend and 283,617 tCO2e of our supply chain emissions (5.5%). CBRE intends to continue to scale our supplier decarbonization program and incorporate a larger number of supplier-specific emissions intensity factors. Using an increased proportion of supplier primary data in subsequent years will increase accuracy of reported emissions but may not reflect actual increases or decreases in GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CBRE embeds Scope 3 Category 2 Capital Goods emissions within Scope 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23623

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel- and Energy-related Activities (FERA) are comprised of emissions associated with transmission and distribution losses and production, processing and delivery of fuels or energy (well-to-tank) that are not accounted for in Scope 1 or Scope 2. These emissions are directly correlated to the combustion of fuels or electricity consumed in CBRE's corporate offices and vehicle fleet and therefore share the same basis for change year-over-year as Scope 1 and 2 categories. In line with Scopes 1 and 2, FERA emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. In cases where regional FERA emissions factors are not available, UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) emissions factor sets are used.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CBRE embeds Scope 3 Category 4 Upstream Transportation and Distribution emissions within Scope 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1920

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste includes GHG emissions resulting from the disposal of waste generated in CBRE offices. Actual waste and recycling data is often not available in multi-tenant buildings, so we estimate waste and recycling using limited data available through waste audits and technology-enabled bin tracking programs performed in our offices along with industry benchmarks. We also factor in office utilization rates. Our estimation methodology assumes waste composition typical of commercial offices, including shipping materials, office paper, food-related packaging and organics. Although GHG emissions related to waste disposal represent less than 0.005% of our total Scope 3 emissions, we report this category for completeness and alignment with GHG emissions reporting standards. Emissions are calculated using US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and UK DEFRA emissions factor sets.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32883

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Business Travel includes GHG emissions resulting from air and ground transportation and hotel stays occurring as a result of our business activities. Emissions are calculated using US EPA and UK DEFRA emissions factor sets, which vary based on fuel, distance, and travel type. CBRE's disclosed value for Scope 3 Category 6 Business Travel is inclusive of well-to-tank emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

257839

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee Commuting is comprised of GHG emissions resulting from our employees getting to and from their place of work, including both CBRE offices and client sites. We calculate emissions using a combination of employee surveys, office occupancy and commute data analytics, and extrapolation. Emissions are calculated using US EPA and UK DEFRA emissions factor sets, which vary based on mode of transport. CBRE's disclosed value for Scope 3 Category 7 Employee Commuting is inclusive of well-to-tank emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7964

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream Leased Assets is comprised of operational emissions associated with CBRE’s proportional share of common areas in buildings where we are a tenant. These emissions are estimated based on a fixed assumption for the percent of a commercial office building used as common areas and benchmark energy use intensity (EUI) factors for shared building services. Emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 9 Downstream Transportation and Distribution emissions are not relevant because CBRE does not ship tangible products as part of its operations. Emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of goods we procure as part of our operations or on behalf of our clients are captured in Scope 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 10 Processing of Sold Products emissions are not relevant because CBRE does not produce tangible intermediate products as part of our operations.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15077816

(7.5.3) Methodological details

UoSP is defined as the in-use operational emissions of buildings we manage for clients for both occupiers and owners that are impacted by the energy and sustainability services delivered across our Facilities Management and Property Management business lines and depend on the decisions and investments made by our clients. Our approach begins by estimating total energy use in buildings under management. We first build an EUI specific to building type, which is then extrapolated using a weighted average EUI based on the mix of building types in our managed portfolio (e.g., retail, industrial, office, etc.). We apply emission factors from the U.S. EPA, eGRID and IEA to extrapolated energy use to estimate total GHG emissions. As part of SBTi target validation in 2024, we refined our boundary for UoSP to more closely align with where we provide energy and sustainability services and have the ability to influence energy use. Inclusion in our Scope 3.11 reporting boundary requires fulfillment of three conditions where CBRE: 1) serves as the property or facilities manager with day-to-day oversight of building operations; 2) has access to building energy use data for effective management and reduction of emissions; and 3) has a contract that includes energy management and decarbonization services. This boundary refinement resulted in a notable decrease in influenceable AUM and emissions (after adjusting for year-over-year comparability) compared to prior Corporate Responsibility reports.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 12 End of Life Treatment of Sold Products emissions are not relevant because CBRE does not produce tangible products as part of its operations.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 13 Downstream Leased Assets emissions are not relevant to CBRE because we do not operate as a landlord. Although CBRE manages buildings, including leasing and building operations services for clients, CBRE does not directly have tenants. Emissions associated with buildings managed for our clients fall under either Category 11 UoSP or Category 15 Investments.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CBRE does not operate using a franchise model, therefore, emissions associated with Scope 3 Category 14 Franchises are not relevant or applicable to our business.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

794465

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Investments include emissions associated with investment portfolios managed by CBRE Investment Management. These investments are not consolidated within CBRE's financial statements and are considered "managed investments and client services" per the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Category 15 guidance and are therefore optional to report within Scope 3 Category 15. We chose to report on the underlying fund's Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions associated with direct private real estate

investments and indirect private real estate investments in our Scope 3 Category 15. Emissions associated with direct and indirect infrastructure and listed real estate and infrastructure investments are not included in our reporting boundary. In 2024, we updated our methodology for calculating emissions associated with direct private real estate investments to incorporate IEA emission factors; use global benchmarks from GRESB Real Estate Benchmark Assessment, Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), and ENERGY STAR to extrapolate for assets without full data coverage; and align with CBRE's financial control of assets by incorporating percent ownership. In addition, we incorporated Scope 3 emissions associated with indirect private real estate investments. These changes were made to all years to ensure year-over-year comparability. Data in this category is based on information submitted to the GRESB Real Estate Benchmark Assessment by CBRE Investment Management or our underlying indirect fund managers. Because 2024 data is not finalized in GRESB until Q3 2025, CBRE estimated GHG emissions associated with our investment portfolio using 2024 data collected as of the end of Q1 2025. The 2024 Scope 3 Category 15 emissions figure will be updated in CBRE's 2025 GHG Inventory to reflect the finalized 2024 GRESB data. To allow for year-over-year comparability of data with our baseline year of 2019, CBRE has updated prior year GHG emissions calculations with finalized GRESB data.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other upstream emissions to disclose.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No other downstream emissions to disclose.

(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)

60995

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions primarily result from fuel consumption and refrigerants in our vehicle fleet used to serve buildings managed for clients. Our Telford Living operations in the U.K. include fuel for equipment and machinery used in the construction of residential developments. Fleet-related data comes primarily from centralized fleet management platforms but is also collected directly for select countries. Fuel- and distance-based emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Emissions from purchased natural gas used in leased office buildings where CBRE is the sole tenant also make minor contributions to our Scope 1 emissions total.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57959

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions primarily result from fuel consumption and refrigerants in our vehicle fleet used to serve buildings managed for clients. Our Telford Living operations in the U.K. include fuel for equipment and machinery used in the construction of residential developments. Fleet-related data comes primarily from centralized fleet management platforms but is also collected directly for select countries. Fuel- and distance-based emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Emissions from purchased natural gas used in leased office buildings where CBRE is the sole tenant also make minor contributions to our Scope 1 emissions total.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47209

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions primarily result from fuel consumption and refrigerants in our vehicle fleet used to serve buildings managed for clients. Our Telford Living operations in the U.K. include fuel for equipment and machinery used in the construction of residential developments. Fleet-related data comes primarily from centralized fleet management platforms but is also collected directly for select countries. Fuel- and distance-based emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Emissions from purchased natural gas used in leased office buildings where CBRE is the sole tenant also make minor contributions to our Scope 1 emissions total.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47446

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions primarily result from fuel consumption and refrigerants in our vehicle fleet used to serve buildings managed for clients. Our Telford Living operations in the U.K. include fuel for equipment and machinery used in the construction of residential developments. Fleet-related data comes primarily from centralized fleet management platforms but is also collected directly for select countries. Fuel- and distance-based emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Emissions from purchased natural gas used in leased office buildings where CBRE is the sole tenant also make minor contributions to our Scope 1 emissions total.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82615

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions primarily result from fuel consumption and refrigerants in our vehicle fleet used to serve buildings managed for clients. Our Telford Living operations in the U.K. include fuel for equipment and machinery used in the construction of residential developments. Fleet-related data comes primarily from centralized fleet management platforms but is also collected directly for select countries. Fuel- and distance-based emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Emissions from purchased natural gas used in leased office buildings where CBRE is the sole tenant also make minor contributions to our Scope 1 emissions total.

