

Moody's Corporation

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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

Moody's is a global integrated risk assessment firm that empowers organizations to anticipate, adapt and thrive in a new era of exponential risk. Our data, analytical solutions and insights help decision-makers identify opportunities and manage the risks of doing business with others. Moody's Corporation (NYSE: MCO) is the parent company of Moody's Investors Service, an independent provider of credit rating opinions and related information, and Moody's Analytics, a global provider of financial intelligence and analytical tools supporting customers' growth, efficiency and risk management objectives. The corporation, which reported revenue of 5.9 billion in 2023, employs more than 15,000 people worldwide and maintains a presence in more than 40 countries. Further information is available at www.moody.com. Moody's Investors Service (MIS), doing business as Moody's Ratings, a subsidiary of Moody's Corporation, publishes credit ratings and provides assessment services on a wide range of debt obligations, programs and facilities, and the entities that issue such obligations in markets worldwide, including various corporate, financial institution and governmental obligations, and structured finance securities. As of December 31, 2023, MIS had credit rating relationships with more than 4,800 non-financial corporates, 3,300 financial institutions, 14,700 public finance issuers, 370 sub-sovereigns, 144 sovereigns, 8,900 structured finance deals and 1,000 infrastructure and project finance issuers. Moody's Analytics (MA) empowers financial services, corporate and public sector customers to anticipate risks, adapt and thrive in a new era of exponential risk. MA's combined data, analytics and cloud-based software tools deliver integrated solutions that help customers to start business relationships, monitor and manage risk, and comply and report based on global laws, rules and regulations. MA creates a holistic view on risk provided by our vast set of proprietary data, analytics, and domain expertise across a range of areas, including credit, companies, properties, securities, people, economies, climate and more. MA's integrated and technology-enabled solutions provide unique capabilities and insights that are embedded in customer workflows.

MA customers operate worldwide in over 160 countries and include approximately 1,900 asset managers, 6,600 corporates and professional services, 800 insurance companies, 900 real estate entities, 2,600 commercial banks, 100 securities dealers & investment banks, and 900 government entities, 600 educational institutions and 400 other entities. Our sustainability and climate offering delivers the highest standard of data quality, transparency and adaptability. Complimented by a longstanding record in financial risk modeling, we provide trusted ESG data, insights and analytic capabilities to present an all-encompassing view of ESG risks and opportunities. These capabilities include sustainable debt issuance, climate risk management, public and private company analysis, financial and sustainability impact and regulatory considerations. Throughout 2023, we continued to expand our sustainability and climate offering and integrate it into existing capabilities. We also continued to make strategic investments so that our offering provides the depth and breadth necessary to respond to the diverse and evolving requirements of ESG market participants. As described above, Moody's is primarily known for its role in credit ratings, risk assessment, and financial analysis, does not directly engage in natural resource extraction, manufacturing, or electricity generation as its core operations. Instead, its emissions profile largely stems from indirect sources related to its business activities. Moody's Scope 1 includes emissions from stationary combustion in leased offices and mobile combustion of fuels, and Scope 2 includes emissions from purchased electricity, chilled water and steam for offices operations. Scope 3 emissions include indirect emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, business travel, employee commuting, waste from office operations and investments.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(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:

4 years

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

Select from:

4 years

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

Select from:

4 years

[Fixed row]

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

5916000000

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

615369105

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

MCO

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

549300GCEDD8YCF5WU84

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Peru

China

Nepal

Spain

- India
- Italy
- Japan
- France
- Israel
- Mexico
- Panama
- Sweden
- Germany
- Morocco
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- Argentina
- Switzerland
- Saudi Arabia
- South Africa
- Taiwan, China
- Republic of Korea

- Brazil
- Canada
- Cyprus
- Austria
- Belgium
- Bermuda
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Australia
- Lithuania
- Singapore
- Costa Rica
- Netherlands
- United Arab Emirates
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We have identified a full coverage of Moody's value chain through an analysis of key resources and activities in our operations, suppliers, customers and investors, this has been validated with key internal stakeholders, in addition to external consultants. Through the mapping process we used information from primary sources such as financial statements, regulatory and compliance frameworks, partnerships, information on customer segments and suppliers, including geographic locations and industries. Some of the tools and methods using for the mapping relied mostly on stakeholder interviews, competitive benchmarking and mapping visualizations.
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upstream value chain

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

The short-term time horizon is aligned with Moody's near-term science-based targets and the Company's financial and operational planning timelines.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(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 is aligned with Moody's near-term science-based targets and the Company's financial and operational planning timelines.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

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

The long-term horizon mirrors Moody's commitment to achieving net-zero by 2040.

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

- Internal company methods
- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Wildfires

Chronic physical

- Heat stress

Sea level rise

Water stress

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Changes to national legislation

Market

Changing customer behavior

Reputation

Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Stigmatization of sector

Technology

Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

Customers

Employees

Investors

Suppliers

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

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The process we apply to determine which risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact is integrated across several tiers of our business units and positions. Business units are responsible for undertaking due diligence more than once a year and reporting any risks and opportunities associated with their activities to the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) function. ERM, managed by Moody's MD of Risk Management, is responsible for establishing and maintaining a company-wide risk management culture and framework embedded within the business for the timely identification, management, and reporting of our business-wide risks, including climate-related risks. ERM is designed to establish a standard, organization-wide understanding of risk management and define roles and responsibilities based on the 2017 COSO framework. ERM maintains a register of all existing risks which is continually monitored and reviewed, and reported on quarterly. ERM identifies potential untracked risks by conducting regular exploratory exercises to assess our performance and strategy against the external business environment, emerging research and trends. Risks are assessed in terms of size, the boundary of impact, financial or operational implications for Moody's offerings and across all time horizons including short-, medium- and long-term. Business continuity runs annual site surveys across our entire real estate portfolio to evaluate both existing and emerging risks from our direct operations, including climate-related risks. In addition, our Corporate Sustainability team assesses climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities across the business using quantitative and qualitative scenario analysis. This informs the development of recommendations and plans to be implemented. This process is applied across our value chain, including upstream and downstream. The CEO, who also serves on the Board, provides an additional tier of risk identification, and submits any newly identified risks or opportunities to ERM. Under the oversight of the Board and its committees, the CEO has established an Enterprise-Wide Risk Committee, composed of the CEO and his direct reports, including the MD of Risk Management. The Enterprise-Wide Risk Committee reviews the work of ERM and undertakes regular independent reviews of currently tracked risks with the aim to identify potential new risks and opportunities for further exploration. Physical risks are actively managed through ERM and mitigated through the Crisis Management and Business Continuity Plan and teams. Any material risks and mitigating actions identified by ERM are also presented to the Audit Committee. We utilize RMS's physical risk scenario modeling insights on climate risks to locations, and we take that into consideration for the perils we need to evaluate and prepare for in that location. For example, our Business Resiliency Plans now provide guidance to employees on issues that may impact their ability to work remotely, such as physical climate risks. In addition, our Corporate Sustainability team analyzes the indirect climate risks in our supply chain by scoring critical suppliers against several climate-related metrics, including CDP and science-based targets. Tracking and disclosing this data enables a better understanding of climate and environmental risk exposure in our value chain, which can be used to inform engagement strategies.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We have conducted several materiality assessments that integrate different sustainability-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. In 2022, we refreshed our materiality assessment, which was first conducted in 2020, to refine and optimize our sustainability strategy. The updated assessment included a

revised topic list to account for emerging sustainability trends, improved topic definitions to enhance clarity and an analysis of impacts, risks and opportunities of each topic on our value chain, accounting for both upstream and downstream factors. In 2024, we are conducting a double materiality assessment aligned to ESRS, which in addition considers the interdependencies between financial and impact materiality on sustainability matters, including environmental topics. For example, for each sustainability topic, impacts, risks and opportunities are assessed based on scale/magnitude of impact/financial effect, likelihood of occurrence, scope of impact (local to global) and remediability of impact to Moody's and its value chain.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Moody's locations are office facilities primarily situated in urban areas within major cities, where the original ecosystems have been significantly altered or are no longer present due to urbanization. Consequently, Moody's office locations are not located in or near to any type of area important for biodiversity and the company's choice of location for new offices ensures they are not situated in or near areas important for biodiversity conservation.

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(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

Moody's quantitatively assess climate-related transition risks by analyzing changes in gross annual cost of carbon pricing and renewable electricity procurement utilizing Moody's EBIT to assess the significance of the change. In addition, Moody's projections of the financial impacts of physical climate risks on its business utilize the Annualized Damage Rate (ADR) metric, or the expected financial damage per unit of exposure. ADR is defined as the financial damage potential per 1,000 value of an asset or portfolio. The financial damage is compared to Moody's financial materiality threshold to determine the significance of the impact. These assessments are evaluated across each time horizon (short, medium and long-term) and updated annually.

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

Moody's assesses climate-related opportunities utilizing low, medium, and high impact levels on its business, strategy, and financial planning across each time horizon. Low impact opportunities, such as energy-efficient office practices, provide minor benefits without significantly altering the company's trajectory. Medium impact opportunities, like launching climate-related product lines, present noticeable benefits and moderately change the Company's course. High impact opportunities can fundamentally transform a company's business and financial strategies, leading to significant changes in markets, revenue streams, cost structures, and risk profiles. The financial effects and benefits of these opportunities are monitored and tracked via the revenue they generate – this supports the company's strategic investment decisions. Opportunities are evaluated across each time horizon (short, medium and long-term) and reviewed annually.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Based on input from Moody's ERM function, consultants, risk assessments and our scenario analysis results, climate-related risks do not present substantive financial or strategic impact on our operations. These results were reviewed by ERM, which prioritizes, tracks and monitors company-wide risks. Our operations are exposed to climate physical risks and we have assessed their impact by evaluating several factors, including hazard exposure, timing onset, lease and contract terms, utility costs and consumption, and insurance estimates. We conducted a climate risk assessment for chronic and acute physical risks of all offices, data centers and employee homes. Results showed across all examined scenarios (present-day and forward-looking), the projected impacts of physical climate risk remained low and did not exceed Moody's financial materiality threshold to be considered a substantive financial or strategic impact, although serves to inform our real-estate adaptation and mitigation capital allocation planning. We quantitatively evaluated the transition risk of potential mandatory carbon pricing via financial modelling of our residual emissions against the latest low-emissions scenarios from NGFS. We applied the scenario carbon prices to determine the annual cost of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions considering the expected trajectory of our reduction targets. The results show that, a mandatory carbon pricing is deemed to be of low significance since it would have an impact of under 1.9% of our 2023 EBIT in all three scenario and timeframes. Also, technology risks are relevant to our direct operations relating to the energy and fuels consumed to serve the buildings in our operational control. As energy markets and regulations change, we see the potential for a near-term increase in operating costs, including costs to transition to lower-emission technology. In 2023, utility expenses represented nearly 4.5 million or 0.1% of operating costs. A hypothetical 10% rise in utility and energy prices could raise electricity spend by approximately 450,000 annually. These results confirmed these risks do not meet Moody's threshold to be considered a substantive financial or strategic impact.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

As a provider of professional services with capabilities in credit ratings, research covering debt instruments and securities, leading-edge software, and research for credit and economic analysis and financial risk management, we do not produce or commercialize physical products. We have identified the use of plastic goods and components only in our upstream value chain related to the purchase of office supplies and equipment, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization. In addition, as part of our Environmental Policy, we committed to phase out single use plastics from our office operations, where possible by 2025.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No, 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?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In 2023, we leveraged our Sustainability Linked Facility (SLF) to drive environmentally conscious behavior across the business, while also realizing financial savings. The Sustainability Linked Facility (SLF) is tied to our Revolving Credit Facility (RCF). The cost of our loan is directly tied to our performance against our supplier engagement target to reach 60% of our supplier spend to set science-based targets. This not only improves our supplier engagement practices, particularly in relation to reducing emissions, but we can directly reduce our financial costs. This presents a valuable cost-saving initiative and encourages wider environmental responsibility within our operations. Our progress on our supplier spend target (we achieved 54% of supplier spend covered by science-based targets in 2023), led to a reduction in the annual facility fee by 0.01% per annum and the revolver spread by 0.04% per annum. This resulted in an annual savings of 125,000 on the revolver commitment fee for 2023. By linking financial costs to sustainability targets, we are able to find a direct financial benefit in pursuing climate goals, creating a win-win situation for both financial and sustainability performance.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

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

(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

The SLF is tied to a Revolving Credit Facility (RCF). Therefore, our progress on our supplier spend target (we achieved 54% of supplier spend covered by science-based targets in 2023), led to a reduction in the annual facility fee by 0.01% per annum and the revolver spread by 0.04% per annum. This resulted in an annual savings of 125,000 on the revolver commitment fee for 2023. Linking financial costs to sustainability targets, there is a direct financial benefit in pursuing climate goals.