Past year 5

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79927

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions primarily result from fuel consumption and refrigerants in our vehicle fleet used to serve buildings managed for clients. Our Telford Living operations in the U.K. include fuel for equipment and machinery used in the construction of residential developments. Fleet-related data comes primarily from centralized fleet management platforms but is also collected directly for select countries. Fuel- and distance-based emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Emissions from purchased natural gas used in leased office buildings where CBRE is the sole tenant also make minor contributions to our Scope 1 emissions total.

(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)

40075

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27431

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CBRE adopted a whole building approach to account for operational emissions in our occupied corporate office portfolio. Our Scope 2 emissions include both purchased electricity and natural gas used directly in our leased offices at a minimum, and depending on how energy is managed within the building, also may include indirect consumption from shared building services that are controlled by the landlord or building owner. We estimate indirect in-use operational emissions associated with CBRE’s proportional share of building common areas, further described in Scope 3.8 Upstream Leased Assets. Like many organizations with offices in multi-tenant buildings, CBRE relies on a combination of submetering and commercial building sector benchmarks to calculate energy use and related GHG emissions. Energy use in shared building services is often not submetered and is therefore estimated using an energy model that combines tenant space energy consumption and building-level end-use benchmarks. Emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Specific to Scope 2 Market-Based emissions, renewable energy procurement, such as Green Tariffs and RECs, were applied to electricity consumption allocated to CBRE based on lease agreements, including tenant plug and process loads at a minimum, and in many cases, shared building services distributed to our tenant areas. To calculate market-based emissions, CBRE uses residual mix emissions factors in regions where they are available.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38716

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34528

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CBRE adopted a whole building approach to account for operational emissions in our occupied corporate office portfolio. Our Scope 2 emissions include both purchased electricity and natural gas used directly in our leased offices at a minimum, and depending on how energy is managed within the building, also may include indirect consumption from shared building services that are controlled by the landlord or building owner. We estimate indirect in-use operational emissions associated with CBRE's proportional share of building common areas, further described in Scope 3.8 Upstream Leased Assets. Like many organizations with offices in multi-tenant buildings, CBRE relies on a combination of submetering and commercial building sector benchmarks to calculate energy use and related GHG emissions. Energy use in shared building services is often not submetered and is therefore estimated using an energy model that combines tenant space energy consumption and building-level end-use benchmarks. Emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Specific to Scope 2 Market-Based emissions, renewable energy procurement, such as Green Tariffs and RECs, were applied to electricity consumption allocated to CBRE based on lease agreements, including tenant plug and process loads at a minimum, and in many cases, shared building services distributed to our tenant areas. To calculate market-based emissions, CBRE uses residual mix emissions factors in regions where they are available.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44224

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44273

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CBRE adopted a whole building approach to account for operational emissions in our occupied corporate office portfolio. Our Scope 2 emissions include both purchased electricity and natural gas used directly in our leased offices at a minimum, and depending on how energy is managed within the building, also may include indirect consumption from shared building services that are controlled by the landlord or building owner. We estimate indirect in-use operational emissions associated with CBRE's proportional share of building common areas, further described in Scope 3.8 Upstream Leased Assets. Like many organizations with offices in multi-tenant buildings, CBRE relies on a combination of submetering and commercial building sector benchmarks to calculate energy use and related GHG emissions. Energy use in shared building services is often not submetered and is therefore estimated using an energy model that combines tenant space energy consumption

and building-level end-use benchmarks. Emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Specific to Scope 2 Market-Based emissions, renewable energy procurement, such as Green Tariffs and RECs, were applied to electricity consumption allocated to CBRE based on lease agreements, including tenant plug and process loads at a minimum, and in many cases, shared building services distributed to our tenant areas. To calculate market-based emissions, CBRE uses residual mix emissions factors in regions where they are available.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46594

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48310

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CBRE adopted a whole building approach to account for operational emissions in our occupied corporate office portfolio. Our Scope 2 emissions include both purchased electricity and natural gas used directly in our leased offices at a minimum, and depending on how energy is managed within the building, also may include indirect consumption from shared building services that are controlled by the landlord or building owner. We estimate indirect in-use operational emissions associated with CBRE's proportional share of building common areas, further described in Scope 3.8 Upstream Leased Assets. Like many organizations with offices in multi-tenant buildings, CBRE relies on a combination of submetering and commercial building sector benchmarks to calculate energy use and related GHG emissions. Energy use in shared building services is often not submetered and is therefore estimated using an energy model that combines tenant space energy consumption and building-level end-use benchmarks. Emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Specific to Scope 2 Market-Based emissions, renewable energy procurement, such as Green Tariffs and RECs, were applied to electricity consumption allocated to CBRE based on lease agreements, including tenant plug and process loads at a minimum, and in many cases, shared building services distributed to our tenant areas. To calculate market-based emissions, CBRE uses residual mix emissions factors in regions where they are available.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43201

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44808

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CBRE adopted a whole building approach to account for operational emissions in our occupied corporate office portfolio. Our Scope 2 emissions include both purchased electricity and natural gas used directly in our leased offices at a minimum, and depending on how energy is managed within the building, also may include indirect consumption from shared building services that are controlled by the landlord or building owner. We estimate indirect in-use operational emissions associated with CBRE's proportional share of building common areas, further described in Scope 3.8 Upstream Leased Assets. Like many organizations with offices in multi-tenant buildings, CBRE relies on a combination of submetering and commercial building sector benchmarks to calculate energy use and related GHG emissions. Energy use in shared building services is often not submetered and is therefore estimated using an energy model that combines tenant space energy consumption and building-level end-use benchmarks. Emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Specific to Scope 2 Market-Based emissions, renewable energy procurement, such as Green Tariffs and RECs, were applied to electricity consumption allocated to CBRE based on lease agreements, including tenant plug and process loads at a minimum, and in many cases, shared building services distributed to our tenant areas. To calculate market-based emissions, CBRE uses residual mix emissions factors in regions where they are available.

Past year 5

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45341

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47933

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

CBRE adopted a whole building approach to account for operational emissions in our occupied corporate office portfolio. Our Scope 2 emissions include both purchased electricity and natural gas used directly in our leased offices at a minimum, and depending on how energy is managed within the building, also may include indirect consumption from shared building services that are controlled by the landlord or building owner. We estimate indirect in-use operational emissions associated with CBRE's proportional share of building common areas, further described in Scope 3.8 Upstream Leased Assets. Like many organizations with offices in multi-tenant buildings, CBRE relies on a combination of submetering and commercial building sector benchmarks to calculate energy use and related GHG emissions. Energy use in shared building services is often not submetered and is therefore estimated using an energy model that combines tenant space energy consumption and building-level end-use benchmarks. Emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. Specific to Scope 2 Market-Based emissions, renewable energy procurement, such as Green Tariffs and RECs, were applied to electricity consumption allocated to CBRE based on lease agreements, including tenant plug and process loads at a minimum, and in many cases, shared building services distributed to our tenant areas. To calculate market-based emissions, CBRE uses residual mix emissions factors in regions where they are available.

(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)

5209901

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

5.5

(7.8.5) Please explain

Purchased Goods and Services represent GHG emissions associated with our supply chain, including about 124,000 suppliers globally. Category 3.2 Capital Goods and Category 3.4 Upstream Transportation & Distribution emissions are also embedded in our Category 3.1 Purchased Goods and Services data. Our reporting boundary includes procurement activities for corporate operations and on behalf of clients. CBRE uses a hybrid calculation method for supply chain GHG emissions. This method incorporates spend- and activity-based emissions factors published by Exiobase, a consortium of research institutes, and supplier-specific emissions intensity factors via primary supplier data. Supplier primary data is obtained through CBRE's supplier decarbonization program. In 2024, we analyzed 459 supplier-specific emissions intensity factors, 167 of which passed rigorous data quality checks to be integrated in our emissions calculation methodology. This is an increase from 59 supplier-specific emissions intensity factors used the prior year. These calculations represent 1.4 billion (4%) of our procurement spend and 283,617 tCO2e of our supply chain emissions (5.5%). CBRE intends to continue scale our supplier decarbonization program and incorporate a larger number of supplier-specific emissions intensity factors. Using an increased proportion of supplier primary data in subsequent years will increase accuracy of reported emissions, but may not reflect actual increases or decreases in GHG emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

CBRE embeds Scope 3 Category 2 Capital Goods emissions within Scope 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services.

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)

22090

(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 (FERA) are comprised of emissions associated with transmission and distribution losses and production, processing and delivery of fuels or energy (well-to-tank) that are not accounted for in Scope 1 or Scope 2. These emissions are directly correlated to the combustion of fuels or electricity consumed in CBRE's corporate offices and vehicle fleet and therefore share the same basis for change year-over-year as Scope 1 and 2 categories. In line with Scopes 1 and 2, FERA emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate. In cases where regional FERA emissions factors are not available, UK DEFRA emissions factor sets are used.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

CBRE embeds Scope 3 Category 4 Upstream Transportation and Distribution emissions within Scope 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

815

(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

4

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste includes GHG emissions resulting from the disposal of waste generated in CBRE offices. Actual waste and recycling data is often not available in multi-tenant buildings, so we estimate waste and recycling using limited data available through waste audits and technology-enabled bin tracking programs performed in our offices along with industry benchmarks. We also factor in office utilization rates. Our estimation methodology assumes waste composition typical of commercial offices, including the following non-hazardous materials: shipping materials, office paper, food-related packaging and organics. Although GHG emissions related to waste disposal represent less than 0.005% of our total Scope 3 emissions, we report this category for completeness and alignment with GHG emissions reporting standards. Emissions are calculated using US EPA and UK DEFRA emissions factor sets.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

36060

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Business Travel includes GHG emissions resulting from air and ground transportation and hotel stays occurring as a result of our business activities. Emissions are calculated using US EPA and UK DEFRA emissions factor sets, which vary based on fuel, distance, and travel type. CBRE's disclosed value for Scope 3 Category 6 Business Travel is inclusive of well-to-tank emissions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

153215

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

14.3

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee Commuting is comprised of GHG emissions resulting from our employees getting to and from their place of work, including both CBRE offices and client sites. We calculate emissions using a combination of employee surveys, office occupancy and commute data analytics, and extrapolation. Emissions are calculated using US EPA and UK DEFRA emissions factor sets, which vary based on mode of transport. CBRE's disclosed value for Scope 3 Category 7 Employee Commuting is inclusive of well-to-tank emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8761

(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

Upstream Leased Assets is comprised of operational emissions associated with CBRE's proportional share of common areas in buildings where we are a tenant. These emissions are estimated based on a fixed assumption for the percent of a commercial office building used as common areas and benchmark EUI factors for shared building services. Emissions factors are applied as regionally appropriate.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 9 Downstream Transportation and Distribution emissions are not relevant because CBRE does not ship tangible products as part of its operations. Emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of goods we procure as part of our operations or on behalf of our clients are captured in Scope 3 Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 10 Processing of Sold Products emissions are not relevant because CBRE does not produce tangible intermediate products as part of its operations.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10602710

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Average data, fuel-based, and site-specific methods used

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

37.3

(7.8.5) Please explain

UoSP is defined as the in-use operational emissions of buildings we manage for clients for both occupiers and owners that are impacted by the energy and sustainability services delivered across our Facilities Management and Property Management business lines and depend on the decisions and investments made by our clients. Our approach begins by estimating total energy use in buildings under management. We first build an EUI specific to building type, which is then extrapolated using a weighted average EUI based on the mix of building types in our managed portfolio (e.g., retail, industrial, office, etc.). We apply emission factors from the U.S. EPA, eGRID and IEA to extrapolated energy use to estimate total GHG emissions. As part of SBTi target validation in 2024, we refined our boundary for UoSP to more closely align with where we provide energy and sustainability services and have the ability to influence energy use. Inclusion in our Scope 3.11 reporting boundary requires fulfillment of three conditions where CBRE: 1) serves as the property or facilities manager with day-to-day oversight of building operations; 2) has access to building energy use data for effective management and reduction of emissions; and 3) has a contract that includes energy management and decarbonization services. This boundary refinement resulted in a notable decrease in influenceable AUM and emissions (after adjusting for year-over-year comparability) compared to prior Corporate Responsibility reports.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 12 End of Life Treatment of Sold Products emissions are not relevant because CBRE does not produce tangible products as part of its operations.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 13 Downstream Leased Assets emissions are not relevant to CBRE because we do not operate as a landlord. Although CBRE manages buildings, including leasing and building operations services for clients, CBRE does not directly have tenants. Emissions associated with buildings managed for our clients fall under either Category 11 UoSP or Category 15 Investments.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

CBRE does not operate using a franchise model and therefore, emissions associated with Scope 3 Category 14 Franchises are not relevant or applicable to our business.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1196588

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

18.8

(7.8.5) Please explain

Investments includes emissions associated with investment portfolios managed by CBRE Investment Management. These investments are not consolidated within CBRE's financial statements and are considered "managed investments and client services" per the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Category 15 guidance, and are therefore optional to report within Scope 3 Category 15. We chose to report on the underlying fund's Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions associated with direct private real estate investments and indirect private real estate investments in our Scope 3 Category 15. Emissions associated with direct and indirect infrastructure and listed real estate and infrastructure investments are not included in our reporting boundary. In 2024, we updated our methodology for calculating emissions associated with direct private real estate investments to incorporate IEA emission factors; use global benchmarks from GRESB Real Estate Benchmark Assessment, PCAF, and ENERGY STAR to extrapolate for assets without full data coverage; and align with CBRE's financial control of assets by incorporating percent ownership. In addition, we incorporated Scope 3 emissions associated with indirect private real estate investments. These changes were made to all years to ensure year-over-year comparability. Data in this category is based on information submitted to the GRESB Real Estate Benchmark Assessment by CBRE Investment Management or our underlying indirect fund managers. Because 2024 data is not finalized in GRESB until Q3 2025, CBRE estimated GHG emissions associated with our investment portfolio using 2024 data collected as of the end of Q1 2025. The 2024 Scope 3 Category 15 emissions figure will be updated in CBRE's 2025 GHG Inventory to reflect the finalized 2024 GRESB data. To allow for year-over-year comparability of data with our baseline year of 2019, CBRE has updated prior year GHG emissions calculations with finalized GRESB data.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream emissions to disclose.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream emissions to disclose.