(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)

125000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our progress on our supplier spend target (we achieved 54% of supplier spend covered by science-based targets in 2023) led to a reduction in the annual facility fee by 0.01% per annum and the revolver spread by 0.04% per annum. This resulted in an annual savings of 125,000 on the revolver commitment fee for 2023.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost associated with earning the SLF benefit is negligible (e.g. staff time). These activities are largely integrated into our regular operations.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Sustainability Linked Facility (SLF) is tied to our Revolving Credit Facility (RCF). The cost of our loan is directly tied to our performance against our supplier engagement target to reach 60% of our supplier spend to set science-based targets. To realize this opportunity, we have developed a comprehensive supplier engagement strategy. We are working closely with our suppliers to achieve this target. This includes providing them with the necessary support and resources to meet these targets. For example, we joined CDP's supply chain program in 2023, we organized webinars for our top 500 suppliers to encourage them to respond to the 2023 CDP questionnaire and set science-based targets. We conducted a webinar with the ultimate goal of engaging with suppliers to set science-based targets and the expected outcome that these suppliers reduce emissions. During the CDP disclosure cycle, sourcing managers received weekly progress updates that allowed them to execute targeted follow-up with their suppliers. We implemented a comprehensive engagement plan with suppliers based on their historic response to CDP and paid particular attention to first-time responders. As a result, we saw a 7% increase in the rate of response to the CDP Climate Change Questionnaire. We keep track of the percentage of suppliers that respond to the CDP questionnaire to provide a more accurate measurement of our Scope 3 emissions and we are able to engage our vendors on the journey to reduce them in the coming years. In addition, we expanded our engagement by selecting priority suppliers to receive engagement letters from our Executive Leadership Team (ELT) who will encourage these suppliers to set targets this year, and which will be proposed with contract amendments including language to meet climate requirements, such as setting science-based targets. Overall, our supplier engagement program, which involves assessing and working with suppliers to reduce their environmental impact, directly contributes to our science-based target and thereby our SLF. The financial

savings resulting from progressing on our target (leading to an annual savings of 125,000) demonstrated the monetary benefit of this opportunity. Moreover, the environmental benefits align with our commitment to sustainability and our environmental objectives.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

200000000

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

Select from:

1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

200 million represents the ESG and Climate revenue from Moody's Ratings and Moody's Analytics as of December 31, 2023. This is approximately 3% of Moody's total revenue in 2023.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Board believes that the Board, as a whole, should possess a combination of skills, professional experience and diversity of backgrounds necessary to oversee the Company's business. The Governance & Nominating Committee is responsible for developing and recommending Board membership criteria to the Board for approval. The criteria, which are set forth in the Company's Corporate Governance Principles. The Board and the Governance & Nominating Committee seek a diversity of occupational and personal backgrounds on the Board, including diversity with respect to gender, race, ethnicity and national background, geography, and age in order to obtain a range of viewpoints and perspectives. As part of the search process for each new director, the Governance & Nominating Committee strives

to have a diverse slate of candidates, including women and minorities and encourages any search firm the Committee engages to do so as well. For more information about Board diversity, see our 2024 Proxy Statement, pages 29-30.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

moody-s_proxy_statement_2024.pdf
[Fixed row]

(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

Biodiversity

(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

Moody's ESG materiality assessment identified nature and biodiversity not as an area of immediate strategic priority. Due to the nature of Moody's work, nature and biodiversity do not pose a material impact or risk. However, as part of Moody's Environmental Sustainability Policy, we will continue working on incorporating biodiversity and nature-based considerations within our strategy, operations and products.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Moody's Board of Directors is responsible for the Company's effective management and strategy for ESG-related risks and opportunities. The Board reviews its long-term strategic plan at least annually to assess the Company's approach, including for climate-related concerns. The Board is responsible for setting, maintaining and regularly reviewing policies and processes to manage Moody's exposure to risk, including climate-related risk. The Board is assisted by three committees that inform our approach to ESG issues and the Company's Committee charters outline the Board's accountability for these issues: the Audit Committee, the Governance & Nominating Committee and the Compensation & Human Resources Committee. As part of its risk oversight, the Audit Committee reviews key risk factors, such as those disclosed in the Annual Report, including the risk of business continuity disruption due to climate-related incidents. Risk factors also include exposure to reputational and credibility concerns attributed to climate-related matters. For example, Moody's Ratings reputation could be affected with respect to its practices relating to the incorporation of climate-related risks into its methodologies and credit ratings. The Governance & Nominating Committee is responsible for overseeing sustainability matters, including significant corporate social and environmental responsibility issues, reviewing matters and making recommendations to the Board. For instance, the Governance & Nominating Committee regularly considers whether the Company is following best governance practices. It also reviews the division of oversight responsibilities amount the Board committees, including with respect to sustainability and climate-related issues. The Compensation & Human Resources Committee reviews sustainability-related performance metrics to determine compensation for the senior management. In 2023, we continued efforts to more fully integrated sustainability related performance metrics into the Strategic and Operational compensation metrics for all senior executives.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

- Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :Certified in ESG oversight. (GCB.D, 2021)

[Fixed row]

(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

Biodiversity

(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

Moody's ESG materiality assessment identified nature and biodiversity as an area of not immediate strategic priority. Due to the nature of Moody's work, nature and biodiversity do not pose a material impact or risk. However, as part of Moody's Environmental Sustainability Policy, we will continue working on incorporating biodiversity and nature-based considerations within our strategy, operations and products.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Government Relations Officer (CGRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Moody's Chief Corporate Affairs Officer includes Government within the role's portfolio and oversees Moody's Corporate Sustainability Group (CSG), with managerial oversight for Moody's Corporate Sustainability activities, such as the design and implementation of Moody's corporate sustainability strategy, including climate-related risks. The Managing Director of Government & Public Affairs (GPRA) and Head of Corporate Sustainability is responsible for monitoring current and emerging climate-related laws and regulations and their implications for Moody's business. Also, leads dialogue with key internal and external stakeholders on Moody's value proposition.

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

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO, who also serves on the Board, is responsible for overseeing management's assessment and mitigation of material risks and opportunities, including those related to climate. The CEO also serves on and periodically reports to the Board on climate-related issues. The CEO is supported by a cross-functional integration of environmental controls and procedures within the organization. This involves collaboration with teams such as Risk Management and Corporate Sustainability to ensure that climate-related risks are accurately identified, assessed, and integrated into the company's overall risk management strategy, and Finance to ensure environmental risks are factored into financial planning.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CFO oversees Moody's finance function and works to embed sustainability and ESG into business-as-usual financial processes. Climate and environmental risk is also managed within Finance to enable the incorporation of climate outlook into financial risk considerations, providing a straight integration into the corporate strategy.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- Other, please specify :ESG Controller

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In 2022, we appointed our first ESG controller role to help ensure Moody's is positioned for, and responsive to, the growing expectations among our stakeholders for accurate and transparent regulatory ESG reporting. This role is strategically integrated across various internal functions to enhance our environmental management. For instance, the ESG controller collaborates with the finance department to embed sustainability metrics into financial reporting. Additionally, this role works closely with risk management to incorporate environmental risks into the company's comprehensive risk assessment processes, ensuring a holistic approach to sustainability and risk mitigation.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- Other, please specify :Corporate Sustainability Group

(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

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Chief Government Relations Officer (CGRO) reporting line

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

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Corporate Sustainability team evaluates Moody's progress on sustainability issues and generates recommendations to enhance the company's approach to sustainability. The Vice President of Corporate Sustainability oversees the design and implementation of Moody's corporate and climate sustainability, reporting to the Managing Director of GPRA, and Head of Corporate Sustainability.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :CAO

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Oversees strategic and operational initiatives, including the company's global enterprise technology team, and identifies opportunities in Moody's digital capabilities and IT infrastructure that align with the Company's Decarbonization Plan, such as home office technology. In addition, oversees the MD of Risk Management, responsible for the risk management across Moody's, including escalating climate related risks as part of overall risk framework.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The President of Moody's Analytics oversees Moody's climate offerings, and identifies opportunities that align with our sustainability mission.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The President of Moody's Ratings oversees the incorporation of ESG and climate considerations into credit analysis and credit ratings, and identifies opportunities in Moody's Ratings business that align with the Company's sustainability mission.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- Other, please specify :SVP Procurement

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Oversees Moody's Supply Chain in line with the Supplier Code of Conduct and the execution of strategies to engage suppliers on climate action as set forth in the Company's science-based targets.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief People Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Oversees the execution of the Company's strategy to attract, grow and retain talent in service of the business, and identifies opportunities in employee engagement and development that align with the Company's sustainability mission, such as PurposeFirst, initiative designed to enhance employee work flexibility. In addition, the CPO oversees our facilities management and workplace strategy identifying opportunities to reduce the environmental impact of our offices.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

Yes

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

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Moody's Executive Leadership Team is accountable for achieving the Company's sustainability goals, with sustainability-related performance metrics included as factors in certain senior executives' compensation since 2020. In 2021, these metrics were integrated into the Company's Strategic and Operational (S&O) metrics used to determine annual cash incentive payments for senior executives. Since 2022, sustainability has been a core S&O focus for all eligible employees. Details on these remuneration policies can be found in our 2024 Proxy Statement.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Government Relations Officer (CGRO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

Achievement of climate transition plan

(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

Moody's Chief Corporate Affairs Officer includes Government within the role's portfolio. Our Executive Leadership Team is accountable for achieving the Company's sustainability goals, with sustainability-related performance metrics included as factors in certain senior executives' compensation since 2020. In 2021, these metrics were integrated into the Company's Strategic and Operational metrics used to determine annual cash incentive payments for senior executives. Since 2022, sustainability became a core S&O focus for all eligible employees. Details on these remuneration policies can be found in our 2024 Proxy Statement.

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

These incentives are aligned to the advancement of Moody's Sustainability Strategy, including climate.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

- Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :advancement of the company's sustainability strategy

(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

Our Executive Leadership Team is accountable for achieving the Company's sustainability goals, with sustainability-related performance metrics included as factors in certain senior executives' compensation since 2020. In 2021, these metrics were integrated into the Company's Strategic and Operational metrics used to determine annual cash incentive payments for senior executives. Since 2022, sustainability became a core S&O focus for all eligible employees. Details on these remuneration policies can be found in our 2024 Proxy Statement.