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

4884152

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

20712

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

590

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

32923

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

127310

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

8956

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

11270649

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

1168642

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Explanations of and methodological details for each Scope 3 category are included in questions 7.5 and 7.8.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

5603447

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

18706

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

457

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

22973

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

117519

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

8594

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

12215089

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

1131487

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Explanations of and methodological details for each Scope 3 category are included in questions 7.5 and 7.8.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

4492674

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

18822

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

263

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

5498

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

82305

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

8952

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

13989641

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

915215

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Explanations of and methodological details for each Scope 3 category are included in questions 7.5 and 7.8.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2020

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3344272

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

23364

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

447

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

11297

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

91627

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

9026

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

14306976

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

921277

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Explanations of and methodological details for each Scope 3 category are included in questions 7.5 and 7.8.

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2019

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

5133725

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

23623

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1920

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

32883

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

257839

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

7964

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

15077816

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

794465

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Explanations of and methodological details for each Scope 3 category are included in questions 7.5 and 7.8.

(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

(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

CBRE 2024 GHG Verification Statement Limited 05192025_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(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 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

CBRE 2024 GHG Verification Statement Limited 05192025_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(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

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(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: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ 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

CBRE 2024 GHG Verification Statement Limited 05192025_FINAL.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

93

(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)

7040

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, our Scope 2 market-based emissions decreased over 20% compared with prior year, and 43% since 2019. The decrease in Scope 2 market-based purchased electricity GHG emissions (from 26,750 mtCO2e in 2023 to 19,710 mtCO2e in 2024) was driven by increased renewable energy procurement, as described in the Net Zero Roadmap section of our 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

165

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Described further in question 7.55, CBRE manages a global fleet of cars, trucks and vans to provide services to properties under management for our clients and we've committed to transitioning 100% of our fleet to electric vehicles (EVs) by the end of 2035. In 2024, we added 377 EVs to our fleet and increased our total EVs in operation to over 880 globally, representing 8.8% of our fleet. The 377 EVs added to our fleet in 2024 save an estimated 165 mtCO2e annually when compared to traditional internal combustion engine vehicles.

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

Divestment was not a reason for year-over-year change in CBRE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Sites associated with mergers, acquisitions, and divestments are included or excluded, as appropriate, in the restatement of prior year emissions. As a result, they do not impact year-over-year changes.

Acquisitions

(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

Acquisitions were not a reason for year-over-year changes in CBRE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Sites associated with mergers, acquisitions, and divestments are included or excluded, as appropriate, in the restatement of prior year emissions. As a result, they do not impact year-over-year changes.

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

Mergers were not a reason for year-over-year changes in CBRE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Sites associated with mergers, acquisitions, and divestments are included or excluded, as appropriate, in the restatement of prior year emissions. As a result, they do not impact year-over-year changes.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3144

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, our total Scope 1 emissions increased by 4.5% (3,036 mtCO2e) compared with prior year primarily due to a 25% increase in the number of vehicles in our vehicle fleet. Despite this growth, we've minimized the increase in GHG emissions through improved fuel efficiency and continued electrification of our vehicle fleet. Included in the above Scope 1 emissions increase value, emissions from fugitive refrigerants and purchased heating also saw slight year-over-year increases. Scope 2 emissions from purchased heating saw a small year-over-year decrease (57 mtCO2e). Despite increases in our absolute Scope 1 emissions, CBRE's reduction in Scope 2 market-based emissions (as a result of increased renewable energy procurement) led to an overall Scope 1 and 2 year-over-year reduction of 4,061 mtCO2e, representing a 4.4% net decrease.

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

Changes in methodology were not a reason for year-over-year changes in CBRE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Methodological changes, when applicable, are applied retroactively during the restatement of prior year emissions. As a result, they do not impact year-over-year changes.

Change in boundary

(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

Changes in boundary were not a reason for year-over-year changes in CBRE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Boundary changes, when applicable, are applied retroactively during the restatement of prior year emissions. As a result, they do not impact year-over-year changes.

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

Changes in physical operating conditions were not a reason for year-over-year changes in CBRE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

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

Unidentified reasons were not responsible for year-over-year changes in CBRE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

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

Other reasons were not responsible for year-over-year changes in CBRE's Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

(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

(7.12) 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:

☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.112

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.112

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.753

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2012.716

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1666.679

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

131.677

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

91.398

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

71.35

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

461.74

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

246.481

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

199.227

Botswana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.101

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.506

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.506

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188.17

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

241.455

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

241.454

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34.108

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.803

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3924.729

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

651.995

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

378.428

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79.608

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

97.206

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.348

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2198.058

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2198.058

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.708

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.965

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.965

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.415

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.415

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.122

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.065

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

472.746

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

89.917

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

126.677

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2599.467

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

314.079

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1283.238

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.817

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31.942

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

53.998

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

615.845

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

187.826

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

149.135

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

891.162

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

970.084

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

928.439

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.925

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.937

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.923

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

453.425

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

453.425

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

258.14

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.365

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

47.393

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4606.048

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4606.049

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

57.935

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

57.935

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

273.229

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

195.48

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

169.717

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

174.577

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

174.577

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3414.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

772.103

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

696.381

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

723.293

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

723.293

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.26

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.26

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.87

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

81.673

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

206.105

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

539.927

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

539.928

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.184

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

512.312

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

512.308

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

929.424

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

785.597

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

669.746

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.401

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

144.782

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

144.709

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.922

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.048

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.923

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.411

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

19.411

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

407.86

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

407.861

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

614.039

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1027.804

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1160.752

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

228.851

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40.586

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

106.531

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.358

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18.358

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.418

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

141.031

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

141.032

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59.814

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

184.961

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

181.198

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.236

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

76.66

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

76.662

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

103.543

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

137.109

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

396.224

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

396.224

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

269.272

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

80.584

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

142.615

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.823

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.369

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

197.778

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

197.778

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

744.752

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

257.422

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

222.151

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111.083

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

45.367

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

67.46

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

758.147

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

207.234

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

186.925

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

134.337

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

134.337

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

209.873

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

209.872

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69.297

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30.162

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

30.162

Uganda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.686

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.092

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.092

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

126.763

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

126.763

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5710.734

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2225.291

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1887.758

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38077.343

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17660.45

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4954.938

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

136.749

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

139.749

Zimbabwe

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.653

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.653

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Vehicle Fuel (Fleet)*	*60070.131*
Row 2	*Machinery Fuel (Telford Homes Construction and Development)*	*354.23*
Row 3	*Vehicle Refrigerants (Fleet)*	*82.849*
Row 4	*Purchased Heating (Natural Gas)*	*487.58*

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(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	*Purchased Electricity*	*32354.292*	*19709.456*
Row 2	*Purchased Heating (Natural Gas)*	*7720.874*	*7720.874*

(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)

60994.79

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40075.167

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27430.33

(7.22.4) Please explain

CBRE discloses a Scope 1 and 2 emissions inventory for CBRE Group, including Turner & Townsend, which has been a majority-owned subsidiary of CBRE since November 2021.

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

CBRE's reporting boundary in financial filings is in accordance with US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Financial consolidation includes Turner & Townsend, a majority-owned subsidiary of CBRE since November 2021. In 2024, CBRE completed a technology project that enabled integration of Turner & Townsend data into our global GHG emissions inventory. Turner & Townsend will no longer submit a separate CDP disclosure.

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Turner & Townsend

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Other professional services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92.186

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2047.71

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1740.2

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Turner & Townsend, a majority-owned subsidiary of CBRE since November 2021, is a global professional services company specializing in program management, project management, and cost consulting across the commercial real estate, infrastructure, and energy and natural resources sectors. In 2024, CBRE completed a technology project that enabled integration of Turner & Townsend data into our global GHG emissions inventory.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

All Other Subsidiaries/Business Segments Comprising CBRE Group

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Real estate services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60902.603

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38027.456

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25690.13

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These values represent the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of all other subsidiaries/business segments that comprise CBRE Group.

(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:

☑ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

In 2024, CBRE developed a third-party verified methodology to allocate GHG emissions to our clients based on specific business activities. We tailor emissions to each client account and incorporate emissions from any goods and services we purchase on their behalf. Clients can incorporate this service-based data into their own GHG inventory rather than rely on spend-based calculations to account for CBRE's emissions in their supply chain.

(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

In 2024, CBRE developed a third-party verified methodology to allocate GHG emissions to our clients based on specific business activities. We tailor emissions to each client account and incorporate emissions from any goods and services we purchase on their behalf. Clients can incorporate this service-based data into their own GHG inventory rather than rely on spend-based calculations to account for CBRE's emissions in their supply chain. As CBRE experiences organizational and emissions source changes, we intend to update and continuously improve our allocation methodology, seeking third-party reverification when significant changes are made.

(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
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:* ☑ No

(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:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

226066.94

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

226066.94

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

50564.65

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

42122.78

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

92687.43

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

45281.13

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

45281.13

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

50564.65

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

313470.86

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

364035.51

(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:* ☑ No
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

(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:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

226066.94

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

226066.94

(7.30.7.8) Comment

None

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

480.11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Electricity produced from renewable energy sources or high-quality cogeneration units

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

397.93

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3046.61

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, wind, and hydropower

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

189.36

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

74.74

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Various

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1025.5

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Small hydropower, wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, and biogas/biomethane

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1113.39

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Various green energy

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

76.41

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :100% renewable electricity generation

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

196.37

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Various

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

858.96

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

676.87

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Thermal transformation of waste

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113.28

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Various renewable energy sources and/or high-efficiency cogeneration

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

500.4

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45.85

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Electrical energy delivery by communal energy delivery company (100% non-fossil production)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110.32

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind, solar, hydropower, and other renewable sources

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5109.88

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36548.66

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

None

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62.88

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

31.27

(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)

94.15

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2675.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1447.94

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1.09

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4124.64

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

456.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

169.66

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

536.04

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1162.01

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

722.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

816.65

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

715.19

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2254.06

Botswana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

5.89

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18.08

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1110.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

510.03

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

779.44

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2399.72

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

17.9

(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)

93.10

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3278.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1945.35

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16211.11

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21434.66

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

207.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

107.93

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

329.74

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

645.16

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3318.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

908.4

(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)

4227.13

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

24.77

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

89.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

189.72

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

7.77

(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)

24.26

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9.11

(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)

32.29

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

147.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

151.42

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

470.69

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

769.19

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2092.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

951.39

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9867.26

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12910.87

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

134.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

117.24

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

36.95

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

288.82

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1658.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1072.48

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

591.32

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3322.05

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2091.02

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1325.7

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1163.15

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4579.87

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4.7

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.65

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

634.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

258.5

(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)

893.17

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

174.04

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

88.28

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

486.46

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

748.78

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5781.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2556.09

(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)

8337.12

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69.85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

17.69

(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)

87.54

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

455.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

281.53

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1068.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1805.83

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

332.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

151.34

(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)

483.79

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1694.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1617.73

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9144.56

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12456.72

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1323.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

595.46

(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)

1918.79

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

33.81

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

472.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

185.82

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

42.78

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

701.40

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

770.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

339.7

(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)

1110.61

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1008.02

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

558.46

(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)

1566.48

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2064.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1009.88

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1551.19

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4625.60

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

896.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

435.04

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.57

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1331.95

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20.54

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

35.33

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

108.14

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20.09

(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)

62.72

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

514.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

231.97

(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)

746.54

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1360.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

784.72

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

749.06

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2894.70

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

189.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

65.68

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

322.12

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

576.97

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

38.50

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

286.37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

55.25

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4.69

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

346.31

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

112.27

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

851.68

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

74.16

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1038.11

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

117.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

25.83

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4.57

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

147.91

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

132.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

52.17

(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)

184.91

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

882.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

319.72

(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)

1202.23

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

413.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

133.62

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

631.86

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1178.69

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6.11

(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)

18.11

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

219.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

219.66

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

811.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

745.72

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

722.35

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2279.74

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

548.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

215.78

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

224.32

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

988.55

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2157.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

836.09

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1391.83

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4385.74

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

208.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

85.73

(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)

293.74

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

372.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

190.31

(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)

562.73

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

23.97

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

87.16

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

172.13

Uganda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

0.97

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11.48

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

240.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

69.19

(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)

309.86

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9309.37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3342

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21003.24

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33654.61

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40495.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19391.32

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

157704.34

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

217591.57

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

210.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

98.42

(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)

308.95

Zimbabwe

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5.76

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

5.76

(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

0.00000247

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

88426

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

35767000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

14.6

(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

In 2024, our Scope 1 emissions increased by 4.5% compared with the previous year due to a 25% increase in the number of vehicles in our vehicle fleet. Despite this growth, we've minimized the increase in GHG emissions through improved fuel efficiency and continued electrification of our vehicle fleet. Our Scope 2 market-based emissions decreased by over 20% compared with the previous year, driven by increased renewable energy procurement, as described in the Net Zero Roadmap section of our Corporate Responsibility Report. A year-over-year increase in total revenue (denominator) combined with a net decrease in Scope 1 and 2 emissions (numerator) has led to an observed 14.6% decrease in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions per unit total revenue intensity from 2023 to 2024.

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity 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

CBRE - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/05/2024

(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

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

79927

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47933

(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)

127860.000

(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

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

63930.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60995

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27431

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

88426.000

(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

61.68

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CBRE commits to Net Zero GHG emissions across our value chain by 2040. This includes corporate operations, buildings managed for clients, real estate development and our supply chain. Our science-based targets are in line with limiting global warming to 1.5°C and achieving a net zero future. CBRE's Net Zero by 2040 and near-term 2030 targets were validated by the SBTi in 2024 and conform to SBTi Criteria and Recommendations (Criteria version 5.2). Our near-term 2030 targets disclosed in this response replace 2035 targets previously validated by SBTi in 2020. Our 50% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 near-term target covers all CBRE Group operations, including Turner & Townsend. There are no exclusions to disclose.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

With more than 630 corporate offices and nearly 8 billion square feet of managed property globally, CBRE has an outsized opportunity to help reduce GHG emissions through our own operations, services provided to clients and throughout our value chain. Our targets and Climate Transition Strategy present a global approach to driving emissions reductions across our operations and service offerings, enabling our business to thrive in a future that holds global temperatures to a 1.5°C trajectory.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our Climate Transition Strategy clearly outlines the pathways and actions to transform our own operations while also serving as a catalyst to decarbonize the built environment. It provides a roadmap for addressing GHG emissions across key activities within all business segments and in line with our financial statements as reported in 2024. It outlines key actions that align our sustainability strategy with our fiduciary responsibility to grow our business and enhance the value of buildings that we manage and develop for clients. The perspectives and expectations of our clients, investors and other stakeholders shaped the development of our Transition Strategy. We also know that with every step forward, our journey will get more complex as we work with our clients and suppliers to address emissions that are more challenging to mitigate. Unlocking opportunities for progress requires looking at our GHG emissions through a new lens and identifying ways to simplify complexity and scale solutions. In addition to traditional GHG emissions reporting, we have enhanced our impact analysis by aligning our emissions to specific business activities and the work we do for clients. Our Transition Strategy is organized by business activities, enabling us to integrate our decarbonization approach with our overarching business strategy more seamlessly. It also reinforces the importance of collaboration with our clients and suppliers to tackle the biggest impact opportunities. Since 2019, our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions have decreased 31%, primarily driven by optimization of our corporate office portfolio and increased renewable energy procurement. Our progress puts us on track to achieve our Scope 1 and 2 absolute reduction target ahead of 2030. Between 2019 and 2024, electricity use in our offices decreased by about 11.5% while natural gas use increased by less than 1%. During the same time, CBRE increased renewable energy power as we work to procure 100% renewable energy for our corporate operations by the end of 2025. As of 2024, CBRE purchased renewable energy to cover about 57% of our electricity use globally, more than double the renewable energy purchased in 2023. We've secured renewable energy for just over 260 offices representing about 60% of our occupied space on a square foot basis. Fleet vehicle fuel consumption decreased between 2019 and 2024, reducing emissions by 24%, primarily due to improved fuel efficiency and an increase in EVs to over 880 globally.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ No