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

These incentives are aligned to the advancement of Moody's Sustainability Strategy, including climate.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Moody's Environmental Sustainability Policy, reviewed and approved by our Board of Directors, reflects the latest efforts and commitments to enhance environmental performance and reach net-zero by 2040.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- 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

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental and Sustainability Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Moody's Environmental Sustainability Policy, reviewed and approved by our Board of Directors, introduces Moody's commitments to waste management and sustainable purchasing.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of biodiversity-related performance standards
- 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

Environmental and Sustainability Policy.pdf

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- UN Global Compact
- Other, please specify :Sustainable Purchasing Leadership Council (SPLC)

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

SBTi: Moody's became one of the first companies to have its near- and long-term net-zero emissions targets validated by the SBTi and contributed to the Financial Net-Zero Expert Advisory Group. TNFD: Moody's is a TNFD member and contributes to defining nature-related risk measurements, informing customers about risk exposure and management. We published a TNFD Statement on our environmental impacts. SPLC: a leading organization focused on developing sustainable procurement programs. Our membership provides us with the opportunity to innovate, collaborate with other industry leaders, and amplify our sustainability impact across our value chain. UNGC: Moody's is a signatory of the U.N. Global Compact's coalition for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Company supports the U.N. Global Compact's Climate Ambition Accelerator, which helps companies learn how to set science-based targets and use learning and networking opportunities to advance their sustainability ambitions. As a signatory to U.N. Global Compact Business Ambition for 1.5C, Moody's affirms its support annually for Principle 7: "Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges."

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select all that apply

Mandatory government register

Voluntary government register

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

US Lobby Register - Senate registrant ID: 401106310 US Lobby Register - House registrant ID: 45385 EU Transparency register: 55916968748-36

(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

Our Political Engagement & Public Policy Statement outlines our governance and approach to advocacy, lobbying, political contributions and employees' political activities. Any inconsistencies with our Political Engagement & Public Policy Statement are to be reported and managed by our Legal and Compliance teams. In addition, Moody's Decarbonization Plan, aligned with Paris Agreement goals, includes our commitment to advance our efforts by proactively engaging with stakeholders and policy-makers on corporate and industry action, as well as public policies, that support our climate strategy. Consistency on ESG, including climate, corporate strategy and product development, thought leadership and public policy positioning is ensured at regular Executive Leadership Team meetings. These meetings bring together senior leaders from across the firm to discuss the impact of Sustainable Finance and Climate Risk on our company and sustainability-related products. Moody's Government Public and Regulatory Affairs team, which is part of Moody's Global Corporate Affairs team, manages Moody's political and public policy activities, including direct engagement with government officials and indirect engagement through trade associations and other policy influencers. The head of Moody's Global Corporate Affairs oversees Moody's Corporate Sustainability Group and is a member of Moody's Executive Leadership Team with a direct reporting line to the President and CEO.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

Moody's engaged with European Commission, Council, European Parliament and ESMA staff on the European Commission's proposal on ESG ratings and ESG in credit rating matters.

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

Sustainable finance

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

Select from:

Regional

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

Select all that apply

Europe

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

Select from:

- Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

We welcome the Commission's proposal with certain reservations and recommendations, such as: i) clarifying that ESG factors part of a credit rating should not be in scope of the Regulation, ii) the exclusion of second party opinions on green bonds also includes other sustainable debt instruments and iii) requirement of legal separation is disproportionate in light of other proposed, and existing under the CRAR, requirements on conflicts of interest. A framework that is overly prescriptive and inflexible could inadvertently stifle innovation and fail to respond adequately to diverse customer needs.

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

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings
- Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

We support a legislative framework for ESG ratings that is fundamentally principles-based and focused on transparency and integrity. As a financial services provider, we view the delivery of new products and services, research and development, and innovation as crucial pillars of our net-zero strategy. Therefore, we support for policies which enable the development of markets and/or provide incentives to accelerate the flow of capital to the transition to net-zero by providing financial institutions and other decision-makers with net-zero-aligned data, products, and services to identify climate risks and investments in emerging opportunities. We do not provide funding to policy makers, as stated in our Political Engagement and Public Policy statement.

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, 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:

Consistent

(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

The Business Roundtable generally takes the position that market-based solutions are the best approach to combating climate change. This position is aligned with the views of their members. For example, we have participated in their Corporate Governance working group and have contributed to their understanding of ESG integration into credit ratings.

(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

The funding covers annual membership and allows us to contribute to policy positions that are shared with policy makers and participate in events.

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Amcham EU

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

- Consistent

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

Select from:

- 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

Amcham EU believes that there is major potential in harnessing capital flows for sustainable investments. By way of a dedicated working group the organization advocates for a workable framework for industry and public sector. The goal is to leverage technical expertise of the transatlantic financial services membership.

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

25000

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

The funding covers annual membership and allows us to contribute to policy positions that are shared with policy makers and participate in events.

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :Institute of International Finance

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

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

The Institute of International Finance is committed to financing the transition to a low-carbon economy in both developed and emerging markets, as well as accelerating efforts to make sustainability a top strategic priority across organizations. We engage with the Institute primarily through their Sustainable Finance Working Group, where we help to inform their position on climate change, including their view on the regulation of ESG assessment providers. We also participate in webinars to educate members and IIF staff on the difference between ESG assessments and credit ratings, and how we integrate ESG considerations into credit ratings.

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

159000

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

The funding covers annual membership and allows us to contribute to policy positions that are shared with policy makers and participate in events.

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :International Regulatory Strategy Group - part of City UK

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

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

The City UK and the City of London corporation form a number of International Regulatory Strategy Committees (IRSG) and we belong to their ESG committee. It recognizes the importance of financial services helping with the on-going climate change challenges and it supports the transition to net zero. Through our engagement we contribute to their position in climate change. In November 2022, the IRSG and ICMA were asked by the FCA to act as the Secretariat to draw up a voluntary globally consistent Code of Conduct for ESG Ratings and Data Providers, and Moody's was involved in a sub-committee working on this in 2023. The Code was published in December 2023.

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

43500

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

The funding covers annual membership and allows us to contribute to policy positions that are shared with policy makers and participate in events.

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Future of Sustainable Data Alliance (FoSDA)

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

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

The Future of Sustainability Data Alliance focuses on the sustainability data and analytics ecosystem, bringing deep expertise, thought leadership and multi-stakeholder engagements. It helps financial markets tackle global environmental and social challenges through comprehensive and high-quality data and products. Through our engagement we contribute to their position in climate change.

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

64000

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

The funding covers annual membership and allows us to contribute to policy positions that are shared with policy makers and participate in events.

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

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities

- Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Entire climate report

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023-Moodys-Climate-related-Risks-Opportunities-Assessment.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports

(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

- Governance
- Strategy
- Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 6-8 under "Sustainability"

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

moody-s_proxy_statement_2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports

(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

- Governance
- Strategy
- Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 18 under "Climate Change"

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

moody-s_annual_report_2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

While climate risk is considered non-material and therefore not discussed in detail in Moody's 2023 Annual Report, a high-level overview of key sustainability achievements, strategy and governance is available in the "Sustainability" section.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(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

Emissions figures

Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 1-4 under "Environment"

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Sustainability-related-metric-summary.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

No SSP used

(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:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We applied a quantitative analysis considering both acute risks (flood, wildfires, hurricanes and typhoons) and chronic physical risks (heat stress, sea level rise and water stress). The model projected the financial impacts of climate change on the business utilizing the Annualized Damage Rate (ADR) metric, or the expected financial damage per unit of exposure for our global offices, data centers and employee homes. ADR is defined as the financial damage potential per 1,000 value of an asset or portfolio. Assumptions: IPCC's RCP 4.5 is used under the assumption that physical risk impacts will be moderate, allowing us to assess our exposure under a pathway indicating a mid-range emissions scenario. Considering uncertainty in forward-looking projections: The model used provides a comprehensive quantification of uncertainty around ADR values. The ADR is an estimate of mean annual loss, while the uncertainty is the standard deviation of the annual loss.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our main reason for choosing IPCC's RCP models is that we have internal capabilities in physical risk assessments through our climate offerings, where our models rely on IPCC's climate scenarios. We selected IPCC's RCP 4.5 to explore physical risks to Moody's offices, data centers and employees working remotely since it is an intermediate emissions scenario with moderate additional effort to constrain emissions. To enable the integration of mitigation strategies into financial planning, the intermediate emissions scenario, RCP 4.5, was used at a 20-year horizon, including present day and future-looking time horizons. The RCP 4.5 is an intermediate emissions scenario with moderate additional effort to constrain emissions. This scenario is expected to result in global warming of 2.7C by the end of the century, with a modeled temperature increase range of 2.4C-2.9C. Physical risks are intermediate. Our physical risk analysis relies on IPCC's climate models, which capture trends that emerge on the mid- to late-century time scale, making them more accurate in the relatively long-term. Understanding climate risk exposure in the next several decades provides an indication of the direction and degree of change over time for climate risk exposure, helping to inform preparedness efforts that can be implemented in the near-term to effectively build resilience for changing conditions ahead of time.

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:

- No SSP used

(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

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☑ 2025
- ☑ 2030
- ☑ 2040
- ☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We applied a quantitative analysis considering both acute risks (flood, wildfires, hurricanes and typhoons) and chronic physical risks (heat stress, sea level rise and water stress). The model projected the financial impacts of climate change on the business utilizing the Annualized Damage Rate (ADR) metric, or the expected financial damage per unit of exposure for our global offices, data centers and employee homes. ADR is defined as the financial damage potential per 1,000 value of an asset or portfolio. Assumptions: IPCC's RCP 8.5 is used under the assumption that there will be few policy changes, resulting in high levels of GHG emissions by the end of the century and significant physical impact, allowing us to assess our exposure under a pathway indicating failure of our globally agreed climate goals. Considering uncertainty in forward-looking projections: The model used provides a comprehensive quantification of uncertainty around ADR values. The ADR is an estimate of mean annual loss, while the uncertainty is the standard deviation of the annual loss.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Our main reason for choosing IPCC's RCP models is that we have internal capabilities in physical risk assessments through our climate offerings, where our models rely on IPCC's climate scenarios. We selected IPCC's RCP 8.5 to explore physical risks to Moody's offices, data centers and employees working remotely since it is a very high GHG emissions scenario with emissions continuing to rise to the end of century making the analysis more accurate in the relatively long-term. To enable the integration of mitigation strategies into financial planning, the high-emissions scenario, RCP 8.5, was used at a 20-year horizon, including present day and future-looking time horizons. The RCP 8.5 is a very high GHG emissions scenario with emissions continuing to rise to the end of century. This scenario is expected to result in global warming of 4.2C by the end of the century, with a modeled temperature increase range of 3.7C-5.0C. Our physical risk analysis relies on IPCC's climate models, which capture trends that emerge on the mid- to late-century time scale, making them more accurate in the relatively long-term. Understanding climate risk

exposure in the next several decades provides an indication of the direction and degree of change over time for climate risk exposure, helping to inform preparedness efforts that can be implemented in the near-term to effectively build resilience for changing conditions ahead of time.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Delayed Transition

(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
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