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CBRE - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/05/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per square foot

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.004544

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0045440000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0045440000

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

70.7

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

70.7

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0020448000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-38.9

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.003356

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0033560000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0033560000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

47.54

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CBRE commits to Net Zero GHG emissions across our value chain by 2040. This includes corporate operations, buildings managed for clients, real estate development and our supply chain. Our science-based targets are in line with limiting global warming to 1.5C and achieving a net zero future. CBRE's Net Zero by 2040 and near-term 2030 targets were validated by the SBTi in 2024 and conform to SBTi Criteria and Recommendations (Criteria version 5.2). Our near-term 2030 targets disclosed in this response replace 2035 targets previously validated by SBTi in 2020. CBRE defines Scope 3.11 UoSP as the in-use operational emissions of buildings we manage for clients that are impacted by the energy and sustainability services delivered across our Facilities Management and Property Management lines of business. CBRE welcomes the opportunity to partner with our clients to achieve net zero across their real estate portfolio; however, many of our agreements

for property and facilities management services do not give CBRE the ability to affect—and therefore be accountable for—the operational emissions of a building. As part of the validation process for our Net Zero and near-term targets with SBTi, CBRE aligned our GHG emissions reporting boundary for Scope 3.11 UoSP with our ability to meaningfully influence GHG emissions in the buildings we manage for clients. We reviewed client contracts and service agreements, consulted with industry experts and completed an independent third-party review of our calculation methodology and data model. Our Scope 3.11 UoSP reporting boundary requires all of the following conditions: CBRE serves as the property or facilities manager, with day-to-day oversight of building operations; CBRE has access to building energy use data required to effectively manage and reduce GHG emissions; and CBRE's contract includes energy management and decarbonization services (beyond preventive maintenance).

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

With more than 630 corporate offices and nearly 8 billion square feet of managed property globally, CBRE has an outsized opportunity to help reduce GHG emissions through our own operations, services provided to clients and throughout our value chain. Our targets and Climate Transition Strategy present a global approach to driving emissions reductions across our operations and service offerings, enabling our business to thrive in a future that holds global temperatures to a 1.5°C trajectory.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our Climate Transition Strategy clearly outlines the pathways and actions to transform our own operations while also serving as a catalyst to decarbonize the built environment. It provides a roadmap for addressing GHG emissions across key activities within all business segments and in line with our financial statements as reported for 2024. It outlines key actions that align our sustainability strategy with our fiduciary responsibility to grow our business and enhance the value of buildings that we manage and develop for clients. The perspectives and expectations of our clients, investors and other stakeholders shaped the development of our Transition Strategy. We also know that with every step forward, our journey will get more complex as we work with our clients and suppliers to address emissions that are more challenging to mitigate. Unlocking opportunities for progress requires looking at our GHG emissions through a new lens and identifying ways to simplify complexity and scale solutions. In addition to traditional GHG emissions reporting, we have enhanced our impact analysis by aligning our emissions to specific business activities and the work we do for clients. Our Transition Strategy is organized by business activities, enabling us to integrate our decarbonization approach with our overarching business strategy more seamlessly. It also reinforces the importance of collaboration with our clients and suppliers to tackle the biggest impact opportunities. We have continued to demonstrate that we can grow our business while working toward net zero. Since 2019, GHG emissions in buildings managed for clients decreased by 26% per square foot and absolute emissions decreased by 30%. Tracking the intensity of emissions enables us to see progress as our client portfolio evolves with new and completed contracts. We attribute this reduction to a combination of factors, including the positive impact of our property and facilities management services to make operations more efficient and our clients' investment in building upgrades and renewable energy. Continued progress to reduce emissions per square foot across the portfolio of buildings we manage for clients requires collective action among multiple stakeholders.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(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

07/26/2021

(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

12/31/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

8161.827

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

7.8

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2025

(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

54.6

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

50.76

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Purchasing 100% renewable electricity for corporate operations by the end of 2025 is a key strategic initiative that is instrumental to achieving our near-term Scope 1 and 2 target.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

CBRE commits to Net Zero GHG emissions across our value chain by 2040. This includes corporate operations, buildings managed for clients, real estate development and our supply chain. Our science-based targets are in line with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C and achieving a net zero future. CBRE's Net Zero by 2040 and near-term 2030 targets were validated by the SBTi in 2024 and conform to SBTi Criteria and Recommendations (Criteria version 5.2). Purchasing 100% renewable electricity for corporate operations by the end of 2025 is organization-wide and is a key strategic initiative that is instrumental to achieving our near-term target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% by 2030 from 2019. There are no exclusions to disclose.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

With more than 630 corporate offices and nearly 8 billion square feet of managed property globally, CBRE has an outsized opportunity to help reduce GHG emissions through our own operations, services provided to clients and throughout our value chain. Our targets and Climate Transition Strategy present a global approach to driving emissions reductions across our operations and service offerings, enabling our business to thrive in a future that holds global temperatures to a 1.5°C trajectory. Purchasing 100% renewable electricity for corporate operations by the end of 2025 is a key strategic initiative that is instrumental to achieving our near-term Scope 1 and 2 target.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The "Increase Renewable Energy" pathway of our Climate Transition Strategy includes information on CBRE's efforts to procure 100% renewable electricity for our corporate operations by the end of 2025. This requires a combination of tactics that balance the locally available options to source renewable energy with solutions that scale for our global operations. As of 2024, CBRE purchased renewable energy to cover about 57% of our electricity use, more than double the renewable energy purchased in 2023. We've secured renewable energy for just over 260 offices representing about 60% of our occupied space on a square foot basis. Over the next year, we will work to close the gap across our remaining offices. Many of these locations use a relatively small amount of electricity – averaging 13 megawatt-hours per year – about 20% more than the typical annual consumption of a US household. With a relatively small electricity load spread across more than 630 offices globally, our approach is highly dependent on Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs). In locations where CBRE is directly responsible for utilities, we work with local

energy providers to secure 100% renewable electricity. Where we do not directly manage utility contracts, we work with third-party providers to secure credible EACs. This includes: Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) and Guarantees of Origin (GO) backed renewable energy for several CBRE offices in the UK and Europe; Green-e certified RECs purchased to cover all CBRE offices in the US and Canada; and a multi-year contract with Red Energy to purchase renewable energy for the majority of our offices in Australia.

(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

05/26/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(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)

Low-carbon vehicles
☑ Percentage of battery electric vehicles in company fleet

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

8.8

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

8.8000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Transitioning 100% of CBRE's fleet vehicles to electric vehicles (EVs) by the end of 2035 is a key strategic initiative that is instrumental to achieving our near-term Scope 1 and 2 target and our Net Zero by 2040 target.

(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

CBRE commits to Net Zero GHG emissions across our value chain by 2040. This includes corporate operations, buildings managed for clients, real estate development and our supply chain. Our science-based targets are in line with limiting global warming to 1.5°C and achieving a net zero future. CBRE's Net Zero by 2040 and near-term 2030 targets were validated by the SBTi in 2024 and conform to SBTi Criteria and Recommendations (Criteria version 5.2). Transitioning 100% of CBRE's fleet vehicles to electric vehicles (EVs) by the end of 2035 is organization-wide and is a key strategic initiative that is instrumental to achieving our near-term Scope 1 and 2 target and our Net Zero by 2040 target. There are no exclusions to disclose.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

With more than 630 corporate offices and nearly 8 billion square feet of managed property globally, CBRE has an outsized opportunity to help reduce GHG emissions through our own operations, services provided to clients and throughout our value chain. Our targets and Climate Transition Strategy present a global approach to driving emissions reductions across our operations and service offerings, enabling our business to thrive in a future that holds global temperatures to a 1.5°C trajectory. Transitioning 100% of CBRE's fleet vehicles to electric vehicles (EVs) by the end of 2035 is a key strategic initiative that is instrumental to achieving our near-term Scope 1 and 2 target and our Net Zero by 2040 target.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The "Electrify Operations" pathway of our Climate Transition Strategy focuses on transitioning away from buildings and vehicles that rely on fossil fuels. CBRE manages a global fleet of cars, trucks and vans to provide services to properties under management for our clients. We committed to transitioning 100% of our fleet to electric vehicles (EVs) by the end of 2035, a strategic initiative critical to achieving Net Zero emissions. We collaborate closely with our clients as we manage our fleet, with EVs assigned to their accounts so they can realize reduced emissions in their supply chain. In 2024, we continued to advance progress by: implementing regional policies and business segment playbooks regarding EV adoption; expanding EV offerings to meet driver preferences; hosting EV meetings to allow hands-on exploration of EV options for CBRE drivers; exploring new options for vehicle fit outs to enhance driver experience while optimizing performance; and increasing our total EVs in operation to over 880 globally, representing 8.8% of our fleet.

(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

12/05/2024

(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

☑ Int1

☑ Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(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

CBRE - 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

Target Oth1 highlighted in question 7.54.2 is also linked to this Net Zero target. CBRE commits to Net Zero GHG emissions across our value chain by 2040. This includes corporate operations, buildings managed for clients, real estate development and our supply chain. Our science-based targets are in line with limiting global warming to 1.5°C and achieving a net zero future. CBRE's Net Zero by 2040 and near-term 2030 targets were validated by the SBTi in 2024 and conform with SBTi Criteria and Recommendations (Criteria version 5.2). Our near-term 2030 targets disclosed in this response replace 2035 targets previously validated by SBTi in 2020. There are no exclusions to disclose.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

With more than 630 corporate offices and nearly 8 billion square feet of managed property globally, CBRE has an outsized opportunity to help reduce GHG emissions through our own operations, services provided to clients and throughout our value chain. Our targets and Climate Transition Strategy present a global approach to driving emissions reductions across our operations and service offerings, enabling our business to thrive in a future that holds global temperatures to a 1.5°C trajectory.

(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:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(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 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

Although investment in carbon removals is not part of our near-term mitigation strategy, CBRE recognizes the role carbon offsets and other voluntary market instruments play to catalyze carbon removal and sequestration to limit global temperature increases to 1.5ºC. Procurement of carbon offsets is currently limited to select geographies where aligned with local programs and sustainability strategies.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Progress toward our Net Zero by 2040 commitment highlights what's possible when we work together on a shared goal. Since 2019, CBRE has reduced absolute GHG emissions across total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 22%. We know that progress will not be linear and sustained progress will become increasingly complex. Scope 1 and 2 emissions make up a small part of our total impact; however, we have a clear understanding of the actions required to reach our near-term absolute reduction target. While holding ourselves accountable across our corporate operations, we can apply the same insights and expertise to actions for our clients as they work to decarbonize their own real estate portfolios. This symmetry positions CBRE to accelerate sustainability across our value chain. Scope 3 emissions remain our biggest challenge—and an even greater opportunity. We differentiate ourselves in the marketplace by meaningfully effecting change in the buildings we manage for clients. We do this by serving as their strategic advisor for their own net zero journey, helping them optimize resources and driving decarbonization at scale through electrification, renewable energy and supply chain actions. Decarbonizing our supply chain through a deepened engagement with suppliers is also transforming how we deliver services. These drivers directly connect our business strategy with Scope 3 emissions reductions. Our GHG emissions inventory and targets are reviewed regularly throughout the year, with progress and findings reflected in our annual Corporate Responsibility Report.

(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	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*2*	*438165*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

(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

Transportation
☑ Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

165

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

970400

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

CBRE manages a global fleet of cars, trucks and vans to provide services to properties under management for our clients. We committed to transitioning 100% of our fleet to electric vehicles (EVs) by the end of 2035, a strategic initiative critical to achieving Net Zero emissions. We collaborate closely with our clients as we manage our fleet, with EVs assigned to their accounts so they can realize reduced emissions in their supply chain. In 2024, we advanced progress by: implementing regional policies and business segment playbooks regarding EV adoption; expanding EV offerings to meet driver preferences; hosting EV meetings to allow hands-on exploration of EV options for CBRE drivers; exploring new options for vehicle fit outs to enhance driver experience while optimizing performance; and increasing our total EVs in operation to over 880 globally, representing 8.8% of our fleet. In 2024 specifically, we added 377 EVs to our fleet, requiring an annual investment

premium of approximately $970,400 due to higher cost differential of lease payments over traditional internal combustion engine vehicles. This saves an estimated 165 mtCO2e annually when compared to traditional internal combustion engine vehicles. Integrating EVs currently represents a premium for our vehicle expenditures, but savings from lower operating costs for many EV models are experienced after one year of operation.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :Various initiatives including building electrification, smart building systems integration, efficiency as a service (EaaS), renewable energy solutions and utility procurement, and more

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

438000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

30000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No matter where a client is on their sustainability journey, we begin by identifying the challenges and opportunities within our clients' real estate portfolios. This helps clients clarify their sustainability goals, connect them to their business strategy and receive strategic guidance to help accelerate their progress. Our approach focuses on enhancing real estate value while optimizing operational costs to mitigate climate-related physical and transition risks. We assist organizations in transitioning from only voluntary commitments and reporting to mandatory disclosures and regulatory compliance by utilizing tools like regulation mapping and preparing for financial-grade accounting of GHG emissions. To develop a practical strategy, we leverage our expertise, services and partnerships to pinpoint and implement projects that optimize resources and achieve large-scale decarbonization, aligning with the sustainability goals of both building owners and occupiers. Using this integrated approach, we identified and proposed more than 1,838 energy efficiency and decarbonization projects with associated cost savings of $34 million worldwide for Facilities Management clients in 2024, that will reduce over 461,000 metric tons of CO2e. In 2024, we executed projects that reduced nearly 438,000 metric tons of CO2e, realizing more than $30 million in cost savings for our clients, with the other proposed projects still in the pipeline. Client-specific investments are not disclosed.

(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

Our CBRE Climate Change Champion Award is presented to Property Management teams for CBRE-managed properties that achieve a 10% or greater year-over-year increase in their ENERGY STAR score and achieve high scores that can receive certification. By incentivizing the improvement of energy efficiency initiatives, CBRE drives progress towards implementing emissions reduction activities for properties we manage on behalf of owners and landlords.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

This method applies to investments aimed at reducing our own emissions. CBRE stands to face regulatory requirements and standards as legislation is enacted globally to combat climate change and the climate-related risk of failing to adhere to regulatory requirements and standards makes a business case to drive progress in implementing emissions reduction activities.