- Perception of efficacy of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To quantify the possible impacts to Moody's from potential changes to mandatory carbon pricing and to renewable and non-renewable electricity prices, we applied quantitative and qualitative analysis using the latest low-emissions scenarios described by NGFS scenarios Framework: Delayed Transition. Assumes global annual emissions do not decrease until 2030, new climate policies are not introduced until 2030 and the level of action differs across countries and regions based on current implemented policies. Assumptions: The carbon prices from these scenarios were applied to Moody's direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2 and 3) GHG emissions. Costs under each NGFS scenario were modeled assuming Moody's achieves its near-term net-zero targets and long-term net-zero target by 2040. The modeling included the expected costs to continue to procure 100% renewable electricity for global operations, based on Moody's Analytics' price predictions. Uncertainties: Analyzing the potential impacts of changes to mandatory carbon pricing and electricity prices on Moody's, based on NGFS scenarios, entails uncertainties including the accuracy of future projections, volatility in carbon and energy markets, regulatory shifts, and the assumptions underlying the analysis. These uncertainties are

compounded by unpredictable technological innovations, data limitations, and evolving market and consumer behaviors. To mitigate these challenges, a dynamic approach to scenario analysis and ongoing monitoring of relevant factors is essential for accurate forecasting and strategic planning.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A key criterion to select these scenarios was the ability to assess a range of evolutions considering both the magnitude and timing of action to meet global climate goals. The multiple climate scenarios we selected allow an enhanced understanding and stress test against possible future states of the world. The results allow us to (i) understand and explore exposure and impacts across a variety of transition risk scenarios; and (ii) assess the long-term resilience of our business strategy, and strengthen the risk identification processes and investment planning. Moody's transition analysis explores its application of a range of the latest Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios, including net-zero aligned futures, to assess the possible costs of mandatory carbon pricing and renewable electricity pricing, as well as the overall impacts to the company. We conducted our analysis across three timeframes: short, medium, and long-term. These timeframes are relevant as they match our investment planning and other internal strategy horizons.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Net Zero 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
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

- Perception of efficacy of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To quantify the possible impacts to Moody's from potential changes to mandatory carbon pricing and to renewable and non-renewable electricity prices, we applied quantitative and qualitative analysis using the latest low-emissions scenarios described by NGFS scenarios Framework: Net-Zero 2050. This is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5C through stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching net-zero CO₂ emissions around 2050. Assumptions: The carbon prices from these scenarios were applied to Moody's direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2 and 3) GHG emissions. Costs under each NGFS scenario were modeled assuming Moody's achieves its near-term net-zero targets and long-term net-zero target by 2040. The modeling included the expected costs to continue to procure 100% renewable electricity for global operations, based on Moody's Analytics' price predictions. Uncertainties: Analyzing the potential impacts of changes to mandatory carbon pricing and electricity prices on Moody's, based on NGFS scenarios, entails uncertainties including the accuracy of future projections, volatility in carbon and energy markets, regulatory shifts, and the assumptions underlying the analysis. These uncertainties are compounded by unpredictable technological innovations, data limitations, and evolving market and consumer behaviors. To mitigate these challenges, a dynamic approach to scenario analysis and ongoing monitoring of relevant factors is essential for accurate forecasting and strategic planning.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A key criterion to select these scenarios was the ability to assess a range of evolutions considering both the magnitude and timing of action to meet global climate goals. The multiple climate scenarios we selected allow an enhanced understanding and stress test against possible future states of the world. The results allow us to (i) understand and explore exposure and impacts across a variety of transition risk scenarios; and (ii) assess the long-term resilience of our business strategy, and strengthen the risk identification processes and investment planning. Moody's transition analysis explores its application of a range of the latest Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios, including net-zero aligned futures, to assess the possible costs of mandatory carbon pricing and renewable electricity pricing, as well as the overall impacts to the company. We conducted our analysis across three timeframes: short, medium, and long-term. These timeframes are relevant as they match our investment planning and other internal strategy horizons.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Divergent Net Zero

(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
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To quantify the possible impacts to Moody's from potential changes to mandatory carbon pricing and to renewable and non-renewable electricity prices, we applied quantitative and qualitative analysis using the latest low-emissions scenarios described by NGFS scenarios Framework: Divergent Net-Zero. It reaches net-zero by 2050 but with higher costs due to divergent policies introduced across sectors and a quicker phase out of fossil fuels. This scenario mimics a situation where the failure to coordinate policy across sectors results in an increased burden on markets, while decarbonization of energy supply and industry is less stringent. Assumptions: The carbon prices from these scenarios were applied to Moody's direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2 and 3) GHG emissions. Costs under each NGFS scenario were modeled assuming Moody's achieves its near-term net-zero targets and long-term net-zero target by 2040. The modeling included the expected costs to continue to procure 100% renewable electricity for global operations, based on Moody's Analytics' price predictions. Uncertainties: Analyzing the potential impacts of changes to mandatory carbon pricing and electricity prices on Moody's, based on NGFS scenarios, entails uncertainties including the accuracy of future projections, volatility in carbon and energy markets, regulatory shifts, and the assumptions underlying the analysis. These uncertainties are compounded by unpredictable technological innovations, data limitations, and evolving market and consumer behaviors. To mitigate these challenges, a dynamic approach to scenario analysis and ongoing monitoring of relevant factors is essential for accurate forecasting and strategic planning.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A key criterion to select these scenarios was the ability to assess a range of evolutions considering both the magnitude and timing of action to meet global climate goals. The multiple climate scenarios we selected allow an enhanced understanding and stress test against possible future states of the world. The results allow us to (i) understand and explore exposure and impacts across a variety of transition risk scenarios; and (ii) assess the long-term resilience of our business strategy, and strengthen the risk identification processes and investment planning. Moody's transition analysis explores its application of a range of the latest Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios, including net-zero aligned futures, to assess the possible costs of mandatory carbon pricing and renewable electricity pricing, as well as the overall impacts to the company. We conducted our analysis across three timeframes: short, medium, and long-term. These timeframes are relevant as they match our investment planning and other internal strategy horizons.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

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

Data from physical climate events are tracked and updated annually, providing the company with further insights into the possible impacts of physical climate risks to its business. The physical analysis conducted applies a IPCC's RCP 8.5 and 4.5 scenarios to explore physical risks, both acute and chronic, to our offices, data centers and employee homes. The main reason for choosing these scenarios is our internal capabilities in physical risk assessments through our climate offering, where our models rely on IPCC's climate scenarios. 2023 analysis projected the financial impacts of climate change on the business utilize the Annualized Damage Rate (ADR) metric, or the expected financial damage per unit of exposure. ADR is defined as the financial damage potential per 1,000 value of an asset or portfolio. The results showed that the ADR of each asset type remains very low and never exceeds 0.52 or 520 in damages for every 1 million of exposure (0.17 ADR for offices, 0.22 for data centers and 0.37 for employee homes). These results are monitored in terms of contingency planning and adaptation measures installed at the citywide level. Where appropriate, the data is used internally to refine relevant risk management plans and procedures that enhance Moody's resilience. In 2023, the results confirmed that these physical risks do not currently pose a material risk to the Company. Carbon pricing on power generation has the potential to increase total energy costs, directly for carbon-intensive sources and indirectly by causing increased demand for renewable sources. We applied the latest low-emissions scenarios described by NGFS (Net-Zero 2050, Divergent Net-Zero and Delayed Transition) to quantify the possible impacts to Moody's from potential changes to mandatory carbon pricing and to renewable and non-renewable electricity prices. A key criterion to select these scenarios was the ability to assess a range of evolutions considering the magnitude and timing of action to meet global climate goals. The carbon prices from these scenarios were applied to Moody's direct and indirect GHG emissions. Costs under each NGFS scenario were modeled assuming Moody's achieves its near and long-term targets by 2040 and continues to procure 100% renewable electricity for global operations. Considering these scenario-based costs of carbon pricing and electricity, it was found that under each scenario, the possible financial impacts varied over time frames. However, the gross annual cost never exceeded Moody's materiality threshold. 2023 results informed the decision that no significant changes should be done to our climate action strategy in the reporting year or in the Company's financial planning in the short-term. However, these results are updated annually and continue to reinforce the importance of taking early, ambitious action on reducing emissions and the benefits of its ongoing renewable electricity commitment and maintaining long-term progress towards net-zero. The annual output continues to guide the company's climate action strategy.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

No, but we 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

This has not been identified as relevant to our business because as a provider of professional services with capabilities in credit ratings, research covering debt instruments and securities, leading-edge software, and research for credit and economic analysis and financial risk management, we do not have spending and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion.

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

Select from:

Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

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

Moody's plan is dependent on several key elements and assumptions: sufficient financial resources to support the activities; anticipated technological advancements to enable the transition; expected regulatory support in the form of beneficial legislation or incentives; buy-in from key stakeholders, including employees, investors, and customers; the integrity of the supply chain, ensuring it remains reliable and undisrupted during the transition; and a realistic time frame for the execution of the transition. Each of these elements require regular review to avoid potential delays or complications in the transition process.

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

Moody's made significant progress on its environmental sustainability goals in 2023. Moody's set a long-term net-zero target of 90% emissions reductions in Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2040 and progressed on its near-term science-based targets to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: 94% Reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 2030 from a 2019 base year. (50% target) 36% Reduction in Scope 3 GHG emissions from fuel and energy-related activities, business travel and employee commuting by 2025 from a 2019 base year. (15% target) 54% Of Moody's suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services and capital goods to have science-based targets by 2025. (60% target) In addition, Moody's continued to procure 100% renewable electricity and to offset the remainder of its emissions from its operations, business travel and employee commuting retroactively to the year 2000, when the company became public.

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

moodys_decarbonization_plan.pdf

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

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- 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

Changing customer behavior was identified as an opportunity when analyzing market risk in the transition risk scenario analysis. We are unlikely to experience reduced demand for goods and services due to increased input prices, but the opportunities from the growth of our ESG-related products and solutions have influenced our long-term strategy with regards to our product offerings. To materialize these market opportunities as part of our long-term time horizon strategy that transforms our business, investments were needed. In recent years, Moody's has harnessed this opportunity through critical ESG-related investments, such as Moody's RMS. These enabled Moody's to become a leading global provider of climate and natural disaster risk modeling and analytics, specialized ESG research and decision-making tools, and physical climate data and intelligence. These investments build on Moody's strategy to invest in companies focused on providing ESG data, research or services for market participants. In addition, Moody's climate capabilities have expanded. Over the past few years, climate risk has been a strategic growth driver for the Company. In 2023, revenue from our ESG and climate-related offerings was over 200 million. Moody's expects that climate risk will continue to drive value for the Company as market demand for data, analytics and insights on climate risk and sustainable finance grow globally. Moody's has developed flexible and comprehensive offerings to enable evaluation of physical, transition, and integrated climate risks. Moody's physical risk offerings have been refined over 30 collective years of interaction with hundreds of insurers that are subject to regulatory oversight. The transition risk solutions leverage the financial intelligence Moody's has curated over decades bringing industry-relevant climate change context to the modeling of macroeconomic, policy, and credit indicators of business risk.

Together, Moody's integrated capabilities support scenario analysis, materiality assessments, and financial modeling of the complex and interconnected risks of climate change. Moody's provides data and models of potential climate risk at the national, sub-national, portfolio, and asset class-specific scale to support customers' existing risk management workflows. These tools enable transparent and robust integration of climate risk insight into risk assessments including investment due diligence, portfolio management, and regulatory reporting and disclosures. These investments also reflect our recognition that ESG considerations are increasingly relevant to issuers, investors, counterparties and other market participants who seek to understand and measure these factors, both with respect to potential financial risk as well as self-standing assessment criteria.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

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

Overall, climate-related risks pose a low-level impact to Moody's given that our direct operations are not emission-intensive. However, approximately 84% of our 2022 GHG emissions and 75% of our 2023 GHG emissions were generated from purchased goods and services and capital goods. Since our suppliers are responsible for a significant portion of our emissions, we established a science-based target which requires having 60% of our suppliers by spend to set science-based targets by 2025, covering our mid-term time horizon strategy. To achieve this goal, we needed to engage directly with our suppliers. Moody's joined CDP's supply chain program and organized webinars to encourage suppliers to respond to the 2023 CDP questionnaire and eventually set science-based targets. Further, we assigned monetary incentives to Procurement's senior management and additional incentives to key purchasers focusing on engagement with key suppliers that do not have science-based targets. In addition, we updated key supplier contracts with the requirement to disclose science-based targets. As a result of these initiatives, the number of suppliers with SBTs increased to 54% in 2023 and we saw a 7% increase in the rate of response to the CDP Climate Change Questionnaire. Having vendors respond to the CDP questionnaire allows us to provide a more accurate measurement of our Scope 3 emissions and we are able to engage our vendors on the journey to reduce them in the coming years.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

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 commitment to investment in R&D is integral to our operations across all time horizons. The observed changes in customer requirements have influenced our long-term R&D business strategy through the decision to further integrate climate considerations into financial analysis. The decision was supported by MA findings that warming above a 2C threshold could inflict 69T in damage on the global economy by 2100. As a result of this landscape, we identified an opportunity in the short-term to leverage our well-known capabilities developing research reports and white papers on finance, and to further integrate climate change considerations in our products and solutions. R&D is an integral part of our product development process and together with thought leadership it is a strategic means to transform the capital markets through the development of sustainable finance. In addition, we hosts a monthly "Ratings and Research Integration Council" and convene targeted working groups on specific priority areas to define engagement and research strategies and ensure coordination across business lines. As a result, our ESG research and analytics have been critical in building internal knowledge and capacity on sustainability issues, for example, in 2023, we hosted over 50 ESG events. We offer insights and research papers on climate risk, sustainable finance, and other strategic sustainability topics on a dedicated Insights page on Moody's ESG Risk hub. Our coordinated ESG research and thought leadership supports our product development and directly contributes to the growth in demand for Moody's sustainability products and solutions by educating the market about the importance of incorporating sustainability and climate considerations into capital allocation decisions. For example, Moody's Ratings continues to build and expand Second Party Opinion (SPO) capabilities, engage with customers to better meet market needs, scale operations, and ensure analysts are close to local customers across regions. SPOs help issuers communicate their sustainability objectives and strategy with key stakeholders, increase transparency with market participants and may help attract and diversify customers' investor base. in 2023, we delivered close to 120 SPOs globally.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

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

Changes and extreme variability in weather patterns could potentially cause a reduction in revenue from decreased delivery of goods and services and/or increased costs associated with operations over a long-term time horizon. For example, in our scenario analysis, we noted Inland flooding was consistently revealed to present the highest risk to each asset type (offices, data centers and employee homes). In addition, Moody's remote work locations also experience some vulnerability to coastal flooding and cyclones as a result of their concentration along coastlines This could lead to temporary or, in the event of severe damage, permanent closure of offices or operational disruption. One such instance occurred in 2012, when our headquarters at 7 World Trade Center in New York City was temporarily closed due to storm surge flooding that resulted in a loss of power in Lower Manhattan. In 2022, we further analyzed our headquarters by conducting a detailed model of this office building using an North Atlantic Hurricane probabilistic model (including climate conditioning). The detailed model enables a thorough classification of the vulnerability of the building under both present day and forward-looking time horizons. The results show that by 2040 under a high emissions scenario, there is a

0.2% probability of exceeding three days of downtime due to hurricane-induced damage. Our most substantial strategic decision is to integrate the risk of operational disruption due to climate related risk into our business continuity and disaster recovery strategic planning. Most recently, Moody's business continuity planning has included providing guidance to employees on issues that could impact their ability to work remotely, such as physical climate risks. When evaluating physical impacts, we determined strategies, such as telecommuting and the transfer of work to other locations, are feasible and can be implemented with modest productivity disruptions. To mitigate against increases in operating costs due to heightened exposure to heat stress, our real estate strategy includes the continued prioritization of energy efficiency and reduction initiatives. This strategic response to risk mitigation is a long-term goal, although progress and action towards its achievement will be undertaken across all time horizons.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

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

We made the decision to apply an internal carbon price on business travel, with the first transaction taking place in 2020 (based on 2019 emissions) and continued to apply it in the subsequent years. This decision was based on our goal of reducing Scope 3 emissions from business travel, fuel and energy-related activities, and employee commuting by 15% by 2025 with a 2019 baseline. The internal carbon price is designed to (i) secure capital for mitigation funding across the long-term time horizon to achieve our climate-related goals, and (ii) reduce emissions from business travel. We conducted a benchmark study and set the price at the industry average, 15/mtCO₂e for 2019 emissions, but have since increased the price to 50/mtCO₂e for 2020 through 2023 emissions. As a direct result of the internal carbon price, we were able to allocate these funds towards procuring 100% renewable electricity for our global operations, which we achieved for the fourth time in 2023. We continue to offset the remainder of our emissions from our operations, business travel and employee commuting on an annual basis.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

Other, please specify :internal methodology

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

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

1687000000

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

0.08

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

0.17

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

0.16

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

The methodology used is calculating the expenses related to the implementation of Moody's Decarbonization Plan, climate reporting, partnerships, sustainability team staff costs, and other activities that contribute to our transition to a 1.5C world.

[Add row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- Set a carbon offset budget
- Other, please specify :Use an internal price for corporate engagement/stewardship purposes

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Scenario analysis
- Benchmarking against peers
- Price/cost of renewable energy procurement
- Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
- Price with substantive impact on business decisions
- Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

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

The methodology to determine the business travel carbon price includes the costs of carbon offset credits and renewable energy procurement, industry benchmarking, the impact on business decisions, and the expenses to meet climate-related targets. These factors are costed and balanced with industry standards and feasibility.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

Static

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

50

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

50

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

Select all that apply

Operations

Procurement

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

Select from:

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :business travel

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

15

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Since 2023, we apply an internal carbon price on business travel emissions for our global operations, with the first transaction taking place in 2020 (based on 2019 emissions). This decision was based on our goal of reducing Scope 3 emissions from business travel, fuel and energy, and employee commuting by 15% by 2025 with a 2019 baseline. The internal carbon price is designed to (i) secure capital for mitigation funding across the long-term time horizon to achieve our climate-related goals, and (ii) reduce emissions from business travel. We conducted a benchmark study and set the price at the industry average, 15/mtCO₂e for 2019 emissions, but have since increased the price to 50/mtCO₂e for 2020 through 2023 emissions. We evaluate annually the price based on benchmark studies. As a direct result of the program we were able to allocate these funds towards procuring 100% renewable electricity for our global operations, which we achieved for the fourth time in 2023. We continue to offset the remainder of our emissions on an annual basis, and we retroactively offset our emissions to when the company became public in the year 2000, which includes M&A activity. During 2023, business travel and employee commuting increased due to the post-pandemic resumption of in-office work. As we continue to return to the office, we plan to rollout awareness and educational campaigns that encourage employees to select lower emissions options when travelling for business, such as booking trains over planes or economy rather than business class.

[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 76-99%

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

Moody's uses a spend-approach for Scope 3 emission calculations, therefore the threshold for classifying suppliers is suppliers with over 5.5million of procurement spend.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds 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

29

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We engage with our top 500 suppliers by spend representing 92% of our total procurement spend.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All suppliers are asked to adhere to the standards set out in our updated Supplier Code of Conduct, which includes environmental and sustainability expectations applicable to all vendors and encourages them to disclose their carbon footprint and set science-based targets. These expectations include: Environmental & Sustainability Stewardship: Moody's believes in activating an environmentally sustainable future, reducing adverse impact on the planet, and doing our part to protect and care for the environments in which our employees live and work. Moody's positions, policies and disclosures can be found on our Sustainability website. In addition, we included language to meet climate requirements, such as setting science-based targets under a predefined time period, as part of our contract templates for new suppliers.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :We monitor SBTs using CDP and SBTi databases.

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

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

Select from:

51-75%

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

Select from:

1-25%

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

Select from:

26-50%

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

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our engagement target requires 60% of our suppliers by spend to set science-based targets by 2025. To achieve this goal, we joined CDP's supply chain program and in 2023, we organized webinars for our top 500 suppliers to encourage them to respond to the 2023 CDP questionnaire and set science-based targets. We conducted a webinar, with the ultimate goal of engaging with suppliers to set science-based targets and the expected outcome that these suppliers reduce emissions. As of year-end 2023, our suppliers by spend that have science-based targets increased to 54%. We expanded our engagement by selecting priority suppliers to receive engagement letters from our Executive Leadership Team (ELT) who will encourage these suppliers to set targets this year, and proposed contract amendments including language to meet climate requirements, such as setting science-based targets. In 2023 we continued amending supplier contracts to include climate requirements, such as setting science-based targets under a predefined time period. By year-end 2023 we had amended 11 contracts to include climate requirements, increasing the total % of our suppliers by spend that have to comply with this requirement to 18%. Nonetheless, through our engagement activities, in 2023 we reached 54% of our suppliers by spend to have science-based targets.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

Tier 2 suppliers

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

500

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

Our engagement target requires 60% of our suppliers by spend to set science-based targets by 2025. To achieve this goal, we joined CDP's supply chain program and in 2023, we organized webinars for our top 500 suppliers to encourage them to respond to the 2023 CDP questionnaire and set science-based targets. We conducted a webinar with the ultimate goal of engaging with suppliers to set science-based targets and the expected outcome that these suppliers reduce emissions. Therefore, the success of our engagement is measured by the percentage of suppliers with such targets. As of year-end 2023, our suppliers by spend that have science-based targets increased to 54%. In addition, during the CDP disclosure cycle, sourcing managers received weekly progress updates that allowed them to execute targeted follow-up with their suppliers. We implemented a comprehensive engagement plan with suppliers based on their historic response to CDP and paid particular attention to first-time responders. As a result, we saw a 7% increase in the rate of response to the CDP Climate Change Questionnaire. We keep track of the percentage of suppliers that respond to the CDP questionnaire to provide a more accurate measurement of our Scope 3 emissions and we are able to engage our vendors on the journey to reduce them in the coming years.

(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 :Setting science-based targets

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

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(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 a financial intelligence and analytical tools provider, we engage with all of our customers on climate risk analysis across many business lines to serve the growing global demand for climate insights. We bring together leaders from across the firm who engage with our customers via thought leadership, exchange of technical

expertise and collaborative marketing outreach, and engagement on strategic climate topics. These engagements include holding seminars, briefings and one-on-one meetings on climate topics with a broad array of capital market participants. In selecting which engagements to pursue, we have developed a sponsorship scorecard which allows us to determine priority as evaluated against our key objectives – visibility, exposure in target market segments, alignment with strategic ESG themes and expertise, and market influence. We also engage with market participants through our publicly available ESG research and events. We offer insights and analysis on Moody's ESG Risk hub, which includes research papers on climate risk, sustainable finance, and other strategic ESG topics. In addition, we continued our "Sustainability In Focus" channel – a dedicated events program for sustainability, climate and sustainable finance considerations, with publicly available webinars, on demand replays, and interactive Q&As with our experts. We share thought leadership content with all our customers, consistent with our value stream priorities and strategy to step up sustainable finance activity globally.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Multiple measures are taken into consideration when we evaluate success of these initiatives. We measure number of seminars on climate risk held, number of people attending those seminars, and growth in the number of customer engagements. For example, in 2023, we hosted over 50 ESG events, including hosting "Measuring Risk and Resilience on the Path to Net Zero" for Climate Week NYC with over 200 in-person attendees, "Accelerating the climate transition: Implications for debt capital markets" for COP28, and a global ESG Summit split into three regional sessions with fireside chats and panels covering key climate trends. Across these 3 events we had nearly 2,000 registrants and over 800 broadcast views. Our measure of success in customer engagement for these events includes key metrics such as the number of registrants and attendees, retention rate and NPS, as well regional reach and participation. Our threshold of success is an NPS score of 50. In 2023, we reached 44, up 2 points from 2022. The ultimate impact of our engagement is to increase customer demand for ESG products and solutions. A measure of success in this regard is the annual growth rate of our ESG business, in 2023, ESG and Climate revenue reached approximately 200 million. We continually monitor current and emerging market dynamics and engage with customers so that we can continue to provide products and services that meet their evolving demands with regards to climate and sustainability.

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 on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(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

Engagement with investors on environmental matters influence the company's strategic direction. Our engagement with investors provide valuable feedback that helps refine our sustainability strategy. This leads to more effective initiatives and greater progress in achieving sustainability goals.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We engage with our investors through our Investor Relations team. We have a dedicated Sustainability disclosures hub to keep investors informed on our annual sustainability performance. In 2023, we had over 500 views on our ESG Investors page. In addition, climate progress and sustainability updates are included in our Investor's Presentations. Also, we held 8 meetings throughout 2023 where we met with Stewardship teams from investors to discuss and provide updates on ESG and climate-related matters.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(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

Our employees also serve as partners in our value chain, acting as decision makers when it comes to commuting and reducing energy use in the office. We engaged with our employees throughout the year to raise awareness and communicate about Moody's environmental initiatives and performance. For example, we implemented quarterly meetings for our global office representatives to share best practices on reducing emissions from our operations; promoted participation in the Daylight Hour campaign, organized by the Building Energy Exchange, to raise awareness about using natural light instead of electric light; a car free week photo contest to promote using alternative means of transportation; and expanded an implementation plan focused on aligning global office and employee engagement initiatives to Company-wide environmental sustainability policy and commitments.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our employees also serve as partners in our value chain, acting as decision makers when it comes to commuting and reducing energy use in the office. We set science-based targets to reduce emissions from employee commuting, business travel, and fuel and energy-related activities by 15% by 2025, and reduction in absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030, both from a 2019 base year. In 2023, we achieved and exceeded our target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions by 50%, and part of this was attributed to employee engagement. We also achieved our target to reduce Scope 3 emissions from business travel and employee commuting by maintaining a hybrid work model reducing commuting and engaging with employees on sustainable commuting options.
[Add row]

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

	Please explain
Row 1	N/A

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	N/A

[Fixed row]

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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	<i>Our sustainability reporting is consolidated based on financial control globally to align to Moody's financial statements.</i>
Plastics	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	<i>Our sustainability reporting is consolidated based on financial control globally to align to Moody's financial statements.</i>
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	<i>Our sustainability reporting is consolidated based on financial control globally to align to Moody's financial statements.</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- Other, please specify :SBTi Transport Guidance and Target Validation Protocol

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

- 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)

1744

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from combustion of fuels, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14035.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from purchased electricity, chilled water and steam, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13591

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from utility consumption, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. Scope 2 market-based emissions accounts for renewable electricity directly sourced and Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

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)

122500

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Spend on top 500 suppliers was obtained from Finance and organized by category. Emissions were calculated based on reported data from suppliers that respond to the CDP and spend-based emissions factors from the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator tool for the other suppliers. Results were then extrapolated to Moody's total spend on purchased goods and services. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Spend on top 500 suppliers was obtained from Finance and organized by category. Emissions were calculated based on reported data from suppliers that respond to the CDP and spend-based emissions factors from the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator tool for the other suppliers. Results were then extrapolated to Moody's total spend on capital goods. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

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)

3100

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Activity data were taken from Scope 1 and Scope 2. Emissions were calculated using the well-to-tank (WTT) conversion factors from UK Government (Defra) 2023 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. Market-based approach was used to account for renewable electricity. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

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)

460.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Facility managers provided waste data for all treatment categories for 9 offices, representing 37% of reported volume. Emissions were calculated for these 5 offices on an FTE basis, then extrapolated to all employees. Emissions factors used come from UK Government (Defra) 2023 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23100.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This category includes: air travel, rail travel, car rentals, UK & US black cars and hotel stays. Emissions were calculated based on mileage and cabin class for business trips by air, mileage for business trips by rail, total spend for car rentals and black cars, and number of nights per region for hotel stays. This category includes well-to-wheel emissions aligned to the SBTi Target Validation Protocol and Transport Guidance. Emissions factors used come from UK Government (Defra) 2023 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. Emissions factors for air travel are without Radiative Forcing. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10400.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. An online survey was conducted and 22% of employees provided valid responses. Emissions were calculated based on mileage, fuel and mode of transport, then extrapolated to Moody's total number of employees. This category includes well-to-wheel emissions aligned to the SBTi Target Validation Protocol and Transport Guidance. Emissions factors used come from UK Government (Defra) 2023 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6100.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions associated with Moody's investments were calculated by prorating by equity share and revenue data for the period in which the investment was owned by Moody's. Spend-based emissions factors from the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator tool were applied. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

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

571

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from combustion of fuels, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Past year 1

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

810

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from combustion of fuels, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Past year 2

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

851

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from combustion of fuels, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Past year 3

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

919

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from combustion of fuels, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Past year 4

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

1744

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from combustion of fuels, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

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

6987

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

398

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from utility consumption, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. Scope 2 market-based emissions accounts for renewable electricity directly sourced and Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Past year 1

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

7696

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

440

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from utility consumption, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. Scope 2 market-

based emissions accounts for renewable electricity directly sourced and Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Past year 2

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

6878

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

432

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from utility consumption, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. Scope 2 market-based emissions accounts for renewable electricity directly sourced and Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Past year 3

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

8767

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

2745

(7.7.3) End date

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from utility consumption, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. Scope 2 market-based emissions accounts for renewable electricity directly sourced and Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

Past year 4**(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

14035

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

13591

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions are calculated based on activity data from utility consumption, and activity-based emissions factors from UK Government (Defra) Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. Scope 2 market-based emissions accounts for renewable electricity directly sourced and Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting.

*[Fixed row]***(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.****Purchased goods and services**

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

94400

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used is the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Spend on top 500 suppliers was obtained from Finance and organized by category. Emissions were calculated based on reported data from suppliers that respond to the CDP and spend-based emissions factors from the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator tool for the other suppliers. Results were then extrapolated to Moody's total spend on purchased goods and services. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting. This category is verified annually by a third-party verification (limited assurance).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

6700

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Spend-based method

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

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used is the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Spend on top 500 suppliers was obtained from Finance and organized by category. Emissions were calculated based on reported data from suppliers that respond to the CDP and spend-based emissions factors from the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator tool for the other suppliers. Results were then extrapolated to Moody's total spend on capital goods. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting. This category is verified annually by a third-party verification (limited assurance).

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)

160

(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

55

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used is the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Activity data were taken from Scope 1 and Scope 2. Emissions were calculated using the well-to-tank (WTT) conversion factors from UK Government (Defra) 2023 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. Market-based approach was used to account for renewable electricity. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting. This category is verified annually by a third-party verification (limited assurance).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data for this category is already included in 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)

110

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

37

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used is the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Facility managers provided waste data for all treatment categories for 9 offices, representing 37% of reported volume. Emissions were calculated for these 5 offices on an FTE basis, then extrapolated to all employees. Emissions factors used come from UK Government (Defra) 2023 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting. This category is verified annually by a third-party verification (limited assurance).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

20300

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average spend-based method

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

98

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used is WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This category includes: air travel, rail travel, car rentals, UK & US black cars and hotel stays. Emissions were calculated based on mileage and cabin class for business trips by air, mileage for business trips by rail, total spend for car rentals and black cars, and number of nights per region for hotel stays. This category includes well-to-wheel emissions aligned to the SBTi Target Validation Protocol and Transport Guidance. Emissions factors used come from UK Government (Defra) 2023 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. Emissions factors for air travel are without Radiative Forcing. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting. This category is verified annually by a third-party verification (limited assurance).

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

3100

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

22

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used is the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. An online survey was conducted and 22% of employees provided valid responses. Emissions were calculated based on mileage, fuel and mode of transport, then extrapolated to Moody's total number of employees. This category includes well-to-wheel emissions aligned to the SBTi Target Validation Protocol and Transport Guidance. Emissions factors used come from UK Government (Defra) 2023 Conversion Factors for Company Reporting of GHG Emissions. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions

calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting. This category is verified annually by a third-party verification (limited assurance).

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All leases have already been included in Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to our business because Moody's is a professional services company and doesn't distribute any products that need transportation.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a provider of professional services with capabilities in credit ratings, research covering debt instruments and securities, leading-edge software, advisory services and research for credit and economic analysis and financial risk management, we do not have emissions related to the processing of sold products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a provider of professional services with capabilities in credit ratings, research covering debt instruments and securities, leading-edge software, advisory services and research for credit and economic analysis and financial risk management, we do not have emissions related to the use of sold products.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a provider of professional services with capabilities in credit ratings, research covering debt instruments and securities, leading-edge software, advisory services and research for credit and economic analysis and financial risk management, we do not have emissions related to the end of life treatment of sold products

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant because Moody's doesn't own any facilities that are operated by an outside entity.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant because Moody's doesn't have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

9200

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used is the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions associated with Moody's investments were calculated by prorating by equity share and revenue data for the period in which the investment was owned by Moody's. Spend-based emissions factors from the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator tool were applied. The GHG Protocol is chosen for emissions calculations due to its comprehensive, globally recognized framework that ensures consistent and transparent emissions reporting. This category is verified annually by a third-party verification (limited assurance).

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All upstream emissions are covered in the categories above.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All downstream emissions are covered in the categories above.

[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

106100

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

9900

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

200

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

81

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

10300

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

1300

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

10100

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

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

102900

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

7900

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

230

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

72

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

1480

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

208

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

8500

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2020

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

86000

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

12200

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

590

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

68

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

3300

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

3100

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

6900

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2019

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

122500

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

5600

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

3100

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

460

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

23100

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

10400

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

6100

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Moody's CY23 GHG Assurance Statement-Final.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

See page 2, Table 1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 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

Moody's CY23 GHG Assurance Statement-Final.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

See page 2, Table 1

(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

Moody's CY23 GHG Assurance Statement-Final.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

See page 2, Table 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- 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

Moody's CY23 GHG Assurance Statement-Final.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

See page 2, Table 1

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

6987

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2023, we achieved 100% renewable electricity across our entire property portfolio through renewable energy attribute certificates (EACs). We procured renewable energy attribute certificates in the cases where our landlords do not have renewable electricity contracts in place. The emissions corresponding to 2023 scope 2 (market-based) are 398 mtCO₂e divided by our 2022 gross global emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based) of 1,250 represent a 32% reduction $(398/1,250)*100=32\%$.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

281

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

22.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2023, we continued reducing the impact from our real estate spaces in response to a successful shift to hybrid work and permanent reduction in office space. We continued enhancing our technology and IT infrastructure and implemented a hybrid model of in-office and remote work, in addition to implementing various projects to promote energy efficiency. For example, we continued implementing quarterly meetings for our global office representatives to share best practices on reducing emissions from our operations, including retrofitting our air conditioning systems for lower global warming potential and fitting common areas with energy-efficient lighting, timers, and sensors for reduced power consumption after hours. This allowed us to reduce our energy intensity per square foot by 23% (from 11.7 kWh/sq ft to 9). The reduction in emissions associated with limited use of our real estate spaces in addition to employee engagement in 2023 is estimated at 281 mtCO₂e, which divided by our 2022 gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 market-based) of 1,250 mtCO₂e, represents a 20% reduction $(281/1,250)*100=22.5\%$.*
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

0.5

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

570.6

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.3

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(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)

26.42

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

80.8

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

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.26

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

3.69

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.59

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

62.49

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

0

Bermuda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

4.71

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

22.55

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

14.3

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122.03

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

160.06

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

41.2

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.02

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

573.93

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

132.9

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.07

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

0

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

41.81

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

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

16.62

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

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

8.49

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

6.4

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.22

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

27.14

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

5.7

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.16

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

111.47

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

46

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.26

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

1446.78

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

0

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.45

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

42.59

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

14.1

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.23

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

41.94

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

7.3

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.97

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

57.52

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

0

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

31.57

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

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

20.54

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

0

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

14.7

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

0

Nepal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.46

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

13.68

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

0

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

5.11

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

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

13.01

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

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.46

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

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42.08

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

435.96

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

0

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0.12

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

191.85

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

45.6

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.29

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

1.88

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

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.04

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

0.64

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.24

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

22.51

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.44

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

0.46

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

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.09

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

1.46

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

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.07

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

0.98

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

0.2

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.99

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

95.29

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

28.8

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88.48

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

708.05

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

37.2

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155.04

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

2699.77

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

18.1

[Fixed row]

(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	<i>Stationary combustion</i>	66.76
Row 3	<i>Mobile combustion</i>	504.66

[Add row]

(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	<i>Purchased steam</i>	28.78	28.78
Row 2	<i>Chilled water</i>	507.7	368.99
Row 3	<i>Purchased electricity</i>	6450.9	0

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

571

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

6987

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

398

(7.22.4) Please explain

The GHG Inventory follows a financial control reporting boundary and it is aligned to financial reporting, hence covers all of Moody's Corporation (NYSE: MCO) and its subsidiaries,

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

The GHG Inventory follows a financial control reporting boundary and it is aligned to financial reporting, hence covers all of Moody's Corporation (NYSE: MCO) and its subsidiaries,

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.579

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

176.181

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.09

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 5**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.049

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

14.901

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.248

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.135

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

41.096

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.387

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.21

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 12**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

64.076

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.222

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.121

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

36.696

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2.36

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1.282

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

390.402

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.893

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1.028

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

313.14

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.078

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.043

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

12.971

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Stationary combustion of fuel***(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?***Select from:* No**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 26**(7.26.1) Requesting member***Select from:***(7.26.2) Scope of emissions***Select from:* Scope 2: market-based**(7.26.4) Allocation level***Select from:*

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.974

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

296.42

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.935

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 29**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.508

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

154.656

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.053

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.029

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

8.798

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.133

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.072

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 36**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

22.021

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.02

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 38

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.011

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3.25

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 40

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.377

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 41

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.205

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

62.291

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.648

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.352

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

107.23

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 46

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.129

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.07

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

21.351

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 49

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.369

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

112.338

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 52

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.613

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 53**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.333

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

101.427

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 55

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.657

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 56

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.357

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 57

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

108.62

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 58

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2.25

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 59

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1.222

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 60**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

372.217

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 61

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.365

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 62

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.198

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 63

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

60.307

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 64

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

5.246

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 65

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2.849

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 66

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

867.606

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 67

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.288

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 68

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.156

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 69

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

47.575

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 70

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.532

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 71

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.289

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 72

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

87.955

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 73

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.015

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 74

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.008

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 75

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2.559

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 76

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3.392

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 77**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1.843

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 78

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

561.052

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 79

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.727

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 80

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.395

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 81

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

120.281

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 82

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.021

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 83

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.012

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 84**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.517

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 85

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.255

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 86

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.138

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 87

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

42.146

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 88

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.038

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 89

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.021

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 90

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.315

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 91

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.253

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 92

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.137

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 93

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

41.82

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 94

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.011

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 95

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.006

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 96

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1.845

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 97

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions*Stationary combustion of fuel***(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?***Select from:* No**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 98**(7.26.1) Requesting member***Select from:***(7.26.2) Scope of emissions***Select from:* Scope 2: market-based**(7.26.4) Allocation level***Select from:*

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.934

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 99

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

284.309

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 100

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.306

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 101**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.166

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 102

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

50.663

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 103

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.033

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cooling

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 104

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.018

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Stationary combustion of fuel

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

Row 105

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

5.397

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Total corporate emissions were pro-rated based on sales during the reporting year, this is not a measure of the emissions associated to the specific services sold to the customer. Total corporate emissions were third-party validated.

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

Other, please specify :Methodology for customer emission calculation

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

Standard and rigorous method to determine emissions allocations to customers based on the nature of Moody's business and the products and services its customers purchase is challenging. A framework or guideline on financial services products would be helpful in overcoming this challenge.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

Other, please specify :Methodology for customer emission calculation

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Standard and rigorous methods to determine emissions allocations to customers based on the nature of Moody's global business and the products and services its customers purchase is challenging.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3023

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

3023

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

18192

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

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

18192

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

71

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

160

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

231

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

612

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1629

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

2241

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

18875

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4812

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

23687

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

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

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

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

3023

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

3023

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3023

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

3023

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(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:

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)

7209

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Other, please specify :North American renewables registry (NAR)

(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:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Consumption location: USA and Bermuda

Row 2

(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)

788

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Other, please specify :North American renewables registry (NAR)

(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:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(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)

1468

(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:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Consumption location: E.U countries

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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:

- Solar

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

112

(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:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(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:

Solar

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

124

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

NFC – Renewable

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

Select from:

Japan

(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

N/A

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

India

(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:

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

2029

(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:

India

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(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:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

1675

(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:

China

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Singapore

(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:

Solar

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

382

(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:

Singapore

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Australia

(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:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

125

(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:

Australia

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1969

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Panama

(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:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

18

(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:

Panama

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1984

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

South Africa

(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:

Solar

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

1

(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:

South Africa

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Arab Emirates

(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:

Solar

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

140

(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:

United Arab Emirates

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Argentina

(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)

85

(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:

Argentina

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Morocco

(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)

20

(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:

Morocco

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Costa Rica

(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)

169

(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:

Costa Rica

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Brazil

(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:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

131

(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:

Brazil

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Consumption location: Brazil, Chile and Peru

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Israel

(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:

Solar

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

64

(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:

Israel

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Mexico

(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)

50

(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:

Mexico

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydro 98.84%, Wind 0.15%, Biomass 0.91%, Nuclear 0.05%, Fossil 0.05%

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

218

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(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

N/A

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(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)

131

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(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

N/A

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(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, biomass, wind and hydropower

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

141

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Other, please specify :Contract and energy efficiency certificate

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

Select from:

Lithuania

(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

N/A

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Steam

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Geothermal

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

71

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Other, please specify :documentation provided by the manufacturer's representative

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

Select from:

Lithuania

(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

N/A

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Cooling

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar, biomass, wind and hydropower

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

58

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Contract and energy efficiency certificate

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

Select from:

- Lithuania

(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

N/A

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(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)

44

(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:

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

N/A

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(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 and hydropower

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

2532

(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

N/A

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Cooling

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind and hydropower

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

554

(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

N/A

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(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 and wind

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

538

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(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

N/A

[Add row]

(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)

85.44

(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)

85.44

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

124.09

(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)

124.09

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27.74

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

0

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

0.06

(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)

27.80

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

458.58

(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)

458.58

Bermuda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.64

(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)

7.64

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.38

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

0

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

63.22

(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)

124.60

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1005.26

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

0

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

181.66

(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)

1186.92

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

719.98

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

0

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

586.76

(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)

1306.74

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

168.46

(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)

168.46

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69.63

(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)

69.63

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39.14

(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)

39.14

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19.42

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

0

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

28.14

(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)

47.56

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

409.52

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

0

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

26.05

(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)

435.57

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

187.79

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

0

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

229.62

(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)

417.41

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2019.88

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

0

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

0.14

(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)

2020.02

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64.38

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

0

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

62.24

(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)

126.62

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

122.51

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

0

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

32.33

(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)

154.84

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

123.73

(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)

123.73

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

140.86

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

0

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

129.19

(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)

270.05

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50.38

(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)

50.38

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20.41

(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)

20.41

Nepal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.18

(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)

9.18

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43.8

(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)

43.80

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.56

(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)

17.56

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69.86

(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)

69.86

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.04

(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)

3.04

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

953.22

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

0

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

0.02

(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)

953.24

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.19

(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)

0

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

0.19

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

381.63

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

0

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

201.19

(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)

582.82

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.77

(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)

13.77

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.7

(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)

0.70

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

149.49

(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)

149.49

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40.38

(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)

40.38

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57.05

(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)

57.05

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.41

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

0

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

0.81

(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)

2.22

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

140.06

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

0

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

127.18

(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)

267.24

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2644.3

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

0

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

718.06

(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)

3362.36

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7739.61

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

0

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

85.69

(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)

7825.30

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.6e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

969

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5916000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

28

(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 revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased 22% from previous year due to the procurement of 100% renewable electricity for our global operations through energy attribute certificates (EAC), the implementation of a robust hybrid work model, and various projects promoting energy efficiency in our offices. In addition, total revenue increased 8%, therefore the net result is a decrease in emissions intensity per unit total revenue.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

23.7

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Millions of KWH

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

18

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Our total 2023 operational energy consumption decreased 18% from previous year due to the implementation of a robust hybrid work model, and various projects promoting energy efficiency in our offices.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/08/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1744

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13591

(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)

15335.000

(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)

7667.500

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

571

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

398

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

969.000

(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

187.36

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We formally committed to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. The coverage of this target extends fully across the global operations of our organization. Our strategy to achieve this target is based on the commitment to procure 100% of our electricity from renewable sources and on our ongoing energy efficiency initiatives. This target has been set at a level with the goal of aligning our direct operations with an emissions trajectory of 1.5 degrees Celsius and achieving net-zero emissions no later than 2040.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target has been set at a level with the goal of aligning our direct operations with an emissions trajectory of 1.5 degrees Celsius and achieving net-zero emissions no later than 2040.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Procured 100% renewable electricity Participated in the Daylight Hour campaign, organized by the Building Energy Exchange, to raise awareness about using natural light instead of electric light Integrated eco-friendly practices through technology usage and operations: Implemented a new workstation configuration that reduces power consumption, plastic usage, and packaging waste. Ensured all purchased equipment by Moody's is Energy Star and EPEAT certified. Progressed our 2022 plan to align global offices with our Environmental Sustainability Policy and held regular meetings with global office representatives to share best practices for emission reduction. Through this plan, energy-saving measures were implemented throughout office spaces in collaboration with the property management firms, including raising temperature set-points in tech rooms, retrofitting air conditioning systems for lower global warming potential and reduced holiday operations, limiting hot water supply from instant heaters, and fitting common areas with energy-efficient lighting, timers, and sensors for reduced power consumption after hours.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/08/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3100.0

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23100.0

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10400.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36600.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

36600.000

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

31110.000

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

160

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20300

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3100

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23560.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

23560.000

(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

237.52

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We are committed to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities, business travel and employee commuting 15% by 2025 from a 2019 base year. The coverage of this target extends globally across our operations and addresses 100% of the emissions reported under these categories. Our strategy to achieve this target is via our ongoing sourcing of renewable electricity, reducing the carbon intensity of the fuels we use, switching to alternative technologies that enable low-carbon fuels, and via an enhanced travel policy favoring teleconferencing, lower carbon modes of travel and a flexible working policy.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target has been set at a level with the goal of aligning our direct operations with an emissions trajectory of 1.5 degrees Celsius and achieving net-zero emissions no later than 2040.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Continued to apply an Internal Carbon Fee of 50 per CO₂e on business travel. Maintained low levels of employee commuting through our hybrid work program, which includes more technology-enabled work, enhanced digital capabilities and IT infrastructure to implement work-from-home solutions. Implemented employee awareness campaigns, including a car free week photo contest to promote using alternative means of transportation.

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production
- Net-zero targets
- Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/01/2019

(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)

36477

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

11

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2023

(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

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

The achieving of this renewable electricity target ties into achieving our Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) absolute target, which was formally validated as a science-based target aligned with 1.5C scenario by the Science Based Target initiative.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :This target is part of our emissions reductions efforts consistent with our Decarbonization Plan.

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The renewable electricity target covers 100% of our global electricity purchases which we aim to secure on an annual basis. Where possible, we aim to select utility contracts that originate from a renewable source. Given that our offices are multi-tenant office space, we rely on unbundled renewable energy certificates for all cases where utility contracts are not feasible.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The achieving of this renewable electricity target ties into achieving our Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) absolute target and it is consistent with our Decarbonization Plan.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

• Procurement of renewable energy attribute certificates • Increasing the number of facilities (three additional offices compared to last year) with electricity consumption directly originated from renewable sources.

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

04/08/2022

(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)

Engagement with suppliers

Percentage of suppliers (by procurement spend) with a science-based target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

25

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

54

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

82.8571428571

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Emissions from our purchased goods and services and capital goods is a major contributor to our overall emissions footprint, therefore, as part of our commitment to set science-based targets, we have set a target for these Scope 3 categories. The target was formally validated as a science-based target by the Science Based Targets initiative.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

 Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target**(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter**

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(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Emissions from purchased goods and services (category 1) and capital goods (category 2) made up 84% of scope 3 emissions in 2022. Our engagement target covers our key supplier spend data and will require 60% of our suppliers by spend to set science-based targets by 2025. 2019, 2020 and 2021 purchased goods and services (Scope 3, Category 1) and capital goods (Scope 3, Category 2) GHG emissions were restated as a result of a change in methodology and access to improved data.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Emissions from our purchased goods and services and capital goods is a major contributor to our overall emissions footprint, therefore, as part of our commitment to set science-based targets, we have set a target for these Scope 3 categories.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Plan for achieving target: Our strategy to achieve this target is focused on implementing targeted outreach to our top suppliers and requesting that they participate in the annual CDP disclosure. We also strongly encourage suppliers to disclose their carbon footprint and set science-based targets to achieve emissions reductions through the expectations laid out in our updated Supplier Code of Conduct. 2023 progress: In 2023, we increased our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services and capital goods to have science-based targets to 54%. We continue to seek opportunities to engage with and encourage existing suppliers to set science-based targets. For example, we invited nearly 500 of our top suppliers to attend jointly held webinars with CDP, requesting that they participate in the annual CDP Climate Change disclosure and set their own science-based targets. With our Executive Leadership Team, as well as through a partnership with CDP, we followed up directly with a number of our priority suppliers and reinforced our commitment to climate action and our expectations of key suppliers.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

04/08/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- Abs1
- Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(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

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(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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH ₄) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, Moody's accelerated our ambition to reach net-zero emissions by 2040, a decade earlier than the previous commitment to the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5C. This target comprises our full GHG inventory across our global operations. We road-tested the SBTi net-zero corporate standard, and we were one of the first companies to set a validated long-term net-zero target - 90% emissions reductions in Scope 1, 2 and 3 absolute emissions by 2040, from a 2019 base year.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Reach net-zero emissions by 2040.

(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

We will follow best guidance once published and available on neutralization. In the near-term we are committed to offsetting our emissions from operations, business travel and employee commuting on an annual basis. The carbon offset projects we select include removal projects, for instance in 2023 we selected forestation projects in Brazil and United States.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

To review progress on net-zero, Moody's set validated, interim near-term science-based targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in its operations and value chain. We report and review annually progress on these targets, in addition to our Decarbonization plan which includes a comprehensive roadmap.
 [Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	1	71
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	2	6606
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

- Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6586

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

53488

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Investment is for the procurement of renewable electricity for our global operations through energy attribute certificates (EAC), where renewable electricity is not purchased for buildings in which our offices operate. This allows us to achieve our goal of 100% renewable electricity across our operations.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

16000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023 Moody's started assessing several opportunities to implement LED lights in key locations. The first implementation wave started in 2023 and 2 offices began the retrofit process, 1 completed and the other with a partial implementation that will be completed in 2024.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2023, we continued to apply an internal carbon price on business travel. This decision was based on our goal of reducing Scope 3 emissions from business travel, fuel and energy, and employee commuting by 15% by 2025 with a 2019 baseline. The internal carbon price is designed to (i) secure capital for mitigation funding across the long-term time horizon to achieve our climate-related goals, and (ii) reduce emissions from business travel. We conducted a benchmark study and set the price at the industry average, 15/mtCO₂e for 2019 emissions, but have since increased the price to 50/mtCO₂e since 2020 emissions.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Moody's Executive Leadership Team is accountable for achieving the Company's sustainability goals, with sustainability-related performance metrics included as factors in certain senior executives' compensation since 2020. In 2021, these metrics were integrated into the Company's Strategic and Operational (S&O) metrics used to determine annual cash incentive payments for senior executives. Since 2022, sustainability has been a core S&O focus for all eligible employees. Details on these remuneration policies can be found in our 2024 Proxy Statement.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We implemented employee engagement programs aimed at emissions reduction: • Held quarterly meetings across Moody's global offices, where representatives shared best practices on reducing emissions from operations. • Promoted participation in the Daylight Hour campaign, organized by the Building Energy Exchange, to raise awareness about using natural light instead of electric light. • Implemented employee awareness campaigns, including a car free week photo contest to promote using alternative means of transportation.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

- No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify :analytical tools to assess climate risk

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Moody's offers a comprehensive product suite dedicated to the identification, quantification and monitoring of climate risks. The product suite includes: -Temperature Alignment Data: projected trajectory of a company or portfolio's GHG emissions and its estimated global implied temperature rise. - GHG emissions database: reported and estimated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data for financial and non-financial companies. - Macro scenarios: a set of climate risk scenarios using the Moody's Analytics Global Macroeconomic Model forecasting the physical and transition risks. - Physical risks: Forward-looking data capturing exposure to climate hazards and financial impact. - Climate-adjusted Expected Default Frequency (EDF): determines the probability of default for companies and other asset classes, covering physical and transition risk drivers. -Climate Risk Scenarios: assess macroeconomic drivers across a range of NGFS climate scenarios. -Carbon Transition Indicators (CTIs): CTIs are scorecard-generated and use quantitative data and indicators that provide a transparent and objective starting point for the assessment of the credit risk a company faces from carbon transition risk. In addition to our climate offerings, we provide Second Party Opinion (SPO), a climate risk analysis and sector-specific research on carbon transition risks and Net-Zero Assessments (NZAs) providing forward looking opinions of the strength of an entity's carbon transition plan.

(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

3

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Other, please specify :Safe Water Project

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

VPA 220 Central and Western Uganda Safe Water Project

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4467

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(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

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream emissions
- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Solar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3339

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream emissions
- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Reforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Envira Amazonia Project – A Tropical Forest Conservation Project in Acre, Brazil

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2015

(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 (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream emissions
- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Reforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

ILTF/NICC & SIG Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Forest Carbon Project

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream emissions
- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

Row 5

(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

Gyapa Cook Stoves Project in Ghana

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

(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

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream emissions
- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

Row 6

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Reforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

UPM Blandin Native American Hardwoods Conservation & Carbon Sequestration Project

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

500

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(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:

ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

Barrier analysis

Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Upstream/downstream emissions

Activity-shifting

- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

Row 7

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Reforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Otter Creek IFM

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

500

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2017

(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:

- ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream emissions
- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

Row 8

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Bundled Wind Power Project by Sembcorp Green Infra Limited in India

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

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:

- VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream emissions
- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

Row 9

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(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 (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream emissions
- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

Row 10

(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

Up Energy Improved Cookstoves Programme, Uganda – CPA No 012

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1500

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

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

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream emissions
- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our carbon offset projects are selected based on the geographies where we operate and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and cobenefits; projects are also listed on reputable registries that guarantee third-party verifications

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic goods/products

Eliminate single-use plastic products

(10.1.3) Please explain

As part of our Environmental Policy, we committed to phase out single use plastics from our global operations, where possible by 2025.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

As a provider of professional services with capabilities in credit ratings, research covering debt instruments and securities, leading-edge software, and research for credit and economic analysis and financial risk management, we do not produce or commercialize physical products.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

As a provider of professional services with capabilities in credit ratings, research covering debt instruments and securities, leading-edge software, and research for credit and economic analysis and financial risk management, we do not produce or commercialize physical products.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We have identified the use of plastic goods and components in our upstream value chain related to the purchase of office supplies and equipment.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

As a provider of professional services with capabilities in credit ratings, research covering debt instruments and securities, leading-edge software, and research for credit and economic analysis and financial risk management, we do not produce or commercialize physical products.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

As a provider of professional services with capabilities in credit ratings, research covering debt instruments and securities, leading-edge software, and research for credit and economic analysis and financial risk management, we do not produce or commercialize physical products.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

As a provider of professional services with capabilities in credit ratings, research covering debt instruments and securities, leading-edge software, and research for credit and economic analysis and financial risk management, we do not produce or commercialize physical products.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

As a provider of professional services with capabilities in credit ratings, research covering debt instruments and securities, leading-edge software, and research for credit and economic analysis and financial risk management, we do not provide waste management and/or water management services,

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

As a provider of professional services with capabilities in credit ratings, research covering debt instruments and securities, leading-edge software, and research for credit and economic analysis and financial risk management, we do not provide financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities,

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)	Raw material content percentages available to report	Please explain
Durable goods and durable components used	0	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	<i>Currently, we do not monitor the amounts and contents of plastic durable goods and components used.</i>

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Education & awareness
- Other, please specify :Our Environmental Sustainability Policy reflects our efforts to enhance our environmental performance. It describes our goals and initiatives to reduce environmental impacts.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :we monitor waste and paper consumption

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Moody's locations are office facilities, which are not located in or near to any type of area important for biodiversity.
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Moody's locations are office facilities, which are not located in or near to any type of area important for biodiversity.
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Moody's locations are office facilities, which are not located in or near to any type of area important for biodiversity.
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Moody's locations are office facilities, which are not located in or near to any type of area important for biodiversity.
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Moody's locations are office facilities, which are not located in or near to any type of area important for biodiversity.
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Moody's locations are office facilities, which are not located in or near to any type of area important for biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

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

Total electricity use in megawatt hours is verified annually (limited assurance) as part of our sustainability reporting.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Moody's CY23 GHG Assurance Statement-Final.pdf

Row 2

(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

- 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

Percentage of renewable electricity is verified annually (limited assurance), which correspond to our target to achieve 100% renewable electricity use across our global property locations.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Moody's CY23 GHG Assurance Statement-Final.pdf

Row 3

(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

Progress against targets

Project-based carbon credits

(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

GHG emissions offsets retired for 2000 through 2023 are verified annually (limited assurance), which correspond to our target to offset remaining emissions from Scope 1, Scope 2 (market-based), business travel and employee commuting.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Moody's CY23 GHG Assurance Statement-Final.pdf

Row 4

(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

Progress against targets

(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

Supplier spend with science-based targets (%) is verified annually (limited assurance) as a measure of progress towards our science-based supplier engagement target to achieve 60% of our suppliers by spend covering purchased goods and services and capital goods to have science-based targets by 2025

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Moody's CY23 GHG Assurance Statement-Final.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	<i>For more information on our climate strategy, see our most recent Climate-related risks and opportunities assessment.</i>	<i>2023-Moodys-Climate-related-Risks-Opportunities-Assessment.pdf</i>

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Financial Officer, Moody's Corporation

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

[Fixed row]