(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:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Energy- and sustainability-related services and consulting such as Energy Program Management, Certification Programs, and more

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our scope and scale as the world's largest manager of commercial real estate, overseeing nearly 8 billion sq. ft., positions CBRE to drive progress in our operations, for our clients and throughout the built environment globally. CBRE's vision is to simplify complexity to accelerate value creation through our solutions, enabling our clients to achieve both their financial and sustainability goals. CBRE provides solutions from strategy through implementation. We scale with client needs to create value, drive near- and long-term savings, and deliver efficiencies across their real estate portfolios. In 2024, CBRE provided energy and sustainability-related services and consulting for nearly 30,598 buildings under management, generating over $198 million in revenue globally, using a harmonized approach for how we account for sustainability revenue across service lines and geographies. This reflects sustainability-specific work and does not include portions of broader contracts that often include some sustainability services. In total, for our GWS and Advisory Services business segment clients, CBRE helped drive sustainability outcomes across over 1.2 billion sq. ft. of buildings under management.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.55

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

April Salumei Rainforest Conservation. Pilot REDD & IFM project in East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea, protecting 603,713 hectares from logging through community-led forest management. Registered VCS1122 under VM0007. Developed by Rainforest Project Management Ltd with Pacific Forest Alliance, Tasman Environmental Markets (TEM), and University of Papua New Guinea. The project prevents planned deforestation and converts logged forest to protected forest.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

526

(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

2014

(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:
☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Barrier analysis (funding, governance, market practice) + common practice analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Non-permanence risk buffer (10%) per AFOLU tool

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Default factor applied (0.2) for REDD & IFM components

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Solar lighting for schools, churches, clinics; employment; High Conservation Value Forest protection; SDGs 4, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

SN: 825509996-825510521; no corresponding adjustments; managed by TEM Carbon; project selected for community benefits & biodiversity protection

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Human-Induced Regeneration (HIR)

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Woodlands Station Regeneration. Regenerating native forest through cessation of mechanical clearing and reduced grazing. Managed by Carbon Regeneration No.1 Pty Ltd, developed by TEM.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

221

(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

2024

(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:

☑ Emissions Reduction Fund of the Australian Government

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Historical land use analysis, cessation of clearing & grazing, management plan implementation

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :100-year permanence plan + 5% buffer, active fire & pest management

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Activity displacement, market & social leakage considered low likelihood

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Local employment; biodiversity corridors; wetland habitat protection; pest control

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

SN: 9004337279-9004337499; no corresponding adjustments; managed by TEM Carbon; selected for regeneration potential and biodiversity value

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Savannah Fire Management

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (ALFA). Indigenous-owned projects in Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia, use traditional fire management to reduce late-season wildfires. Registered under Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF) Savanna Fire Management 2015 methodology.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

305

(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

2023

(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:

☑ Emissions Reduction Fund of the Australian Government

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Regulatory additionality via ERF method 'in lieu' provision

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Avoided emissions – no permanence obligations

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :None – wildfire reduction benefits extend beyond project area

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Extensive Aboriginal employment; cultural heritage protection; biodiversity enhancement; SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 15

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

SN: 8,356,881,260-8,356,881,564; no corresponding adjustments; selected for cultural significance, Indigenous ownership, and fire mitigation

Row 4

(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

World Vision Energy Efficient Cookstoves. Ethiopia-wide PoA distributing fuel-efficient stoves across rural communities to reduce fuelwood use and emissions. Gold Standard registered (GS11147), implemented by World Vision Australia.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5797

(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

2021

(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

☑ Other, please specify :Automatically additional (small-scale CDM tech list)

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Woody biomass leakage factor (0.95) applied

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Improved indoor air quality; reduced fuelwood demand; women’s health & time savings; affordable access via subsidies

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

SN: 26278-32074; no corresponding adjustments; selected for strong social and health benefits

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

CBRE has over 630 offices globally and the vast majority are located in multi-tenant commercial buildings that do not submeter water use. Less than 1% of our office locations have submeters installed to monitor tenant water use.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

CBRE has over 630 offices globally and the vast majority are located in multi-tenant commercial buildings that do not submeter water use. Less than 1% of our office locations have submeters installed to monitor tenant water use.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ Not monitored

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

363.4

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

CBRE's Corporate Real Estate team anticipates that total occupied square footage will increase slightly over the next five years, balanced by continued consolidation and optimization strategies across our office portfolio and moderate expansion in select geographies. Anticipated increase in occupied office space is expected to result in a proportional increase in water use.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

345.23

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

CBRE's Corporate Real Estate team anticipates that total occupied square footage will increase slightly over the next five years, balanced by continued consolidation and optimization strategies across our office portfolio and moderate expansion in select geographies. Anticipated increase in occupied office space is expected to result in a proportional increase in water use.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

18.17

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

CBRE's Corporate Real Estate team anticipates that total occupied square footage will increase slightly over the next five years, balanced by continued consolidation and optimization strategies across our office portfolio and moderate expansion in select geographies. Anticipated increase in occupied office space is expected to result in a proportional increase in water use.

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

46.75

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CBRE's office location footprint is subject to change year over year as leases expire as well as mergers and acquisitions. This along with the varying WRI aqueduct data is the reason over volume withdrawn from areas with water stress has decreased.

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility closure

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

12.86

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Currently, about 19% of our water use is in locations identified as extremely high or high water risk areas. These locations are mostly in the U.S. and India. Our water risk assessment includes evaluations for multiple climate scenarios. Water risk for the optimistic scenario (warming limited to 1.5°C) projects about 47% of our corporate offices will be in an extremely high or high water risk area in 2030. Under the pessimistic scenario (warming is limited to 3.3-5.7°C), this number slightly increases to 48%.

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CBRE's 630 offices globally are leased in urban and suburban areas of the world's largest cities. Water is provided by and discharged to a third-party, often municipal water treatment systems.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CBRE's 630 offices globally are leased in urban and suburban areas of the world's largest cities. Water is provided by and discharged to a third-party, often municipal water treatment systems.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CBRE's 630 offices globally are leased in urban and suburban areas of the world's largest cities. Water is provided by and discharged to a third-party, often municipal water treatment systems.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CBRE's 630 offices globally are leased in urban and suburban areas of the world's largest cities. Water is provided by and discharged to a third-party, often municipal water treatment systems.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CBRE's 630 offices globally are leased in urban and suburban areas of the world's largest cities. Water is provided by and discharged to a third-party, often municipal water treatment systems.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

363.4

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

CBRE's 630 offices globally are leased in urban and suburban areas of the world's largest cities. Water is provided by and discharged to a third-party, often municipal water treatment systems.

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Water risk is included within CBRE's annual climate-related risk and opportunity assessment. Our risk assessment approach considers impact and likelihood while taking into account mitigation and preparedness, as well as dependences and impacts. CBRE defines substantive as a financial or strategic impact that significantly affects our operations or services provided to our clients. Given the qualitative nature of our climate-related risk and opportunity assessment approach, risks or opportunities ranked as high are considered to have a potential substantive effect. No water-related risk was evaluated as high within the 2024 climate-related risk and opportunity assessment process.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	35767000000	*98423225.10*	*We anticipate that water withdrawal efficiency on a revenue basis will remain about the same, as efficiency will offset business growth.*

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*As a commercial real estate and investment services organization, CBRE does not manufacture products.*

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Resource efficiency services, including water use efficiency, are offered to clients for buildings under management.

(9.14.4) Please explain

CBRE is a commercial real estate services and investment organization with a very low water use intensity; however, we do offer resource efficiency services to our clients, including improving water use efficiency in buildings under management.

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

Water use in commercial buildings is relatively low compared with other sectors. While CBRE recognizes the responsibility to conserve and protect water resources given increasing concerns about water availability and quality, water has not been identified as a material risk or opportunity and therefore is not a consideration currently for global targets.

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

(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

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Methane emissions

☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)

☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards
☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We receive third-party assurance for a variety of environmental metrics on our Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards Disclosures, which are presented on page 117 of our 2024 Corporate Responsibility Report. We also receive third-party assurance for our GHG inventory annually. Both of these assurance statements have been attached to this questionnaire.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CBRE 2024 GHG Verification Statement Limited 05192025_FINAL.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply
☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security
☑ Water consumption– total volume
☑ Water discharges– total volumes
☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Beginning in 2023, CBRE has received third party assurance for water metrics under GRI 303-3, 303-4, and 303-5.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CBRE GRI Assurance Statement 2024 08252025_FINAL.pdf

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chair & Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Board chair

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ No