UBS Group AG

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

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

09/16/2026, 11:00 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.1) Type of financial institution

Select from:

☑ Bank

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

UBS Group AG is incorporated and domiciled in Switzerland and operates under Art. 620ff. of the Swiss Code of Obligations as an Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation limited by shares. Its registered office is at Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland, and its corporate identification number is CHE-395.345.924. UBS Group AG was incorporated on 10 June 2014 and was established in 2014 as the holding company of the UBS Group. UBS Group AG shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange and on the New York Stock Exchange (ISIN: CH0244767585; CUSIP: H42097107). UBS Group AG owns 100% of the outstanding shares in UBS AG. UBS Group AG is subject to, and complies with, all relevant Swiss legal and regulatory requirements regarding corporate governance, including the SIX Swiss Exchange's Directive on Information relating to Corporate Governance and the standards established in the Swiss Code of Best Practice for Corporate Governance. *UBS Group AG is subject to, and complies with, all relevant Swiss legal and regulatory requirements regarding corporate governance, including the SIX Swiss Exchange's Directive on Information relating to Corporate Governance and the standards established in the Swiss Code of Best Practice for Corporate Governance.*

NOTE ON OUR 2026 CDP SUBMISSION: This submission is based on 2025 disclosures. Sustainability disclosures can be found on www.ubs.com/sustainability-reporting
[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

12/31/2025

(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:
☑ 3 years

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

Select from:
☑ 3 years

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

Select from:

☑ 2 years
[Fixed row]

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

49573000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Various, see www.ubs.com/investors for details

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CH0244767585

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

H42097107

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

UBS (NYSE); UBSG (SWX)

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BSZLML8

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

549300SZJ9VS8SGXAN81

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

00-184-5757

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
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Jersey
☑ Mexico
☑ Monaco
☑ Bahrain
☑ Bermuda
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Liechtenstein
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Japan
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Bahamas
☑ Türkiye
☑ Uruguay
☑ Colombia
☑ Guernsey
☑ Malaysia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(1.9) What was the size of your organization based on total assets value at the end of the reporting period?

7005000000000

(1.10) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

Banking (Bank)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.10.3) Reporting the portfolio value and % of revenue associated with the portfolio

Select from:
☑ Yes, the % of revenue associated with the portfolio

(1.10.5) % of revenue

41

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply
☑ Banks
☑ Pension funds
☑ Asset managers
☑ Retail clients
☑ Corporates (SMEs)
☑ Insurance Companies
☑ Endowments & Foundations
☑ Corporates (Large companies)
☑ Family offices / high-net-worth individuals
☑ Government / sovereign / quasi-government / sovereign wealth funds

☑ Other, please specify **:Asset owners**

(1.10.7) Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

Investing (Asset manager)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.10.3) Reporting the portfolio value and % of revenue associated with the portfolio

Select from:

☑ Yes, the % of revenue associated with the portfolio

(1.10.5) % of revenue

59

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

☑ Banks
☑ Insurance Companies

☑ Pension funds
☑ Asset managers
☑ Retail clients
☑ Corporates (SMEs)
☑ Other, please specify **:Asset owners. Note: 59% includes GWM and AM**

☑ Endowments & Foundations
☑ Corporates (Large companies)
☑ Family offices / high-net-worth individuals
☑ Government / sovereign / quasi-government / sovereign wealth funds

(1.10.7) Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

Investing (Asset owner)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ No

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(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

☑ Portfolio

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.5) Portfolios covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In 2025, beyond our GHG key vendors, 71% (304 of 426) of vendors voluntarily submitted environmental information on an external environmental performance disclosure platform, a percentage that remains consistent with 2024 (70%, or 341of 487).To calculate the scope 3, category 1, 2, 4 and 9 emissions, we used a combination of applying a spend-based method and using supplier-specific actual emissions. The spend-based method is based on our annual spend with vendors and associated emission factors (supplier specific emissions intensity is taken from the CDP, where data is adequate and verified, and for others from the

Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) by Watershed Factors multi-regional input / output emissions factor database per industry and country). For supplier-specific actual emissions, our primary cloud provider's emissions are taken directly from the emissions impact dashboard provided by them. Vendors that collectively account for more than 50% of our estimated vendor GHG emissions are called GHG key vendors. High-impact vendors go through assessments against UBS's RSCS. We also undertake assessments on some nonhigh- impact vendors where we have significant ongoing relationships. According to the Sustainability and Climate Risk Framework, the business (first line of defense – 1st LoD) identifies sustainability and climate risks in products, services, instruments, activities, transactions and in client / supplier onboardings or periodic KYC reviews (PKR) and product development, and refers them to the Sustainability and Climate Risk (SCR) unit, as the second line of defense, in accordance with the responsibilities, processes and tools specified in the SCR Policy.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

UBS conducts a financial risk materiality assessment of climate-related risk drivers, complementing its regular risk identification processes. This climate-related materiality assessment evaluates how transition and physical risk drivers may affect UBS's risk categories: credit, market, liquidity, business and non-financial risks. Materiality is assessed across the short (one year), medium (two to five years) and long term (more than five years) to capture the dynamic nature of climate risk exposure.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Between two to five years.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

80

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

Long-term time horizon is defined mainly by UBS scenario analysis assessments (until 2100, which is the Paris Agreement objective year).
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative only

(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

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Heat wave

☑ Wildfires

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Coastal erosion

☑ Heat stress

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Other, please specify **:landlords, neighborhood, authorities, industry membership organizations, providers, other tenants, third party vendors, media**

☑ Employees

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

The management system covers the entire scope of UBS's products, services and in-house operations that may give rise to an environmental impact. The integrated management system is externally audited against several standards and requirements (one of which is ISO 14001) annually and recertified every three years. These comprehensive audits verify that appropriate policies and processes are in place to manage environmental and energy-related topics and that they are executed in day-to-day practice.

Row 2

(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

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream 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

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :We embed environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards into our sourcing and procurement activities. The Responsible Supply Chain Management (RSCM) framework is based on identifying, assessing and monitoring vendor practices.

Other

☑ Desk-based research

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

☑ Other reputation risk, please specify :Environmental policies, human rights policies, health and safety policies and code of conduct to manage their vendors / supply chain.

Technology

☑ Other technology risk, please specify :Transition to renewable electricity.

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

We embed environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards into our sourcing and procurement activities. The Responsible Supply Chain Management (RSCM) framework is based on identifying, assessing and monitoring vendor practices in the areas of human and labor rights, the environment, nature, health and safety, and anti-corruption. Central to our RSCM framework is the Responsible Supply Chain Policy, to which our direct vendors are bound by contract. The RSCM Policy defines our expectations toward vendors and their subcontractors regarding legal compliance, environmental protection, avoidance of child and forced labor, non-discrimination, diversity, equity and inclusion, remuneration, hours of work, freedom of association, humane treatment, health and safety, anti-corruption measures, and whistleblowing protection for employees. In 2025, 100% of new vendors were screened for environmental and social risks. In 2024, the same screening process was conducted for 100% of new vendors. In addition, we identify high-ESG-impact vendors when establishing new contracts or renewals based on whether the vendors are providing goods and services that could either have a substantial environmental and social impact or be sourced in markets with potentially high social or governance risks. Such high impact vendors are assessed against our RSCM policy. These vendors are required to provide disclosures about their

management practices along with corresponding evidence, which is evaluated by a specialist team. We have conducted an internal assessment to identify risks, opportunities and impacts related to supply chain sustainability topics relevant for the banking industry.

Row 3

(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

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :S&P Trucost

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

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

☑ Heat wave

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

UBS manages climate risks (CR) in own operations, balance sheet, client assets and supply chain. We are embedding CR into risk appetite framework and operational risk appetite statement. UBS approaches CR identification by integrating CR drivers, expert-based views on their transmission channels, and CR methodologies (e.g., heatmaps (HM)). CR methodologies help us take a materiality-driven approach, directly structuring our CR management strategy by: -Identifying concentrations of climate and nature sensitive exposure; Allowing UBS to prioritize resources with respect to detailed risk analysis and management actions; - Supporting the delivery of a client-centric business strategy where UBS supports clients with climate transition finance, identifying clients that could benefit from related UBS products and services; - Providing decision-useful information in internal reports to executive and board leadership and external disclosure to stakeholders. Our CR HM rates cross-sectoral financial exposures to SCR sensitivity, from high to low, through a risk segmentation process. These met. define "climate- sensitive" exposures by aggregating the top three out of five risk ratings (absolute, in USD) over the total lending exposure to customers (on & off balance sheet). Using the HM, UBS defines "climate-sensitive" exposures, by examining exposures that are rated moderate to high, under transition, physical & nature risk met. The met. are distinct in their approach and application. Counterparties may therefore appear in HMs and are assigned a climate vulnerability rating based on the primary industry code (GICS) and risk domicile in UBS data systems. Covered portfolio referred as UBS's total customer lending exposure consists of total loans and advances to customers and guarantees, as well as irrevocable loan commitments. For more information on UBS's approach to managing sustainability and climate risks, please refer to page 80 of the UBS Sustainability Report 2025. Details on heatmap methodologies can be found in the UBS Sustainability Report 2025 Supplement.
[Add row]

(2.2.4) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to your portfolio activities?

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio evaluated in this process
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.5) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities related to your portfolio activities?

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Risks and/or opportunities related to this portfolio are evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

☑ ENCORE

☑ Internal tools/methods

☑ Risk models

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Other, please specify :S&P Trucost

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

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

☑ Heat wave

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Declining ecosystem services

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Other technology risk, please specify :Transition to reusable products

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

Our firm-wide SCR framework, supported by dedicated policies, standards & guidelines, forms the basis of our approach to identifying, assessing & managing environmental & social risks. We define these risks as the risks that UBS negatively impacts, or is impacted by, climate change, nature, human rights & other environmental & social matters. Such risks may materialize as credit, market, liquidity, business or non-financial risks for UBS, potentially leading to adverse financial, liability or reputational impacts. Overseen by senior mgmt, the framework is applied across client onboarding, transaction due diligence, product development, our own operations & our supply chain. It is a continuous process, consisting of four phases described in the following sections:(i) risk identification and measurement;(ii) monitoring & risk appetite setting;(iii) risk management and control;(iv) risk reporting and disclosure. Our climate-related (CRR) risk identification methodologies & materiality assessment collectively define key focus areas & risk drivers. The insights gained contribute to our overall SCR strategy by: – identifying concentrations of climate-sensitive exposure, which may increase vulnerability to financial & non-financial risks, thereby guiding resource prioritization for enhanced risk quantification & management; – enabling us to assist clients with their low-carbon transition & identify those who may benefit from our sustainability focused products & services. The outcomes of this process guide senior mgmt decision-making & provide stakeholders with valuable insights through our external disclosure We have developed CRR methodologies, which rate cross-sectoral exposures to CRR sensitivity on a scale from high to low. Following a risk segmentation approach, these methodologies define climate sensitive exposures by aggregating the riskier three of five risk ratings (absolute, in US dollars) over the total lending exposure to customers (on- and off-balance sheet, percent). Please refer to UBS SR 2025 Supplement, page 29 for more details. In line with emerging regulation and industry standards, UBS has developed nature-related risk methodologies, using ENCORE & other industry recognized datasets, to identify concentrations of nature-sensitive exposure considering the dependencies of our clients on nature & their impacts to nature.

Investing (Asset manager)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

34.5

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Hospitality

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ Transportation services

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

☑ Stress tests

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Internal tools/methods

☑ CDP Disclosure Framework

☑ Portfolio temperature alignment

☑ The Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI)

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Heat wave

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

Public markets business: AM SI Dashboard includes climate physical&transition risk data&highlights the highest risk issuers. Combining risk&mitigation data enables analysts to consider the physical&transition climate risks, including impacts&dependencies, holistically in their assessment of the ESG risks of an issuer. In our Risk Control activities we identify portfolios with increased risks across a range of scenarios. We see our thematic climate engagement strategy as a powerful tool to understand&engage on systemic risks like climate change, and identify opportunities. GRA: climate risk management process to identify, assess& mitigate climate risks to improve adaptation/resiliency of portfolios to climate change-related hazardous events & the transition to a net-zero world. Approach embedded throughout

the investment lifecycle for underlying assets of portfolios. At the acquisition stage, physical&transition risks/opportunities are assessed during the DD process and captured in IC memos. Standardized risk processes are run by risk teams quarterly and include indicators on physical&transition risk exposure. High risks&mitigation options are incorporated into the annual business planning process&where necessary these are escalated to investment decision making bodies. Once acquired&during the active management phase, physical climate risks are measured by an external vendor (Munich RE LRI) software that analyses physical perils of natural hazards & climate change under various emission scenarios and time horizons, assessed by the business areas with support from the central sustainability team using Physical Climate Risk dashboard. Standardized quarterly risk processes are run by risk teams to oversee sust. metrics. Climate risks are an input into the annual hold/sell process. Assets with High risk exposure are assessed at the asset level for resiliency and adaptive capacity. Asset level vulnerability assessment is conducted for assets with High physical risk exposure, mitigation plans are established for assets considering the investment's financial models&the cost of mitigating the identified physical climate risk. We consider key transition risks using ESG Dashboard which assesses directly controlled RE assets' environmental performance against science-based pathways, such as CRREM, and targets where data is available and GRESB participation occurs. Assessment of transition risk using the IEA framework some of our direct Infrastructure investments.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ Transportation services

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Not location specific

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply
☑ Internal tools/methods

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

UBS operates a multi-year financial planning process. This process reflects our business position, corporate strategy and prospective economic environment. Sustainability is a component of that strategy and planning process. At divisional level, commercial opportunities including our client offerings that are subject to the Group Sustainable Investing Policy and the Sustainable Finance Guideline, are also considered. The changing global outlook regarding sustainability and climate change, in particular, is reflected in the process, with the risks associated with climate change being reflected in our capital requirement planning calculations. Formal guidance on capital-framework calculations is subject to ongoing market and regulatory discussion, and we will continue to reflect this in our planning processes. [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

Sustainability and climate risks may manifest as credit, market, liquidity, business or non-financial risks for UBS, potentially leading to adverse financial, liability and reputational impacts. These risks may affect the value of investments and collateral such as real estate, particularly in sectors or regions vulnerable to environmental change or regulatory shifts. Nature-related risks reflect the dependencies and impacts that organizations and individuals have on natural capital, defined as natural resources that provide essential benefits to people and the economy. A degrading environment, and its ecosystem services (like biodiversity, clean air, fresh water, and more) may contribute to a structural change across economies and consequently can affect banks and the stability of the broader financial sector through financial and non-financial impacts. In 2025, UBS disclosed total exposure to nature-related risks metric for UBS Europe SE entity. The nature-related risk metric provides a snapshot of UBS Europe SE's exposure to economic sectors rated as nature sensitive. The nature-related risk metric provides a snapshot of UBS's exposure to economic sectors rated as nature sensitive. This metric is defined as the maximum (worst-case) rating of either that sector's dependency on the environment or impacts to the environment. Lending exposure data is categorized by risk ratings based on the current state of the world. The nature-related risk metric provides a snapshot of UBS's exposure to economic sectors rated as nature-sensitive. This metric is defined as the maximum (worst-case) rating of either that sector's dependency on the environment (physical risks) or impacts on the environment (transition risks). As with climate-related risks, "sensitive" is defined as the top

three ratings on a five-point scale (high, moderately high or moderate), whereas moderately low or low ratings are defined as "non-sensitive". Exposures that are not assessed due to lack of methodology and / or data are classified as "not classified". The driving methodology is derived from the Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE) methodology (2018–2023). In 2025, we further refined and expanded our internal climate risk scenarios and enhanced the dedicated climate risk methodologies. Furthermore, we conducted a Group-wide climate scenario analysis to guide the materiality assessment of climate-related risks, meeting the FINMA Circular 2026/1 "Nature-related financial risks" (published by FINMA in December 2024) requirements on nature-related financial risks. From 1 January 2028, the circular will apply to all nature-related financial risks. UBS is assessing the impact of the requirements, which will be addressed in a multi-year implementation plan.
[Fixed row]

(2.2.8) Does your organization consider environmental information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessment process?

	We consider environmental information
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.9) Indicate the environmental information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions data
☑ TCFD disclosures
☑ Energy usage data
☑ Climate transition plans
☑ CDP questionnaire response
☑ Emissions reduction targets
☑ Science-Based Net-Zero Targets
☑ Engagement with their value chain on environmental issues

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

☑ Directly from the client/investee
☑ Data provider
☑ Public data sources

(2.2.9.4) Industry sectors covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

(2.2.9.5) % of portfolio covered by the process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

785560000000

Investing (Asset manager)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

☑ CDP scores
☑ Emissions data
☑ TCFD disclosures
☑ Energy usage data
☑ Climate transition plans
☑ CDP questionnaire response
☑ Emissions reduction targets
☑ Science-Based Net-Zero Targets
☑ Engagement with their value chain on environmental issues
☑ Other, please specify **:climate physical and transition risk data**

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

☑ Directly from the client/investee
☑ Data provider
☑ Public data sources
☑ Other, please specify :AM obtains information through engagement with companies, through one-to-one dialogue and through collaborative engagements

(2.2.9.4) Industry sectors covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing

☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ Transportation services

(2.2.9.5) % of portfolio covered by the process in relation to total portfolio value

35

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

728470000000
[Add 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

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply
☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At UBS, we define sustainability and climate risks as the risk that we negatively impact, or are impacted by, climate change,natural capital, human rights & other ESG matters. Such risks may materialize as credit, market, liquidity, business or non-financial risks for UBS, potentially leading to adverse financial, liability and reputational impacts. These risks may affect the value of investments and collateral such as real estate, particularly in sectors or regions vulnerable to environmental

change or regulatory shifts. Substantial financial or strategic impact can be defined as any impact from climate change on UBS that has to be of concern for our shareholders or clients or in other words, whether climate change is a "factor that would make an investment in [UBS] speculative or risky. Through scenario assessments performed to date, we have not identified significant climate-related financial risk on our balance sheet. We explain this by UBS's relatively small lending book in climate-sensitive-sectors and availability of insurance where we have relevant exposures to such sectors. Measuring methods: Cross-divisional teams, led by SCR Unit, identify where & if climate change has a material impact on UBS as a global firm, by conducting scenario-based stress testing on UBS group-wide financial exposure (balance sheet) to estimate firm's vulnerability to climate change risks. UBS has conducted such tests in various forms, since 2014. The CCRC is the supervisory body primarily responsible for corporate culture and sustainability. It is chaired by the Chairman of the BoD, with four BoD members as committee members. The CCRC oversees our Group-wide sustainability & impact strategy and key activities across environmental and social topics. These include climate, nature & human rights. Annually, it considers and approves the Group-wide sustainability and impact objectives. As part of this process, it also considers the impact and financial materiality of climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities on UBS. Group Risk Control is responsible for our firm-wide sustainability and climate risk policy framework and for managing financial exposure to these risks as a second line of defense. Group Compliance and Operational Risk Control provides independent oversight of our non-financial risk control environment, ensuring its adequacy and effectiveness. The Head of Sustainability and Climate Risk oversees sustainability and climate risk activities in GRC

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Other, please specify :We assess materiality and time horizon

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Sustainable finance and our commercial sustainability-related product and service offering are central to the Grow pillar of our firm-wide sustainability and impact strategy. Our business divisions are continuing to further develop the firm's sustainable finance capabilities in line with evolving client demand. Each division defines and pursues specific sustainable finance objectives through an annual objective-setting process, targeting tangible business outcomes, product innovation, client engagement and integration of sustainability considerations into routine operations. A critical input to this process is the firm's materiality assessment, which evaluates environmental and social topics – including climate – across short-, medium- and long-term horizons. Our assessment found climate-related topics represent a material financial opportunity for Asset Management, where an established product offering is already contributing materially to revenues today, with expectations of continued contribution going forward.
[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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both within our direct operations or upstream value chain, and within our portfolio

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Switzerland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

UBS may be exposed to physical climate risks through its lending and investment activities, where climate-related impacts may affect operations, assets and financial performance of clients, counterparties and investee companies. These impacts may, in turn, influence the value and risk profile of exposures within our portfolios. Both chronic and acute physical climate risks may affect the operations, assets and financial performance of UBS's clients and counterparties. Chronic risks, including rising temperatures and changing precipitation patterns, may gradually affect economic output, productivity and asset values, while acute risks, such as floods, storms and other extreme weather events (direct impact on our clients' assets), may cause physical damage, operational disruption and lost production. These impacts may, in turn, influence the value of exposures within UBS's lending and investment portfolios. Although acute events are often more visible due to their immediate effects, chronic climate changes may also have significant long-term implications for the resilience and financial performance of businesses and sectors.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased credit risk

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

UBS may be exposed to physical climate risks through its financing and investing activities, as climate-related hazards may affect the operations, financial performance and asset values of clients, counterparties and investee companies. Acute physical risks, including floods, wildfires and storms, may result in physical asset damage, business disruption and changes in collateral values, which in turn could affect the bank's loan performance. The growing frequency and severity of these climate-related events increase the likelihood of defaults, making it crucial for banks and UBS to assess and mitigate these risks. We apply scenario-based approaches to assess our exposure to transition and physical risks arising from climate change. We have introduced several in-house assessments leveraging industry collaborations to tailor approaches for addressing methodological and data challenges. We employ dedicated climate risk models that are designed to capture both systematic and idiosyncratic effects to perform stress-testing exercises across short-, medium- and long-term horizons. A score is calculated at sector / country level based on a geographically and industry representative physical asset population collected from vendor data. A hazard-specific exposure score is determined as an average, with a penalty applied for the variance of the population, which is augmented by channels that amplify / mitigate the risk at sector level. A final score is then obtained by aggregating across hazards. This score is mapped to a rating (low / moderately low / moderate / moderately high / high). As a result, exposure data is categorized by risk ratings, through their sectoral and country designation. The physical risk rating model generates counterparty-level physical risk scores by aggregating physical hazards and transmission channels and applying suitable mitigants, when data on a representative number of assets is available for a company. This approach aligns with the physical risk heatmap methodology and provides a counterparty-level rating based on asset-level data. Developed in 2025, the GRE model produces a counterparty-level assessment of physical risk in UBS's commercial and residential real estate portfolio based on expected damage caused by flood risk.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

5330000000

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

108540000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Climate-driven physical risks (PR) may arise from both acute and chronic climate-related hazards. Acute risks include extreme weather events such as floods, storms and wildfires, while chronic risks result from longer-term changes in climatic conditions, including rising temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns and sea-level rise. These hazards may affect economic activity, productivity, asset values and the operations and financial performance of clients and counterparties. In addition, chronic climate changes may contribute to the increasing severity and frequency of certain acute hazards over time. In order to identify its portfolio's exposure to physical risks, UBS discloses its PR heatmap of its portfolio on an annual basis. In 2025, UBS developed the global real estate (GRE) model, enabling asset-level sensitivity assessments for real estate financing and the private clients with mortgages portfolio, impacting both transition- and physical-risk-sensitive exposures. The physical risk rating model generates counterparty-level physical risk scores by aggregating physical hazards and transmission channels and applying suitable mitigants, when data on a representative number of assets is available for a company. This approach aligns with the PR heatmap methodology and provides a counterparty-level rating based on asset-level data. Calculation method: By following PR heatmap methodology, the min. anticipated effect is considered as UBS's exposure to only high risk climate sensitive sectors - PR is calculated as USD 5.33bn.The max. anticipated effect is considered UBS's exposure to moderate, moderately high, and high risk climate sensitive sectors - physical risk is calculated as USD 108.54bn. 108.54bn is comprised of UBS exposure to PR – climate sensitive sectors. Exposures within this inventory include Real Estate: 34.19bn, Financial services: 22.09bn, Services & Technology: 20.94bn, Transportation: 15.89bn, Industrials: 7.58bn, Agriculture: 3.76bn, Utilities: 2.37bn, Fossil Fuels: 0.86bn, Metals & mining: 0.77bn, Sovereigns: 0.07 (for a detailed figures please see UBS SR 2025, page 88). Our PR heatmap shows that we have relatively low exposure to activities rated as having high, moderately high or moderate vulnerability to physical climate risks. Therefore, actual potential financial impacts would be a fraction of this amount as a result of not identifying and mitigating physical climate related risks in UBS's portfolio on a timely matter.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

27003111

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

UBS monitors sustainability & climate risks as part of its broader risk management framework. To support this process, we have developed methodologies, metrics and analytical tools to assess and monitor our exposure to carbon-related assets and climate-sensitive sectors across our portfolios. These approaches continue to evolve in line with advances in climate risk measurement, industry practices and data availability. In developing and enhancing our methodologies and disclosures, we consider guidance from standard-setting organisations as well as emerging regulatory requirements and expectations relating to climate-related and sustainability-related reporting. The cost of response to risk consists of the full-time personnel responsible for managing climate risks. The cost of response to risk is calculated by combining the personnel expenses (avg. 100 FTE dedicated to SCR management), in total: 270,031(cost per employee)X100(average number of FTE dedicated to SCR management) 27,003,111

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Finance plays an important role in supporting the transition to a lower-carbon and more sustainable economy. Through its financing and investing activities, UBS helps to mobilize capital and facilitate the investment required to support the transition to a low-carbon future. UBS continues to expand its sustainability and impact capabilities across its business divisions to meet the evolving needs of clients and support them in pursuing their sustainability and transition objectives. Innovation in product development, client reporting and engagement contributes to the delivery of relevant solutions and services. In line with its fiduciary responsibilities and client mandates, UBS remains committed to supporting clients through a range of sustainability- and climate-related solutions. The firm's approach focuses on providing clients with choices, including sustainable investing, sustainable financing and engagement-based solutions tailored to their individual objectives and circumstances. It should be noted that not all these actions are relevant to both Asset Management and Global Wealth Management, or to all regions within these divisions, and progress on these actions may not be linear or simultaneous. To support clients in pursuing their sustainability priorities, including their transition and decarbonization ambitions, UBS offers sustainable financing, capital markets and private markets solutions, as well as advisory and transaction-structuring capabilities. These services help clients integrate sustainability considerations into their financing and investment strategies while addressing their evolving business and capital needs.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Switzerland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

UBS is active in WM, AM & IB, & can be affected by emerging carbon pricing regulation such as, increased pricing of GHG emissions designed to limit emissions to meet country GHG reduction commitments. The EU is a good example, with a legally binding target under the European Climate Law to reduce net domestic GHG emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared with 1990 levels. This is reflected in the EU's Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement. Companies in carbon intensive sectors that are unprepared for regulatory changes could face increasing costs and/or significant decline in demand for their goods & services. Insofar as we are (indirectly) exposed to fossil fuel intensive businesses in investment or loan portfolios this may affect our own & clients' assets. This may have a devaluating effect on the assets that UBS holds in our lending portfolio & securities. UBS seeks to better understand this indirect risk by actively participating in further developing scenario analysis methodologies. UBS has introduced several in-house assessments facilitated by industry collaborations to tailor approaches for addressing methodological & data challenges. UBS has performed regulatory scenario analysis & stress test exercises such as the Bank of England's 2021 Climate Biennial Exploratory Scenario, the 2022 Climate Risk Stress Test of the European Central Bank, to understand bank's preparedness for dealing with financial & economic shocks stemming from climate risk.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased credit risk

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Climate-driven transition risks may arise from the transition to a sustainable economy, in particular its decarbonization, for example due to changes in policy, case law, technology or in the behaviour of market participants. This may contribute to a structural change across economies and consequently affect banks and the stability of the wider financial sector. Financial impacts from climate-driven transition risks could materialize through several key risk factors: climate policies, low-carbon technologies and their potential distribution, shifts in consumer or investor sentiment. Originally developed in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative and Oliver Wyman, our expert-based transition risk ratings have been further refined in-house. These ratings and risk segmentation processes now reflect changes in risk profiles, evolving views on climate-related risk materiality and UBS's business footprint. Climate transition risk scores (0–1) and ratings (low to high) are assigned to sectors. Geographic information is captured by distinguishing between emerging and industrialized countries. As a result, exposure data is categorized by risk ratings, through their sectoral and country designation. Developed in 2025, the GRE model produces a counterparty-level assessment of transition risk in UBS's commercial and residential real estate portfolio based on the estimated CO2 emissions. It considers, ambitious and disorderly approach to meeting the <2˚C goal of the Paris Agreement. By following transition risk heatmap methodology, UBS's exposure to high risk climate sensitive sectors can be considered as the minimum anticipated financial impact while the total of moderate, moderately high, and high risk climate sensitive sectors as the maximum anticipated financial impact.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

50970000000

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

192890000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Potential impacts in the future could be asset devaluation losses up to 192.89bn, which represents the amount of UBS's own balance sheet exposed to climate sensitive sectors. Originally developed in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative & Oliver Wyman, our expert-based transition risk ratings have been further refined in-house. These ratings & risk segmentation processes now reflect changes in risk profiles, evolving views on climate-related risk materiality & UBS's business footprint. Climate transition risk scores (0–1) & ratings (low to high) are assigned to sectors. Geographic information is captured by distinguishing between emerging & industrialized countries. As a result, exposure data is categorized by risk ratings, through their sectoral & country designation. The transition risk rating model produces a counterparty-level assessment by adjusting the heatmap rating using data on a company's alignment to net-zero targets, captured via the Company Transition Assessment Scorecard (the CTAS), where available. By following transition risk rating model heatmap methodology, the min. anticipated effect is considered as UBS's exposure to only high risk climate sensitive sectors – transition risk is calculated as 50.97bn. The max. anticipated effect is considered UBS's exposure to moderate, moderately high, and high risk climate sensitive sectors – transition risk is calculated as 192.89bn. 192.89bn is comprised of an inventory of UBS exposure to climate sensitive sectors. Exposures within this inventory include: Agriculture: 6.63bn, Financial services: 1.89bn, Fossil fuels: 7.24bn, Industrials: 25.14, Metals and mining: 4.43bn, Real estate: 117.61bn, Services & technology: 10.6bn, Sovereigns: 0.65bn, Transportation: 15.23bn, Utilities: 3.46bn (for a detailed, sector by subsector breakdown of figures please see UBS Sustainability Report 2025, page 89). While the actual financial impact would be expected to represent only a fraction of this amount, reflecting the potential effects of inadequate management of regulatory risks in lending & investment decisions, the reported potential financial impact is based on UBS's total exposure that is sensitive to climate-related transition risks. Direct financial impacts on those borrowers, could result in credit events (e.g. credit downgrades) driven by reduced financial performance of carbon-related assets, as a result of increased costs from carbon pricing (direct or indirect).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

27003111

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

UBS monitors sustainability & climate risks as part of its broader risk management framework. To support this process, we have developed methodologies, metrics and analytical tools to assess and monitor our exposure to carbon-related assets and climate-sensitive sectors across our portfolios. These approaches continue to evolve in line with advances in climate risk measurement, industry practices and data availability. In developing and enhancing our methodologies and disclosures, we consider guidance from standard-setting organisations as well as emerging regulatory requirements and expectations relating to climate-related and sustainability-related reporting. The cost of response to risk consists of the full time personnel responsible for managing climate risks. The cost of response to risk is calculated by combining the personnel expenses (avg. 100 FTE dedicated to SCR management), in total: 270,031(cost per employee)X100(average number of FTE dedicated to SCR management) 27,003,111

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Finance plays an important role in supporting the transition to a lower-carbon and more sustainable economy. Through its financing and investing activities, UBS helps to mobilize capital and facilitate the investment required to support the transition to a low-carbon future. UBS continues to expand its sustainability and impact capabilities across its business divisions to meet the evolving needs of clients and support them in pursuing their sustainability and transition objectives. Innovation in product development, client reporting and engagement contributes to the delivery of relevant solutions and services. In line with its fiduciary responsibilities and client mandates, UBS remains committed to supporting clients through a range of sustainability- and climate-related solutions. The firm's approach focuses on providing clients with choices, including sustainable investing, sustainable financing and engagement-based solutions tailored to their individual objectives and circumstances. It should be noted that not all these actions are relevant to both Asset Management and Global Wealth Management, or to all regions within these divisions, and progress on these actions may not be linear or simultaneous To support clients in pursuing their sustainability priorities, including their transition and decarbonization ambitions, UBS offers sustainable financing, capital markets and private markets solutions, as well as advisory and transaction-structuring capabilities. These services help clients integrate sustainability considerations into their financing and investment strategies while addressing their evolving business and capital needs.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Operational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Israel
☑ Jersey
☑ Mexico
☑ Monaco
☑ Panama
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Uruguay
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Bahamas
☑ Denmark
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China

☑ Puerto Rico
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

UBS has experienced extreme weather events, (such as heavy rain and storms) which may impact the continuity of business, but also increase the need for higher insurance coverage to cover impacts to UBS locations and buildings. More frequent extreme weather events (cyclones, floods, hurricanes) may have an adverse impact on vulnerable UBS locations (buildings).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Increased insurance premiums

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

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

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

Select from:
☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Low

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

Impacts from extreme weather events and incremental climate change may affect the value of physical assets that UBS owns and finances, especially in the short- and medium-term time horizons. These impacts should be diligently addressed in accordance with UBS's financial risk assessment. We consider the risks to our own physical assets through our comprehensive business continuity planning and physical climate risk identification process. Incremental changes in climate (e.g., rising temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns) can exacerbate extreme events, making them more frequent and severe, which in turn affects economic output and productivity. Such events could reduce the value of properties held as collateral. We see these potential risks emerging in the medium term rather than long term due to their gradual onset and the observable changes over a relatively shorter timeframe.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

250000

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

12500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The cost of insurance cover is likely to increase as acute physical risk events become more frequent. UBS could face an approximately 250k higher premium as a result from a storm harder than a 1/100 years event (e.g. Hurricane Katrina). The modelled financial risk of a 1/100 years event can be up to USD 12.5m, based on an assessment conducted by an independent expert, as mandated by GIM.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

135016

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response to risk is calculated to be approximately 100k every 3 to 5 years as a result of GIM conducting the adequate risk assessments and related employee resource cost of 135,016 (0.5 FTE: 270,031 (average cost of employee) /2).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

UBS responds to these risks by ensuring that our infrastructure and operations are not only efficient but also highly resilient in order to cope with current and future demands likely to be placed upon it. In order to minimize insurance related costs from natural catastrophes, UBS Group Insurance Management (GIM) identifies potential risks by collecting data on all insurable physical assets (e.g. buildings, IT, content, securities, banknotes, precious metals etc.). Together with external natural catastrophe experts and actuaries, GIM conducts specific risk assessments every 3 to 5 years based on the risk from natural catastrophes. Risks linked to CC that are currently taken into account under this framework include European windstorms, US east coast hurricanes and typhoons in the Asia Pacific region. As an example: Severe weather conditions with heavy rain across mid-continental Europe in May/June 2024 has impacted country infrastructure of Switzerland, but resulted in no residual business impact as the implementation of Business Continuity and Resilience plans proved successful.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Operational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Switzerland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In 2025, UBS operated across 1,126 buildings worldwide, with key hubs located in Hong Kong, Singapore, Mumbai, Zurich, London, and New York. As UBS operates (and occupies) buildings in many countries, we are directly affected by regulatory developments that aim at improving energy efficiency or reducing CO2 emissions. Such regulation may include, fuel or energy taxes and regulation, mandatory carbon tax schemes and regulation of buildings in terms of energy efficiency, affecting our costs for energy incurred by our buildings (i.e. heating, cooling, lighting, IT, etc.). These types of regulation directly affect our operational costs as it relates to energy use. In Switzerland, where approximately 32% of UBS employees are based in around 582 buildings, UBS is mandated to pay its share of the Swiss CO2 levy. In 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, UBS was subject to increased operational costs as a result of the Swiss CO2 levy. However, because of our continued emission reduction efforts the magnitude of impact from this risk is considered low.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

Taxes applied to energy use and CO2 emissions from commercial buildings may present increasing operational costs.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

1261457.68

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

1261457.68

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Taxes applied to energy use and CO2 emissions from commercial buildings may present increasing operational costs. For example, the government of Switzerland has implemented a CO2-levy to incentivize the usage of low carbon energy as well as the development of renewable energy sources. The levy is requested for all fossil fuels, like heating oil, natural gas or diesel, and must be paid based on volume. The levy has a legal range wherein the amount is adjusted dependent on targeted emission and fossil fuel usage. The fee itself is paid with the commodity and has a defined steering goal. One third of the fiscal revenue is thereby redistributed as publicly available grant money for building projects. Two thirds of the fiscal revenue is redistributed equally to the people via health insurance cost reduction and to companies via the AHV (Swiss governmental retirement plan). CO2 levy in Switzerland is a topic with high political attention. Assuming that anyone who purchases fossil thermal fuels automatically pays the CO2 levy, UBS will be the subject of this cost increase. Part of this risk case already took effect from 1st January 2022 onwards, as the levy was increased from 96 to 120 CH per tCO2eq. To assess the cost risk, we prepared calculation based on the audited and externally verified CO2-Emissions [tCO2eq] for Switzerland in the Reporting Period 1.1.2025 – 31.12.2025 (FY25). To derive an estimate of the cost risk, the levy rate of 120 CHF/tCO2 was applied to each category. The numbers stated below show the full expected cost. The considered emission categories are listed below in the calculation details: GHG from Natural Gas [t GHG [metric] for FY 2025] 6,305.96 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 120 = 756,715.44; GHG from Heating Oil [t GHG [metric]] for FY 2025] 1,622.12 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 120 = 194,654.28; GHG from Fuels Generator [t GHG [metric] for FY 2025] 225.17 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 120 = 27,019.92; GHG from Fuels (Own cars) [t GHG [metric] for FY 2025] 189.07 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 120 = 22,687.80 Total: 1,001,077.44CHF Conversion rate on 31th Dec. 2025 CHF to USD 1.2601 Total in USD: 1,261,457.68*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

☑ Implement internal price on carbon

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3336924.8

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2025, we continued to apply an internal carbon price of USD 400 per metric ton for scope 1 and 2 emissions in our capital investment business cases to incentivize the use of low-emission technologies in real estate projects. Through this shadow price, we also aim to incentivize the replacement of fossil-fuel heating systems, real estate relocation and fuel transition in critical engineering power systems. The cost is explained as followed: 8,342.31 tCO2e from our fuels generations related emissions in Switzerland times our USD 400 per metric ton of CO2e, equals to 3,336,924.80.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

UBS seizes the opportunity to save energy through its energy efficiency initiatives prioritized through UBS' ISO 14001 certified environmental management system (EMS). 1. Internal carbon price: by setting an internal carbon price of USD 400 per metric ton for scope 1 and 2 emissions in our capital investment business cases we can incentivize the use of low-emission technologies in real estate projects. Through this shadow price, we also aim to incentivize the replacement of fossil-fuel heating systems, real estate relocation and fuel transition in critical engineering power systems. 2. Building control: steering groups sanction changes in building operations, incl. operational run times for central building plant & equipment/ data center facilities. In 2025, our combined scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions reduced by 48% against our 2023 baseline. This reduction was mainly driven by the consolidation of our real estate footprint and our increased coverage of renewable electricity. In 2025, 99.7% of the electricity used across our global corporate real estate portfolio, including data centers, came from renewable sources, with 44% of bundled electricity and 56% of unbundled electricity coming from such sources. Out of our total location-based scope 2 emissions, 91% were covered by contractual instruments. 3. Improvements in building design/ investment in infrastructure: we seek opportunities to invest in infrastructure with the purpose of reducing operating cost.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Insurance risk

☑ Operational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our Physical Climate Risk approach uses climate hazards datasets provided by external data provider to measure risk landscape, combines this risk level with forward looking climate scenarios. These exposures are aggregated at the portfolio level based on portfolio weighting. Different emissions scenarios are considered, and hazard exposures are rated on likelihood & potential damage magnitude. Vulnerability analysis assesses asset exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity, leading to the identification of residual risk and the development of adaptation plans. For assets above the risk threshold, a deep-dive analysis to understand how adaptation/mitigation efforts may reduce the overall risk exposure. For real estate assets, we gather specific risk elements (e.g., floor height of the building, which could determine level of damage of the flood along with historic and modelled flood inundation data). AM coordinates, drives data collection process for each asset. In a 2025 analysis, we assessed UBS's largest UK Flagship Fund and identified three assets, representing approx. 16% of Fund gross asset value in 2025, as exposed to river flood risk, storm surge risk and storm/high-wind-speed-related risk. We performed vulnerability and resilience assessments to understand the structural characteristics of the buildings and their locations. Two of the three assets were assessed as having Medium vulnerability and one as having Low vulnerability.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Reduced availability of insurance on assets in “high-risk” locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

UBS considers climate adaptation measures for its Real Estate portfolio on an asset level to mitigate against potential/identified physical risks. Cost of this will vary based on the asset and required mitigating measures for each asset. In a 2025 analysis, we assessed UBS’s largest UK Flagship Fund and identified three assets, representing approx. 16% of Fund gross asset value in 2025, as exposed to river flood risk, storm surge risk and storm/high-wind-speed-related risk. We performed vulnerability and resilience assessments to understand the structural characteristics of the buildings and their locations. Two of the three assets were assessed as having Medium vulnerability and one as having Low vulnerability.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

171000

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

171000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

UBS considers climate adaptation measures on an asset level to mitigate against potential/identified physical risks. However, the cost of this will vary based on the asset and required mitigating measures for each asset, work is ongoing to assess the vulnerability of these high risk assets and to recommend the mitigation measures along with associated costs. As an additional near-term mitigant, UBS takes insurance for the buildings. In a 2025 analysis, we assessed UBS's largest UK Flagship Fund and identified three assets, representing approx. 16% of Fund gross asset value in 2025, as exposed to river flood risk, storm surge risk and storm/high-wind-speed-related risk. We performed vulnerability and resilience assessments to understand the structural characteristics of the buildings and their locations. Two of the three assets were assessed as having Medium vulnerability and one as having Low vulnerability. The cost of insurance for these assets is approximately USD 171K per annum (125k GBP). From a financial impact perspective, the cost of insurance cover is likely to increase to provide coverage of the River Flood, Storm Surge and Storm risk exposures, and as acute physical risk events potentially can become more frequent with climate change.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

171000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost is calculated using the insurance premium to cover the 3 high risk assets for the current year, provided by the insurance provider. For mid-term costs these are currently being calculated since assets with High risk exposure are undergoing further assessment at the asset level for resiliency and adaptive capacity. Mitigation plans are then proposed considering the investment's financial models, and the cost are then calculated using this information. In a 2025 analysis, we assessed UBS's largest UK Flagship Fund and identified three assets, representing approx. 16% of Fund gross asset value in 2025, as exposed to river flood risk,

storm surge risk and storm/high-wind-speed-related risk. We performed vulnerability and resilience assessments to understand the structural characteristics of the buildings and their locations. Two of the three assets were assessed as having Medium vulnerability and one as having Low vulnerability.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The overall risk management process for the UBS' real estate portfolio is intended to identify, assess, and reduce physical risks. The goal is to understand the level of risks by peril for a portfolio in terms of High and Very High risks as a percentage of gross asset value. After identifying where potential risks are and assessing if the risks do exist, an effort is made to reduce the risk by evaluating mitigation strategies. Any existing or planned mitigation strategies that are budgeted will be included. In a 2025 analysis, we assessed UBS's largest UK Flagship Fund and identified three assets, representing approx. 16% of Fund gross asset value in 2025, as exposed to river flood risk, storm surge risk and storm/high-wind-speed-related risk.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Assets

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

192890000000

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

Select from:
☑ 21-30%

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

108540000000

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

As part of the SCR monitoring process, we have developed methodologies & metrics to assess our ongoing exposure to carbon-related assets & climate-sensitive sectors. In developing our metrics, we consider the inputs & guidance provided by standard-setting organizations & new or enhanced regulatory requirements for climate disclosures. UBS continues to enhance its methodologies for assessing climate-driven transition & physical risks (TR & PR). The TR rating model provides a counterparty-level assessment of TR by combining the output of the TR heatmap with the Company Transition Assessment Scorecard (CTAS), which evaluates companies' climate transition readiness based on publicly available information. Where CTAS assessments are unavailable, the model relies on the TR heatmap methodology. The PR rating model provides a counterparty-level assessment of PR by aggregating physical hazards & transmission channels, while remaining aligned with the PR heatmap methodology. As a part of ongoing methodological enhancement, in 2025, UBS developed a Global Real Estate (GRE) model for real estate financing & private clients with mortgages portfolios. The GRE model enables counterparty-level & asset-level sensitivity assessments for both TR & PR & enhances the identification and measurement of climate-related risks in real estate exposure. For TR, the model assesses sensitivity based on estimated CO_2 emissions & applies UBS's residential & commercial real estate decarbonization pathways to identify properties that rely on fossil fuel heating systems & are not progressing in line with these pathways. For PR, the model assesses expected damage resulting from flood-related hazards & generates property-level physical risk assessments. Climate-driven transition-risk-sensitive exposure accounted for 24.6% of the UBS Group's total gross lending exposure, up from 21.0% based on the revised 2024 figures, reflecting the GRE model enhancement. The GRE model applies UBS's Swiss residential & commercial real estate decarbonization targets to identify properties that rely on fossil fuel heating systems & are not progressing in line with UBS's decarbonization pathway as sensitive. Climate-driven physical-risk-sensitive exposure accounted for 13.8% of the UBS Group's total gross lending exposure, up from 12.8% based on the revised 2024 figures, reflecting the GRE model enhancement. The GRE model calculates a physical risk rating by assessing building-level exposures to a PR hazard.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Jersey
☑ Mexico
☑ Monaco
☑ Bahrain
☑ Bermuda
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Liechtenstein
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ Japan
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Bahamas
☑ Türkiye
☑ Uruguay
☑ Colombia
☑ Guernsey
☑ Malaysia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The regulatory environment for sustainable investing (SI) and ESG continued to develop. In Europe, SI/ESG product regulation continued to evolve with UK SDR, the ESMA Fund Names Guidelines and the AMAS SI Self-Regulation increasing minimum standards. The EU also started to consider its SFDR Review with a clear tendency towards a sustainability labelling regime that will appeal to retail investors, including in the real estate transition sector. Although the regulatory environment has become less harmonized across regions, demand for SI remains high. This is driven, in part, by all regions focusing on competitiveness and economic growth, part of which is to invest in the sustainable industries of the future. In addition to meeting the evolving regulatory landscape, we consider management of ESG/Sustainability Risks, including Climate Risks to be essential for protecting long-term asset value, such as managing the challenges for portfolios posed by natural hazards due to climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. Our internal ESG risk management approach is embedded throughout the investment lifecycle for underlying assets of portfolios from deal sourcing, investment decision to ownership, business planning and disposition.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

We continued to make good progress on the execution of our Group-wide sustainability and impact strategy in 2025, as outlined in our Sustainability Reporting. While continued market volatility and geopolitical tensions over the course of 2025 proved challenging, sustainable investing continued. We believe the strong market growth of sustainable investing and financing products in recent years and a general increase in investor demand for innovative sustainable finance solutions

indicates clients ongoing desire to pursue sustainability-related objectives That, in turn, is encouraging a greater level of active investor ownership, with rising levels of corporate engagement and systemwide advocacy.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

608000000

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

608000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

At the end of 2025, Asset Management managed sustainable investing invested assets of USD 304.1bn (2024: USD 220.4bn). We assume an average of 20 bps across the portfolio to estimate the financial impact as 2025 revenue USD (304bn x 20bps = USD 608m).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The opportunity is primarily realized through UBS Asset Management's existing sustainable investing platform, investment capabilities and product offering. Incremental costs relate to sustainable investing research, ESG and climate data, portfolio monitoring, stewardship activities, product governance and reporting requirements. These costs are embedded within normal business operations and are not separately disclosed at this time. At the end of 2025, Asset Management managed USD 304.1 billion of sustainable investing invested assets, with 23.4% of its fund offering consisting of sustainable investing products.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Finance has an important role to play as companies and individuals consider how best to approach the transition to a more sustainable, lower-carbon world. At the same time, the regulatory environment continues to evolve as do the associated capital-raising and investment opportunities. Against this backdrop, we are committed to supporting our clients sustainability ambitions, whether their focus is on reducing the carbon emissions footprint of their business or portfolio, or

encouraging a fairer and more prosperous society. Through the support of our Group Sustainability and Impact organization and our sustainable finance product and service offerings, we target four key objectives in serving our clients to help realize the opportunities of the transition: -The power of choice: we want to give our investing clients the choices they need to meet their specific sustainability objectives -An orderly transition: we aim to support our clients through the worlds transition to a low carbon economy, for instance, by offering innovative sustainable financing and investment solutions - Managing risks and identifying opportunities: we offer research and thematic insights as well as data and analytics services. Combined with targeted advice these are designed to help clients better understand and mitigate risks and identify new opportunities. - Making sustainable finance an everyday topic: we want to make sustainability topics tangible throughout our interactions with clients. To help us do that, we provide support in the form of tools platforms and education. Some examples in practice from 2024 include: We expanded our offering in the net-zero fixed income space to cover both corporate and sovereign issuers. We partnered with Bloomberg to create The Bloomberg Global Treasury Net Zero Progress Index, a net-zero sovereign progress index. Note: The SI figures indicated for this opportunity are UBS Asset Management AG only.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru

☑ Chile

☑ China

☑ Japan

☑ Qatar

☑ Spain

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Jersey
☑ Mexico
☑ Monaco
☑ Bahrain
☑ Bermuda
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Liechtenstein
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Bahamas
☑ Türkiye
☑ Uruguay
☑ Colombia
☑ Guernsey
☑ Malaysia
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Supporting the global economy's transition to net zero by 2050 will require vast amounts of investment. Banks can help to effectively and efficiently allocate the capital necessary for the transition, which in turn creates opportunities for the banking sector and its client base. Estimates of the overall opportunity vary, but the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the UNFCCC) suggests the global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require investment of at least USD 4trn to USD 6trn per year. In 2025, issuance volumes of sustainability-labeled bonds in global markets grew 5% year on year compared

with 2024 levels, reaching USD 849bn and representing the strongest year since 2021. Green bond issuance continued to dominate, accounting for 59% of total sustainability-labeled bond issuance in 2025. The European Green Bond (EuGB) label debuted in the market last year, with the largest transaction coming from a supranational issuer, with the European Investment Bank issuing a 12-year EUR 3bn Climate Awareness Bond.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

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

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

We continued to play an active role in sustainable fixed income markets, actively supporting the adoption of the European Green Bond Standard, which became applicable in December 2024. We continued to solidify our strong position in the Swiss franc-denominated market. Alongside Switzerland, we were active in the GSSS bond markets across Europe, the UK, Australia and Brazil. We acted as joint lead manager for a financial services company on its EuGB issuance – the first financial services issuer to adopt the EuGB format – with 100% of proceeds allocated to EU-Taxonomy-aligned activities such as green buildings and renewable energy. We also advanced thematic innovation by advising clients on nature-related bond opportunities, including asset-mapping and co-benefit reporting, supported by new guidance from the International Capital Market Association (the ICMA) and the International Finance Corporation (the IFC). In September 2025, UBS acted as joint lead manager for a Dutch promotional bank's green bond, for water management and flood defense projects. The Investment Bank strengthened its sovereign, supranational and agency (SSA) issuers franchise in 2025 by introducing an annual approval framework for sustainability-labeled sovereign bonds, enabling faster execution and enhanced efficiency.

(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)

12000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figure reflects the climate-related UBS-apportioned deal value of the total deal value of green, social, sustainability, and sustainability-linked (GSSS) bond deals in 2025. The bond deals are issued by UBS clients with the support of UBS Investment Bank Global Banking. The climate-related metrics do not include social bonds or sustainability-linked bonds with only social KPIs. The categorization of green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked (GSSS) bonds is aligned with, but not limited to, the voluntary International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles, ICMA Social Bond Principles, ICMA Sustainability Bond Guidelines, ICMA Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (SLBP). The principles include a recommendation that the issuer appoints an external review provider to undertake an independent external review (e.g. second-party opinion – SPO). This is consistent with market practice. The number of GSSS deals is defined as the sum of all bonds in line with the referenced ICMA Principles and guidelines, where UBS has a role (e.g. bookrunner, sustainability structuring advisor, coordinator). Dual tranche issuances with the same ESG labels are counted as one deal, whereas dual-tranche issuances with different ESG labels are counted as two deals. Dual tranches with different currencies are also counted as two deals. The climate-related metrics follow a similar approach to the GSSS bonds. The metric categorization is aligned with, but not limited to, the ICMA principles (excluding the Social Bond Principles), with GSSS methodology applied to the volume and apportionment calculations. For 2025, the percentage for the calculation of UBS apportioned deal value is obtained from deal documentation. GSSS bond and climate-related bond deals are compiled from an internal transactions database and are validated against external sources, Bloomberg and Dealogic. Deals are screened against the qualifying ESG criteria.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The opportunity is primarily realized through existing sustainable finance and capital markets capabilities. Incremental costs relate to maintenance of the Green Funding Framework, external reviews, assurance, legal documentation, governance and reporting requirements. These costs are embedded within existing business operations and are not separately tracked.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Investment Bank arranged USD 54.0bn GSSS financing through 95 bond deals during 2025 (2024: USD 56.0bn and 96 deals). Of this figure, the UBS-apportioned deal value was 12.0bn. Meanwhile, the total deal value of green, sustainability and sustainability-linked bond deals which were considered climate-related transactions was 47.6bn with a UBS-apportioned deal value of 10.0bn. We continued to solidify our strong position in the Swiss franc-denominated market. Alongside Switzerland, we were active in the GSSS bond markets across Europe, the UK, Australia and Brazil. We acted as joint lead manager for a financial services company on its EuGB issuance – the first financial services issuer to adopt the EuGB format – with 100% of proceeds allocated to EU-Taxonomy-aligned activities such as green buildings and renewable energy. In September 2025, UBS acted as joint lead manager for a Dutch promotional bank's green bond, for water

management and flood defense projects. 2025 deal highlights: - Joint Lead left global coordinator and joint bookrunner for the first green IPO in Asia and the first company in the Philippines and ASEAN to achieve green equity accreditation under the Philippine SEC Guidelines, which were published in September 2025. S&P's Climate Transition Assessment showed that 100% of the company's revenues in 2024 were derived from "green" activities, highlighting the company's role as a sustainability leader in the water sector. It is the largest water utility IPO in Southeast Asia, since 2015, and the largest water utility IPO globally since 2008. -Financial advisor to a global leader in sustainable construction on the spin-off of a subsidiary, the largest-ever spin-off by a Swiss company, to create North America's largest building solutions company. The transaction unlocks strategic focus for both companies, accelerating the ability of each to scale low-carbon, advanced building technologies across their respective regions.
[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:
☑ Assets

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

405640000000

(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

Over the course of 2025, UBS sustainable investing invested assets went up to USD 405.6bn as of 31 December 2025, compared with USD 309.6bn at the end of 2024, representing a year-on-year increase of 31%. The year-on-year increase was due to strong market performance and foreign exchange effects, while also driven significantly by integration-related effects, in particular in Asset Management. Sustainable investing invested assets accounted for 5.8% of the UBS Group's total invested assets at the end of 2025. UBS is the third-largest manager of open-ended funds and ETFs by sustainable investing invested assets.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Organization Regulations of UBS Group AG states that the Board, as a group, must have the necessary qualifications, skills and diversity to perform all Board duties. It also states the BoD's Governance and Nominating Committee's responsibilities and authorities include to plan and manage proposals for changes in Board membership, taking into account factors including the skill mix, industry experience, diversity considerations and responsibilities of Board members.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

group-ag-orgregs-en-260105.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair
☑ Director on board
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(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 mandate

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☑ Risks and opportunities to our investment activities

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

☑ The impact of our investing activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Five committees support the BoD in fulfilling its duty through the respective responsibilities and authority given to them. All BoD committees have specific responsibilities pertaining to environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters. For example, the Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (the CCRC) is primarily responsible for corporate culture and sustainability, the Compensation Committee is responsible for financial and non-financial compensation topics, the Risk Committee (the RC) supervises the integration of sustainability-related matters in risk management, the Governance and Nominating Committee supports the Board in establishing best practices in corporate governance, and the Audit Committee has oversight of the control framework underpinning sustainability metrics. The CCRC is the supervisory body primarily responsible for corporate culture and sustainability. It is chaired by the Chairman of the BoD, with four BoD members as committee members. Permanent guests include the Group CEO, the Group Chief Operating Officer, the Group Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Sustainability Officer and the Group General Counsel. The CCRC oversees our Group-wide sustainability and impact strategy and key activities across environmental and social topics. These include climate, nature and human rights. Annually, it considers and approves the Group-wide sustainability and impact objectives. As part of this process, it also considers the impact and financial materiality of climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities on UBS. Group Sustainability and Impact develops the Group-wide sustainability and impact strategy and oversees the strategy's implementation by the business divisions and Group functions responsible for execution. Group Sustainability and Impact operates under the leadership of the Group Chief Operating Officer. Each of the Group Sustainability and Impact senior managers listed below, specifically the Chief Sustainability Officer, the Head of Social Impact and Philanthropy and the Group Sustainability and Impact Chief Operating Officer, report directly to the Group Chief Operating Officer (since 1 January 2026). Senior managers may hold more than one role and, where required, may have additional responsibilities and reporting lines in the Group's legal entities. Both the Group Chief Operating Officer and the CSO attend the CCRC meetings. CCRC Charter pg 31: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/our-firm/governance/ubs-group-ag/regulations/_jcr_content/root/contentarea/mainpar/gridcontrol_copy/col_1/linklist_991202963/link.1844736177.file/PS9jb250ZW50L2RhbS9hc3NldHMvY2MvYWJvdXQtdWJzL2RvYy9ncm91cC1hZy1vcmdyZWdzLWVuLTI2MDEwNS5wZGY=/group-ag-orgregs-en-260105.pdf

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

(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

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

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☑ Risks and opportunities to our investment activities

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

☑ The impact of our investing activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Five committees support the BoD in fulfilling its duty through the respective responsibilities and authority given to them. All BoD committees have specific responsibilities pertaining to environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters. For example, the Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (the CCRC) is primarily responsible for corporate culture and sustainability, the Compensation Committee is responsible for financial and non-financial compensation topics, the Risk Committee (the RC) supervises the integration of sustainability-related matters in risk management, the Governance and Nominating Committee supports the Board in establishing best practices in corporate governance, and the Audit Committee has oversight of the control framework underpinning sustainability metrics. The CCRC is the supervisory body primarily responsible for corporate culture and sustainability. It is chaired by the Chairman of the BoD, with four BoD members as committee members. Permanent guests include the Group CEO, the Group Chief Operating Officer, the Group Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Sustainability Officer and the Group General Counsel. The CCRC oversees our Group-wide sustainability and impact strategy and key activities across environmental and social topics. These include climate, nature and human rights. Annually, it considers and approves the Group-wide sustainability and impact objectives. As part of this process, it also considers the impact and financial materiality of climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities on UBS. Group Sustainability and Impact develops the Group-wide sustainability and impact strategy and oversees the strategy's implementation by the business divisions and Group functions responsible for execution. Group Sustainability and Impact operates under the leadership of the Group Chief Operating Officer. Each of the Group Sustainability and Impact senior managers

listed below, specifically the Chief Sustainability Officer, the Head of Social Impact and Philanthropy and the Group Sustainability and Impact Chief Operating Officer, report directly to the Group Chief Operating Officer (since 1 January 2026). Senior managers may hold more than one role and, where required, may have additional responsibilities and reporting lines in the Group's legal entities. Both the Group Chief Operating Officer and the CSO attend the CCRC meetings. CCRC Charter pg 31: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/our-firm/governance/ubs-group-ag/regulations/_jcr_content/root/contentarea/mainpar/gridcontrol_copy/col_1/linklist_991202963/link.1844736177.file/PS9jb250ZW50L2RhbS9hc3NldHMvY2MvYWJvdXQtdWJzL2RvYy9ncm91cC1hZy1vcmdyZWdzLWVuLTI2MDEwNS5wZGY=/group-ag-orgregs-en-260105.pdf
[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

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Other
☑ Other, please specify :In the 2025 self-assessment, five BoD members identified ESG as one of his / her key competencies; each member identified up to four BoD key competencies.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities
☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities
☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:
☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group Executive Board (GEB) led by our CEO reviews the Group's sustainability and impact strategy and related objectives, as well as proposing strategy and objectives to the CCRC. It signs off on divisional sustainability objectives, in alignment with the Group Chief Operating Officer (Effective from 1 January 2026, the responsibilities previously held by the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact have been integrated into the broader remit of the Group Chief Operating Officer.). It also ensures firm-wide execution of the firm's climate strategy, including its decarbonization ambition. Progress against strategy and the associated targets are reviewed at least once a year by the GEB and the CCRC.

Biodiversity

(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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group Executive Board (GEB) led by our CEO reviews the Group's sustainability and impact strategy and related objectives, as well as proposing strategy and objectives to the CCRC. It signs off on divisional sustainability objectives, in alignment with the Group Chief Operating Officer (Effective from 1 January 2026, the responsibilities previously held by the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact have been integrated into the broader remit of the Group Chief Operating Officer.). It also ensures firm-wide execution of the firm's climate strategy, including its decarbonization ambition. Progress against strategy and the associated targets are reviewed at least once a year by the GEB and the CCRC.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(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

Our management of sustainability and climate risk (SCR) is steered at the GEB level. Reporting to the Group CEO, the Group Chief Risk Officer is responsible for the development and implementation of control principles and an appropriate independent control framework for SCR within UBS, together with its integration into the firm's overall risk management and risk appetite frameworks. Our SCR Policy Framework is applied Group-wide to relevant activities, including client and supplier relationships.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Group Chief Operating Officer (Effective from 1 January 2026, the responsibilities previously held by the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact have been integrated into the broader remit of the Group Chief Operating Officer)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The responsibility for setting the sustainability and impact strategy and developing Group-wide sustainability and impact objectives, in agreement with fellow GEB members, has been delegated to the Group Chief Operating Officer by the Group Chief Executive Officer (the Group CEO). Effective from 1 January 2026, the responsibilities previously held by the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact have been integrated into the broader remit of the Group Chief Operating Officer. Group Sustainability and Impact operates under the leadership of the Group Chief Operating Officer. Each of the Group Sustainability and Impact senior managers listed below, specifically the Chief Sustainability Officer, the Head of Social Impact and Philanthropy and the Group Sustainability and Impact Chief Operating Officer, report directly to the Group Chief Operating Officer (since 1 January 2026). Both our GCOO and our CSO are also permanent guests of the CCRC.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(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

Our management of sustainability and climate risk (SCR) is steered at the GEB level. Reporting to the Group CEO, the Group Chief Risk Officer is responsible for the development and implementation of control principles and an appropriate independent control framework for SCR within UBS, together with its integration into the firm's overall risk management and risk appetite frameworks. Our SCR Policy Framework is applied Group-wide to relevant activities, including client and supplier relationships.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Group Chief Operating Officer (Effective from 1 January 2026, the responsibilities previously held by the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact have been integrated into the broader remit of the Group Chief Operating Officer)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(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:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The responsibility for setting the sustainability and impact strategy and developing Group-wide sustainability and impact objectives, in agreement with fellow GEB members, has been delegated to the Group Chief Operating Officer by the Group Chief Executive Officer (the Group CEO). Effective from 1 January 2026, the responsibilities previously held by the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact have been integrated into the broader remit of the Group Chief Operating Officer. Group Sustainability and Impact operates under the leadership of the Group Chief Operating Officer. Each of the Group Sustainability and Impact senior managers listed below, specifically the Chief Sustainability Officer, the Head of Social Impact and Philanthropy and the Group Sustainability and Impact Chief Operating Officer, report directly to the Group Chief Operating Officer (since 1 January 2026). Both our GCOO and our CSO are also permanent guests of the CCRC.
[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

30

(4.5.3) Please explain

UBS runs an annual objective-setting process for objectives related to sustainability and impact matters, which includes environmental (including climate-related) and social topics. As delegated to the Group Chief Operating Officer (since 1 Jan 2026) by the Group CEO, the GCOO is responsible for setting the Group-wide

sustainability and impact strategy and developing Group-wide S&I objectives in alignment with the business divisions and Group functions. Further, we apply a range of quant. measures to assess GEB member performance against fin. and non-financial objectives. The scorecard consists of 30% non-fin. measures, which incl. "Environmental and Sustainability" (6%), as well as other relevant factors e.g., "Risk and Regulatory". In 2025, category "E&S" incl. elements "Supporting clients' activities rel. to the environment and sustainability" as well as "Management of required ext. sustainability reporting, incl. consideration of investor feedback". [Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The performance award for the Group CEO is based on the achievement of financial performance targets and nonfinancial objectives and Behaviors, as described in detail in the 2025 Annual Report. These objectives were set to reflect the strategic priorities determined by the Chairman and the BoD. ESG-related objectives have been embedded in our Pillars and Principles since they were established in 2011. In 2021, we introduced explicit sustainability objectives in the non-financial goal category of the Group CEO and GEB scorecards. The scorecard consists of 30% non-financial measures, which incl. "Environmental and Sustainability", as well as other relevant factors e.g., "Risk and Regulatory". In 2025, category "E&S" included the result of "Successfully steered UBS through a demanding ESG environment and delivered well respected sustainability reporting with strong shareholder support." Swiss law requires Swiss companies to achieve net-zero greenhouse emissions in their own operations by 2050. This requirement is integrated into the firm's methodologies and approaches. Adherence to these requirements is primarily driven by three GEB members: the Group Chief Operating Officer, along with risk teams led by the Group Chief Risk Officer, and compliance teams under the Chief Compliance and Governance Officer, and is considered in the annual GEB performance assessments. UBS considers the performance assessments in determining the performance award decisions. However, there is no direct link between senior management compensation and specific climate goals. In line with Swiss law, and as set out in our reporting, UBS has announced a climate plan to achieve net zero by 2035 across its own operations (scope 1 and 2), well ahead of the 2050 deadline.

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

The performance award for the Group CEO is based on the achievement of financial performance targets and nonfinancial objectives and Behaviors, as described in detail in the 2025 Annual Report. These objectives were set to reflect the strategic priorities determined by the Chairman and the BoD. As shown in the 2025 CEO performance assessment, our CEO continued to demonstrate strong leadership and focus on delivering the Group's sustainability strategy, including on environment and sustainability which is considered under "Non-financial objectives". He continued to deliver on the ambitions like effectively navigating the firm through the evolving environmental- and sustainability related requirements. And as a result, UBS remained in a solid position in terms of sustainability, as evidenced by the vote result on the non-financial (sustainability) report which was approved with 89.23%.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

UBS has established a set of standards and guidelines that govern client onboarding, transaction due diligence, product development, our own operations and supply-chain decisions. These standards are designed to ensure that sustainability & climate risks are appropriately considered and managed across the firm. We defined specific controversial activities in which UBS doesn't engage, along with areas of concern where we may engage only under stringent criteria. To support its sustainable finance strategy, UBS has developed guidelines for sustainable finance and for carbon and environmental market instruments. UBS conducts an annual assessment of the proximity of its products, services and supply chain to sustainability & climate risks. Activities identified as high risk are subject to UBS's sustainability & climate risk policy framework. This enables us to identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, as well as the associated risks that may affect UBS and its clients. We apply specific guidelines and assessment criteria in the areas of concern listed in our policy. They apply to loans, trade finance, direct investments in real estate and infrastructure, securities and loan underwriting transactions, investment banking advisory assignments and the procurement of goods and services from suppliers. Transactions in the areas listed in our policy trigger an enhanced due diligence and approval process.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

(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

Sustainability-and-climate-risk-policy-framework-2025.pdf

Row 2

(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

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We are guided by our ambition to be a leader in sustainability. This is reflected in our vision to be the bank for the next generation. Furthermore, we have drawn up a climate transition plan, including our overarching climate approach, along with specified key policies and principles, targets and actions. This transition plan has been approved by the Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (the CCRC) of the Board of Directors and is included in our annual objective-setting process for sustainability and impact matters. By 2050, the global economy aims to transition to net zero. As part of that, across our own operations (scopes 1 and 2), UBS plans to achieve net zero by 2035, well ahead of 2050. We have defined the following targets: Scopes 1 and 2: Reducing our scope 1 and 2 emissions to net zero by 2035. Scope 3: Addressing our financed emissions by aligning specified sectors to decarbonization pathways (lending sector decarbonization targets). We will continue to disclose our progress on an annual basis and we will regularly review and update our targets to reflect evolving regulations, best practices and climate science. Adjustments may be made to voluntary commitments and underlying metrics and methodologies. Note: Our scope 1 and 2 targets are 1.5 degree aligned, and while we remain committed to achieving our climate goals including scope 3 emissions, meaningful progress also requires action beyond our direct control.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments
☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments
☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Social commitments
☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(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

sustainability-report-2025.pdf
[Add row]

(4.7) Does the policy framework for the portfolio activities of your organization include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet, and/or exclusion policies?

	Policy framework for portfolio activities include environmental requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, our framework includes both policies with environmental client/investee requirements and environmental exclusion policies
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, our framework includes both policies with environmental client/investee requirements and environmental exclusion policies

[Fixed row]

(4.7.1) Provide details of the policies which include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

☑ Risk policy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

Sustainability-and-climate-risk-policy-framework-2025.pdf

(4.7.1.5) Value chain stages of client/investee covered by policy

Select from:

☑ Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

(4.7.1.9) % of portfolio covered by the policy in relation to total portfolio value

100

(4.7.1.11) Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

UBS has established a set of standards and guidelines that govern client onboarding, transaction due diligence, product development, our own operations and supply-chain decisions. These standards are designed to ensure that sustainability & climate risks are appropriately considered and managed across the firm. We defined specific controversial activities in which UBS doesn't engage, along with areas of concern where we may engage only under stringent criteria. To support its sustainable finance strategy, UBS has developed guidelines for sustainable finance and for carbon and environmental market instruments. UBS conducts an annual assessment of the proximity of its products, services and supply chain to sustainability & climate risks. Activities identified as high risk are subject to UBS's sustainability & climate risk policy framework. This enables us to identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, as well as the associated risks that may affect UBS and its clients. We apply specific guidelines and assessment criteria in the areas of concern listed in our policy. They apply to loans, trade finance, direct investments in real estate and infrastructure, securities and loan underwriting transactions, investment banking advisory assignments and the procurement of goods and services from suppliers. Transactions in the areas listed in our policy trigger an enhanced due diligence and approval process.

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Areas of concern: Coal-fired power plants; Arctic drilling and oil sands; Coal mining and mountain top removal

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Other additional reference/description, please specify :For the full details of UBS's Sustainability and Climate Risk Policy Framework, please refer to ubs.com/sustainability-reporting

(4.7.1.13) Measurement of proportion of clients/investees compliant with the policy

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.7.1.14) % of clients/investees compliant with the policy

100

(4.7.1.15) % of portfolio value that is compliant with the policy

100

(4.7.1.16) Target year for 100% compliance

Select from:

☑ Already met

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

☑ Stewardship policy

☑ Other investing policy, please specify :Proxy Voting Policy, Exclusion Policy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

br-stewardship-report-2026.pdf

(4.7.1.5) Value chain stages of client/investee covered by policy

Select from:

☑ Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Hospitality

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ Transportation services

☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

(4.7.1.9) % of portfolio covered by the policy in relation to total portfolio value

100

(4.7.1.11) Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

UBS AM applies a 100% criteria coverage approach as we take an active approach to active ownership across relevant asset classes or similar, through a clear and structured program aiming to cover all assets in our AM portfolio, where relevant. UBS Asset Management recognizes that managing climate risks and transitioning to a net-zero economy will require significant changes in company operations. We engage with the world's most emission intensive companies, encouraging and assisting them in adopting transition plans and achieving emission reductions aligned with a net-zero pathway. This effort also depends on governments and market participants fulfilling their own commitments to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Our engagement is based on our assessment of corporate climate transition plans, which allows us to evaluate and engage issuers on the alignment of their plans with a decarbonization pathway. This assessment is guided by market-leading standards along with various sector-specific standards. We use our detailed assessments to inform our evidence-based engagements with companies and provide valuable company and sector-level insights to our investment teams. Our principle sector focus is energy and materials. We have also commenced engagements with data companies on their energy use, and with other companies on their climate physical risk exposure. We engage both directly with investee companies and, subject to a view on usefulness and additionality, we will engages collaboratively through cross-investor initiatives. Note: 74% figure reflects progress against individual engagement objectives by year end 2025, rather than the proportion of clients or investee companies that are compliant with UBS AM's stewardship approach. It covers selected engagements over a three-year rolling period and includes different levels of progress, from company acknowledgement to successful implementation.

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 1 emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 2 emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 3 emissions

☑ Commitment to develop a climate transition plan

☑ Commitment to set a science-based emissions reduction target

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

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

☑ Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy

☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.7.1.13) Measurement of proportion of clients/investees compliant with the policy

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.7.1.14) % of clients/investees compliant with the policy

74

(4.7.1.15) % of portfolio value that is compliant with the policy

74

(4.7.1.16) Target year for 100% compliance

Select from:

☑ No timeframe

[Add row]

(4.7.2) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries, activities and/or locations exposed or contributing to environmental risks.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Thermal coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Under the CDP definition of exclusion policy, below is our approach to transactions with clients engaged in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. This sustainability and climate risk framework is embedded in UBS's corporate culture and applied consistently across the Group, including all business divisions, Group functions, locations and legal entities. It is integrated into our management practices and control principles and is overseen by senior management. The framework supports our strategic commitment to supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. It is a continuous process, consisting of four phases: (i) risk identification and measurement; (ii) monitoring and risk appetite setting; (iii) risk management and control; and (iv) risk reporting and disclosure. UBS conducts an annual assessment of the proximity of its products, services and supply chain to sustainability and climate risks. Activities identified as high risk are subject to UBS's sustainability and climate risk policy framework. This enables us to identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, as well as the associated risks that may affect UBS and its clients. UBS has established a set of standards and guidelines that govern client onboarding, transaction due diligence, product development, our own operations and supply-chain decisions. We defined specific controversial activities in which UBS does not engage, along with areas of concern where we may engage only under stringent criteria. Thermal coal, Coal mining and Mountain Top Removal (MTR): We do not provide financing where the stated use of proceeds is for greenfield thermal coal mines and do not provide financing to coal-mining companies engaged in MTR operations. We only provide financing to existing thermal coal-mining companies (>20% of revenues) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology.

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Transactions associated with severe environmental or social damage

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2021

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2021

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

UBS GRA does not knowingly engage in transactions associated with severe environmental or social damage through use of: – World heritage sites as classified by UNESCO – Wetlands: on the RAMSAR list – Endangered species of wild flora and fauna listed in Appendix 1 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species – High conservation value forests as defined by the six categories of the Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) – Illegal fire, uncontrolled and/or illegal use of fire for land clearance – Illegal logging including purchase of illegal harvested timber (logs or roundwood) – Child labor according to ILO Conventions 138 (minimum age) and 183 (worst forms) – Force labor according to ILO Convention 29 – Indigenous peoples' rights in accordance with IFC Performance Standards Further, GRA excludes transactions with companies whose operations include significant production, processing or trading of palm oil, soy, forestry and fish and seafood. Significant is defined as >20% revenues or capacity. Transactions related to the following areas of concern require further assessment per UBS AM's internal guidelines which will determine if excluded or not. These areas of concern include coal-fired power plants, large dams, nuclear power, arctic drilling, metals and mining liquefied natural gas. Ultra-deep water drilling, hydraulic fracturing, precious metals and mineral, diamonds, shipping and project finance in scope of Equator Principles. Liquefied natural gas is not excluded for UBS AM's UGA business. For specific areas of concerns see our Sustainability and Climate Risk Policy Framework. UBS-AM applies investment restriction rules on a pre-trade basis in portfolio management systems to prohibit investment in companies or issuers based on the exclusion criteria. Any changes required to portfolios in scope based on this policy are implemented by the responsible Portfolio Manager(s). Portfolios undergo regular post-trade compliance checks performed by an internal independent guideline monitoring function. For more information please refer to our AM Sustainability Exclusion policy available at https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Mountaintop removal mining

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Under the CDP definition of exclusion policy, below is our approach to transactions with clients engaged in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. This sustainability and climate risk framework is embedded in UBS's corporate culture and applied consistently across the Group, including all business divisions, Group functions, locations and legal entities. It is integrated into our management practices and control principles and is overseen by senior management. The framework supports our strategic commitment to supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. It is a continuous process, consisting of four phases: (i) risk identification and measurement; (ii) monitoring and risk appetite setting; (iii) risk management and control; and (iv) risk reporting and disclosure. UBS conducts an annual assessment of the proximity of its products, services and supply chain to sustainability and climate risks. Activities identified as high risk are subject to UBS's sustainability and climate risk policy framework. This enables us to identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, as well as the associated risks that may affect UBS and its clients. UBS has established a set of standards and guidelines that govern client onboarding, transaction due diligence, product development, our own operations and supply-chain decisions. We defined specific controversial activities in which UBS does not engage, along with areas of concern where we may engage only under stringent criteria. Thermal coal, Coal mining and Mountain Top Removal (MTR): We do not provide financing where the stated use of proceeds is for greenfield thermal coal mines and do not provide financing to coal-mining companies engaged in MTR

operations. We only provide financing to existing thermal coal-mining companies (>20% of revenues) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Power from coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Under the CDP definition of exclusion policy, below is our approach to transactions with clients engaged in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. This sustainability and climate risk framework is embedded in UBS's corporate culture and applied consistently across the Group, including all business divisions, Group functions, locations and legal entities. It is integrated into our management practices and control principles and is overseen by senior management. The framework supports our strategic commitment to supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. It is a continuous process, consisting of four phases: (i) risk identification and measurement; (ii) monitoring and risk appetite setting; (iii) risk management and control; and (iv) risk reporting and disclosure. UBS conducts an annual assessment of the proximity of its products, services and supply chain to sustainability and climate risks. Activities identified as high risk are subject to UBS's sustainability and climate risk policy framework. This enables us to identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, as well as the associated risks that may affect UBS and its clients. UBS has established a set of standards and guidelines that govern client onboarding, transaction due diligence, product development, our own operations and supply-chain decisions. We defined specific controversial activities in which UBS does not engage, along with areas of concern where we may engage only under stringent criteria. Coal-Fired Power Plants (CFPP): We do not provide project-level finance for new CFPP globally and only support financing transactions of existing coal-fired operators (>20% coal reliance) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Oil from tar sands

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Under the CDP definition of exclusion policy, below is our approach to transactions with clients engaged in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. This sustainability and climate risk framework is embedded in UBS's corporate culture and applied consistently across the Group, including all business divisions, Group functions, locations and legal entities. It is integrated into our management practices and control principles and is overseen by senior management. The framework supports our strategic commitment to supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. It is a continuous process, consisting of four phases: (i) risk identification and measurement; (ii) monitoring and risk appetite setting; (iii) risk management and control; and (iv) risk reporting and disclosure. UBS conducts an annual assessment of the proximity of its products, services and supply chain to sustainability and climate risks. Activities identified as high risk are subject to UBS's sustainability and climate risk policy framework. This enables us to identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, as well as the associated risks that may affect UBS and its clients. UBS has established a set of standards and guidelines that govern client onboarding, transaction due diligence, product development, our own operations and supply-chain decisions. We defined specific controversial activities in which UBS does not engage, along with areas of concern where we may engage only under stringent criteria. Arctic drilling and oil sands: We do not provide financing where the stated use of proceeds is for new offshore oil projects in the Arctic or greenfield oil sands projects and only provide financing to companies with significant reserves or production in arctic oil and / or oil sands (>20% of reserves or production) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Arctic oil and gas

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Under the CDP definition of exclusion policy, below is our approach to transactions with clients engaged in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. This sustainability and climate risk framework is embedded in UBS's corporate culture and applied consistently across the Group, including all business divisions, Group functions, locations and legal entities. It is integrated into our management practices and control principles and is overseen by senior management. The framework supports our strategic commitment to supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. It is a continuous process, consisting of four phases: (i) risk identification and measurement; (ii) monitoring and risk appetite setting; (iii) risk management and control; and (iv) risk reporting and disclosure. UBS conducts an annual assessment of the proximity of its products, services and supply chain to sustainability and climate risks. Activities identified as high risk are subject to UBS's sustainability and climate risk policy framework. This enables us to identify and manage potential adverse impacts on climate, nature, the environment and human rights, as well as the associated risks that may affect UBS and its clients. UBS has established a set of standards and guidelines that govern client onboarding, transaction due diligence, product development, our own operations and supply-chain decisions. We defined specific controversial activities in which UBS does not engage, along with areas of concern where we may engage only under stringent criteria. Arctic drilling and oil sands: We do not provide financing where the stated use of proceeds is for new offshore oil projects in the Arctic or greenfield oil sands projects and only provide financing to companies with significant reserves or

production in arctic oil and / or oil sands (>20% of reserves or production) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology.

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :UBS AM climate-related engagement program failures

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2021

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2021

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

UBS AM periodically conducts engagements with selected companies on defined ESG topics, for example climate. UBS AM defines specific engagement objectives per company and assesses progress over the time of dialogue with management. UBS AM excludes companies it determines are not adequately progressing against set objectives after a pre-defined period. These exclusions are monitored and reviewed annually and published in our annual Stewardship Report. This exclusion

applies to the following asset classes and product types: – Rules-based Climate Aware products – Sustainable Investing actively managed Equity/Fixed Income products – UGA SRES listed companies UBS-AM applies investment restriction rules on a pre-trade basis in portfolio management systems to prohibit investment in companies or issuers based on the exclusion criteria. Any changes required to portfolios in scope based on this policy are implemented by the responsible Portfolio Manager(s). Portfolios undergo regular post-trade compliance checks performed by an internal independent guideline monitoring function. For more information please refer to our AM Sustainability Exclusion policy available at https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html.
[Add row]

(4.8) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies?

	Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.8.1) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization's financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.8.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.8.1.2) Types of covenants used

Select all that apply

☑ A purpose or use of proceeds clause that refers to a taxonomy aligned activity
☑ Covenants related to compliance with your environmental policies
☑ Margin or pricing depends on sustainability criteria
☑ Minimum level of taxonomy aligned assets are mandated
☑ Legal mandate to obtain third party verification of sustainability criteria

(4.8.1.3) Asset class/product types covered by covenants

Select all that apply

☑ Trade finance
☑ Asset finance
☑ Corporate loans
☑ Project finance
☑ Retail mortgages
☑ Corporate real estate
☑ Debt and equity underwriting

(4.8.1.4) Criteria for how covenants are applied

Select from:

☑ All business/investment for all projects

(4.8.1.5) % of clients covered by covenants

100

(4.8.1.6) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

100

(4.8.1.7) Provide details on which environmental policies your covenants enforce and how

We support our clients across our four main business divisions in pursuing their sustainability objectives by providing advice, solutions, and access to capital that can help facilitate the transition to a lower-carbon economy and contribute to positive environmental and social outcomes. Sustainable financing is an important element of the Grow pillar within our Group sustainability and impact strategy, encompassing both on-balance sheet lending (such as sustainability-linked loans and mortgages) and off-balance sheet, capital market and private market financing solutions. We provide transaction structuring to help clients across business divisions

integrate sustainability objectives into their financing strategies. Our reporting on client and portfolio coverage for this question is based exclusively on sustainable financing instruments that fall under our UBS Sustainable Finance Guideline. Our sustainable financing instruments are governed by the UBS Sustainable Finance Guideline, which is associated with the overarching Sustainability and Climate Risks policy. The guideline defines criteria for all sustainability-labelled financing instruments we offer to our clients, including green, social, sustainability, transition and sustainability-linked (GSSS) bonds and loans, along with sustainability-labelled equity instruments (e.g. green equity). All in-scope instruments are subject to specific criteria, aligned to commonly used global industry and market standards (e.g. those issued by the International Capital Market Association (the ICMA), the Loan Market Association (the LMA), the Loan Syndication & Trading Association (the LSTA), the Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (the APLMA), the European Green Bond (EuGB) Standard or the World Federation of Exchanges (the WFE).
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ RE100
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Equator Principles
☑ Climate Action 100+
☑ Transition Pathway Initiative
☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ Net Zero Asset Managers initiative
☑ Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)
☑ Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)
☑ Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)
☑ Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)

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

It is our belief that by taking action, both on our own and with other large investors, standard setters, clients and peers, as well as with our communities and our employees, we can make an impact on a global scale. In addition, our participation in sustainability-focused organizations and associations helps us to achieve UBS’s strategic goals regarding sustainability and impact, and to deliver on our commitments toward people and planet. As partnerships are integral to our sustainability approach, the UBS Group Board of Director’s Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee annually reaffirms our memberships and commitments which have a

sustainability and impact focus. Memberships listed are as per end of the 2025 reporting period (December 2025). We have thorough processes in place for renewing existing memberships and for vetting new ones.
[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

Yes

☑ 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

sustainability-report-2025.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, my organization is registered

(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

EU: Voluntary government register; UBS Group AG is registered on the EU Transparency Register (Registration Number 365453815252-29) / Germany: Mandatory government register; UBS Europe SE is registered on the Deutscher Bundestag lobby register (Registration Number R002335) / Ireland: Mandatory government register; UBS Group is registered on the Irish Lobbying Register (no registration number provided) / US: Mandatory government register; UBS Americas (House ID 363290000 and Senate ID 78436)

(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

UBS' governance of sustainability ensures that relevant functions, up to and including the highest governance level, are informed about and involved in the decision-making on and evolution of UBS' climate change strategy. UBS Group AG's Board of Directors' Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (CCRC), chaired by the UBS Chairman (Board Chair), and with the Group CEO, the Group Chief Operating Officer, the Group Chief Risk Officer, the Group General Counsel and the Chief Sustainability Officer as permanent guests, meets six times a year. The CCRC regularly considers UBS' strategy on climate change, including also external engagements & positions and relevant regulatory developments. Discussions on climate risk take place as joint CCRC and RC (Risk Committee) meetings. The UBS Group Executive Board, led by the Group CEO, regularly discusses and considers UBS' climate strategy, including the implementation of the firm's decarbonization ambition. The Chief Sustainability Office ensures that relevant aspects are communicated to and discussed with the BoD and the GEB and relevant functions within the firm. Internal communication of the climate change strategy ensures all employees are informed and educated about the firm's climate change strategy. For example, regular intranet articles inform employees about our CC strategy and the economic impact of CC on the economy and the financial sector. Both the Chairman and Group CEO of UBS are directly involved in initiatives that influence policy consistent with our firm's climate change strategy. In addition, UBS contributes to pertinent external discussions and consultations, including on climate-related matters. For example, UBS is a member of the Sustainable Finance Working Groups at the IIF and at the Swiss Banker's Association. UBS also chairs the joint CSR working group of major Swiss trade associations economiesuisse and SwissHoldings, which consider sustainability topics, including climate change. It is also a member of economiesuisse's working group on energy, which also considers climate change, including how it pertains to policy-making in Switzerland. Headquartered in Switzerland, UBS representatives regularly interact with government officials, including on climate-related matters. Please refer to pages 10 of our Sustainability Report 2025 for further information on our engagement with governments and regulators.
[Fixed 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 :Global Financial Markets Association (GFMA) including the sustainable finance working groups of their local Alliance members, i.e, SIFMA, ASIFMA, AFME

(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

AFME, ASIFMA, SIFMA, and GFMA all support the further development of sustainable finance in a manner that supports transition of the economy to meet sustainability objectives and provides appropriate transparency and protection to investors to prevent greenwashing. Disclaimer: Funding figure is put at 0 because the membership fee is not public information. Moreover, it should be noted that the membership fee provided to this/those trade association(s) contributes to its/their different activities (including advocacy), which cover a broad range of regulatory topics (with sustainable finance being only one of them).

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

0

(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

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Institute for International Finance (IIF)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The IIF is the global association of the financial industry, with around 400 members from more than 60 countries, including commercial and investment banks, asset managers, insurance companies, rating agencies, market infrastructure providers, and professional services firms. The IIF has a Sustainable Finance Steering Committee, chaired by the UBS Head of Sustainability Regulatory Strategy since 2021 and working groups on policy, risk, disclosure, and nature topics. The IIF develops consensus industry responses to consultations by global standard setters and national regulatory authorities on sustainable finance, climate, nature, and transition topics. The IIF also develops thought leadership papers presenting views of the global financial sector on these topics. Funding figure is put at 0 because the membership fee is not public information. Moreover, it should be noted that the membership fee provided to this/those trade association(s) contributes to its/their different activities (including advocacy), which cover a broad range of regulatory topics (with sustainable finance being only one of them).

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

0

(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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Global Biodiversity Framework, UN SDGs

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 :Swiss Bankers Association (SBA)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The Swiss Bankers Association (SBA) engages in industry initiatives to strengthen the role of the Swiss financial center with its diverse range of stakeholders and its technical expertise to play a leading role in transition. As a member of the Swiss Bankers Association (SBA) and with representatives in its Board and Sustainable Finance Working Groups, UBS influences the development of the SBA's position in line with our climate change commitment. We also participated in the establishment of binding rules for SBA members on the integration of ESG preferences and ESG risks and the prevention of greenwashing in investment advice and portfolio management. Disclaimer: Funding figure is put at 0 because the membership fee is not public information. Moreover, it should be noted that the membership fee provided to this/those trade association(s) contributes to its/their different activities (including advocacy), which cover a broad range of regulatory topics (with sustainable finance being only one of them).

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

0

(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 :economiesuisse

(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

Economiesuisse promotes a coordinated global approach to tackle the challenges caused by climate change and advocates for a global and uniform carbon pricing. The approach should allow companies to develop innovative solutions and technologies. Economiesuisse promotes a reliable, affordable, and environmentally friendly energy supply. Together with UBS support, the Board of economiesuisse issued a Net-Zero commitment for 2050 for the Swiss economy in 2021. Disclaimer: Funding figure is put at 0 because the membership fee is not public information. Moreover, it should be noted that the membership fee provided to this/those trade association(s) contributes to its/their different activities (including advocacy), which cover a broad range of regulatory topics (with sustainable finance being only one of them).

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

0

(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 :Swiss Sustainable Finance (SSF)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Swiss Sustainable Finance (SSF) seeks to strengthen the position of Switzerland in the global market for sustainable finance by informing, educating and catalyzing growth. SSF therefore regularly takes part in political dialogue, representing the interests of its members.

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

50000

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

Swiss Sustainable Finance (SSF) is the leading Swiss association dedicated to advancing sustainable finance and supporting the Swiss financial center's ambition to play a leading role in the transition to a sustainable and prosperous economy. Through its engagement with financial institutions, asset owners, service providers, academia and other stakeholders, SSF contributes to shaping Swiss sustainable finance frameworks, promoting best practices, facilitating stakeholder dialogue and

developing practical tools to foster sustainable investment and financing. UBS is a member of SSF and supports its mission to strengthen Switzerland's position as a leading global hub for sustainable finance through participation in its Board and working groups.

(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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

UBS Sustainability Report 2025 contains our sustainability disclosures, including climate which follows the recommendations provided by the TCFD. The pertinent information is spread throughout the full report. Core elements can be found in the "Governance" and "Environment" sections.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

sustainability-report-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Material from the UBS Sustainability Report 2025 was part of our regulatory filings in 2025, in the US and Germany (year-end financial filings).

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Climate-related targets
☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Pages 35-39 ("Our stakeholders") and 120-125 ("Sustainability and climate risk")

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

annual-report-ubs-group-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

The sub-sections in the Annual Report 2025 provide key information from the UBS Sustainability Report 2025, which contains our full climate disclosures and follows the recommendations provided by the TCFD.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify **:Various**

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

sustainability-report-supplement-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

This supplementary information document provides further details to content set out in our UBS Sustainability Report 2025.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Thematic engagement program on climate change and natural capital

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

br-stewardship-report-2026.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

We see our active ownership strategy with focus on environment as a powerful tool to influence corporate behavior to achieve real-economy outcomes. Our environment thematic engagements seek to understand and engage on systemic risks like climate change and natural capital, and identify opportunities in the transition to a low-carbon, nature-positive economy.
[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

Climate transition scenarios
☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :The scenario is based on the NGFS Nationally Determined Contributions scenario

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Countries have made pledges to combat climate change that go beyond current policies. However, the measures still are considered insufficient to achieve the Paris Agreement target of limiting global temperature increase to well below 2° Celsius, and further policy pledges are not made. A lack of further climate policy ambitions leads to increasing physical risk and a worsening long-run economic outlook. Uncertainties: Conscious of the uncertainties in long-term scenarios we anchor our projections in NGFS scenarios. Constraints: Some constraints still exist in data availability and we are continuously exploring offers from third-party providers.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

UBS has been using scenario-based approaches since 2014 to assess its exposure to climate-related transition and physical risks. We have introduced several in-house assessments leveraging industry collaborations to tailor approaches for addressing methodological and data challenges. We employ dedicated climate risk models that are designed to capture both systematic and idiosyncratic effects to perform stress-testing exercises across short-, medium- and long-term horizons. The work performed includes regulatory scenario analysis and stress-testing exercises. In 2025, we further refined and expanded our internal climate risk scenarios and enhanced the dedicated climate risk methodologies. Furthermore, we conducted a Group-wide climate scenario analysis to guide the materiality assessment of climate-related risks, meeting the FINMA Circular 2026/1 “Nature-related financial risks” (published by FINMA in December 2024) requirements on nature-related financial risks. A range of climate scenarios in line with UBS’s business model were used, including a stress scenario, under which the lack of coordinated mitigation efforts places the planet on a 3°C-warming trajectory by 2100. Over the last few years, we have also leveraged industry-wide initiatives, such as the Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment exercise launched by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment in 2020, 2022 and 2024. Through this exercise, we assessed the climate alignment of our listed investments (including equities and bonds), mortgages and direct real estate portfolios. The assessment enabled us to compare our results with the aggregated performance of all participating banks’ portfolios, showing the progress made over time and the efforts still needed. The UBS Current Commitments scenario captures the assumed macroeconomic impacts stemming from a lack of further climate policy ambition and the resulting long-term increase in physical risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :The scenario is based on the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

(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

☑ 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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Large developed economies embark on an effective transition to a net-zero economy at the beginning of the scenario. The ambitious transition policies successfully limit global warming and lead to an improved long-term outlook for economic activity. Uncertainties: Conscious of the uncertainties in long-term scenarios we anchor our projections in NGFS scenarios. Constraints: Some constraints still exist in data availability and we are continuously exploring offers from third-party providers.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

UBS has been using scenario-based approaches since 2014 to assess its exposure to climate-related transition and physical risks. We have introduced several in-house assessments leveraging industry collaborations to tailor approaches for addressing methodological and data challenges. We employ dedicated climate risk models that are designed to capture both systematic and idiosyncratic effects to perform stress-testing exercises across short-, medium- and long-term horizons. The work performed includes regulatory scenario analysis and stress-testing exercises. In 2025, we further refined and expanded our internal climate risk scenarios and enhanced the dedicated climate risk methodologies. Furthermore, we conducted a Group-wide climate scenario analysis to guide the materiality assessment of climate-related risks, meeting the FINMA Circular 2026/1 “Nature-related financial risks” (published by FINMA in December 2024) requirements on nature-related

financial risks. A range of climate scenarios in line with UBS's business model were used, including a stress scenario, under which the lack of coordinated mitigation efforts places the planet on a 3°C-warming trajectory by 2100. Over the last few years, we have also leveraged industry-wide initiatives, such as the Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment exercise launched by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment in 2020, 2022 and 2024. Through this exercise, we assessed the climate alignment of our listed investments (including equities and bonds), mortgages and direct real estate portfolios. The assessment enabled us to compare our results with the aggregated performance of all participating banks' portfolios, showing the progress made over time and the efforts still needed. The UBS Early Action scenario captures the assumed macroeconomic impacts of a successful transition to net-zero CO2 emissions by around 2050.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

☑ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Short-term macro-financial impacts of acute physical risks.

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Supply chain interruptions and surge in energy demand triggered by a series of natural hazards and severe weather events.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: The occurrence of several extreme weather events across the globe initially leads society in developed markets to ask for more ambitious transition policies to slow down climate change. Confronted with the combined macro-financial impacts of extreme weather events and transition policies, public sentiment shifts against climate policies, and transition policies are rolled back. Absent any follow-up transition policies, there is a considerable increase in physical risks, which leads to a worsening long-run economic outlook. Uncertainties: Conscious of the uncertainties in long-term scenarios we anchor our projections in NGFS scenarios. Constraints: Some constraints still exist in data availability and we are continuously exploring offers from third-party providers.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

UBS has been using scenario-based approaches since 2014 to assess its exposure to climate-related transition and physical risks. We have introduced several in-house assessments leveraging industry collaborations to tailor approaches for addressing methodological and data challenges. We employ dedicated climate risk models that are designed to capture both systematic and idiosyncratic effects to perform stress-testing exercises across short-, medium- and long-term horizons. The work performed includes regulatory scenario analysis and stress-testing exercises. In 2025, we further refined and expanded our internal climate risk scenarios and enhanced the dedicated climate risk methodologies. Furthermore, we conducted a Group-wide climate scenario analysis to guide the materiality assessment of climate-related risks, meeting the FINMA Circular 2026/1 "Nature-related financial risks" (published by FINMA in December 2024) requirements on nature-related financial risks. A range of climate scenarios in line with UBS's business model were used, including a stress scenario, under which the lack of coordinated mitigation efforts places the planet on a 3°C-warming trajectory by 2100. Over the last few years, we have also leveraged industry-wide initiatives, such as the Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment exercise launched by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment in 2020, 2022 and 2024. Through this exercise, we assessed the climate alignment of our listed investments (including equities and bonds), mortgages and direct real estate portfolios. The assessment enabled us to compare our results with the aggregated performance of all participating banks' portfolios, showing the progress made over time and the efforts still needed. The UBS Failed Climate Transition scenario captures the assumed short-term macro-financial impacts of acute physical risks and short- and long-term macroeconomic impacts from a failed transition to a low carbon economy and the resulting long-term increase in chronic physical risks. The scenario intends to explore more severe assumptions about multiple climate related risks occurring within the same scenario.
[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 influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Group Risk Control is responsible for our firm-wide sustainability and climate risk framework and for managing financial exposure to these risks as a second line of defense. Group Compliance and Operational Risk Control provides independent oversight of our non-financial risk control environment, ensuring its adequacy and effectiveness. We manage sustainability and climate risks through a dedicated risk management framework, which continues to evolve and is focused on meeting emerging regulatory requirements and enhancing core processes, such as reporting and disclosures. We have developed climate-related risk methodologies, which rate cross-sectoral exposures to climate-related risk sensitivity on a scale from high to low. Following a risk segmentation approach, these methodologies define climates sensitive exposures by aggregating the riskier three of five risk ratings (absolute, in US dollars) over the total lending exposure to customers (on- and off-balance sheet, percent). As part of methodology enhancements, in 2025, a global real estate (GRE) model has been developed to produce counterparty-level risk ratings within real estate financing and private clients with mortgages portfolios. The model assesses physical risk based on expected damage caused by flood risk and transition risk based on the estimated CO2 emissions. In general, our climate-related sector- / country-level heatmaps, counterparty-level climate risk rating models and GRE model support our risk management strategy through: – risk identification and measurement: by identifying sectors and segments that are potentially vulnerable to the transmission channels of climate-driven financial and non-financial risks, which, in turn, enables resource prioritization for detailed bottom-up risk analysis; – monitoring and risk appetite setting: by helping to monitor climate-related risk exposures and to facilitate risk appetite setting for material risks; – risk management and control: by helping to understand and monitor UBS's exposure to climate-related risks and which transmission channels may increase or augment the risk profile supporting a risk-mitigating strategy; and – risk reporting and disclosure: by providing decision-relevant information in internal reports to executive and board leadership and external disclosure to stakeholders. UBS has been using scenario-based approaches since 2014 to assess its exposure to climate-related transition and physical risks. We have introduced several in-house assessments leveraging industry collaborations to tailor approaches for addressing methodological and data challenges. We employ dedicated climate risk models that are designed to capture both systematic and idiosyncratic effects to perform stress-testing exercises across short-, medium- and long-term horizons. The UBS Failed Climate Transition scenario captures the assumed short-term macro-financial impacts of acute physical risks and short- and long-term macroeconomic impacts from a failed transition to a low carbon economy and the resulting long-term increase in chronic physical risks. The scenario intends to explore more severe assumptions about multiple climate related risks occurring within the same scenario.
[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

(5.2.7) Transition plan includes a managed phaseout plan which finances or enables an accelerated phaseout of high emitting physical assets

Select from:

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

(5.2.9) Explain why your organization does not include a managed phaseout plan which finances or enables an accelerated phaseout of high emitting physical assets

To support our clients' low-carbon transition, UBS has set lending sector decarbonization targets to be achieved by 2030 for specified sectors (e.g., fossil fuels) at Group level, with agreed contributions from each business division. To support this, a decarbonization control framework was operationalized in 2024 with thresholds defined, annually, per sector, business division and at Group level, and with quarterly monitoring of utilization against these thresholds. Additionally, a material transaction, as identified in divisional credit approval processes, is subject to a pre-deal assessment process. The first line of defense is responsible for identifying and referring the transaction to the sustainability function of the first line of defense for a detailed assessment. If the calculated utilization level results in an increase, the transaction is subject to the defined approval path. Furthermore, our climate transition plan does not cover all our business activities. Over time, we may expand our ambitions to include additional scope 3 activities, subject to the availability of appropriate measurement frameworks, reliable data and materiality to UBS. It is important to note that progress toward our climate ambitions and targets may not be linear and depends not only on our internal actions but also on broader systemic developments across sectors and geographies. Key external enablers include cross-sector collaboration between private and public stakeholders, clear guidance from governments through thoughtful regulations, policies and incentives, the development and scaling of low-carbon technologies, and shifts in consumer behavior and market dynamics. Supporting our clients in their low-carbon transition across our financing and investing activities remains a strategic priority for us. In the area of client investments, our ability to meet climate-related ambitions is shaped by various factors, including, where applicable, our fiduciary responsibilities and the terms of client mandates. We continue to embed sustainability and climate considerations into our operating model, which involves ongoing refinement of our evaluation and decision-making frameworks, governance structures, control processes and underlying systems. For more information on the above, refer to the 2025 Sustainability Report as well as the Sustainability and Climate Risk Policy Framework, the latter of which details our approach to oil sands, coal, etc.

(5.2.10) 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)

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

Our transition plan has been approved by the Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (the CCRC) of the Board of Directors and is incl. in our annual objective-setting process for sustainability and impact matters. Our climate-related targets have been set based on the methodologies, data and assumptions currently in use. We regularly review our targets and update our disclosures in line with new or enhanced regulatory dev., evolving best practices for the financial sector and climate science. Such reviews may lead us to revise previously agreed voluntary commitments, metrics and methodologies. Our climate transition plan does not cover all our business activities. We may add ambitions for additional scope 3 activities over time and on a best-efforts basis based on the availability of appropriate measurement frameworks and data, and the materiality of the relevant activity to UBS. We continue to publicly disclose our progress annually, while we continue to take steps to align our in-scope business activities with the ambitions set out, however, progress may not be linear. Our priority is to support our clients in the transition to a low-carbon world, incl.their transition-financing needs. Re. client investments, our ability to meet our ambitions depends on our obligations to our clients, incl. fiduciary duties as an investment manager & on the terms of the mandates agreed with clients. We continue to embed sustainability and climate consid. into our ops. model, leading to regular adjustment of eval. and decision-making frameworks, gov. structures, control and monitor. processes and underlying systems. Our climate-related ambitions and targets have a critical depend. on the overall progress made by all sectors & countries. Collab. across the private &public sectors is required. The decarb. of the global economy, emissions reductions by clients and the realization of our own targets and ambitions all depend on various factors outside our direct influence

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

In 2025, we further developed our climate transition plan and advanced its implementation. This plan underpins our ambition to support our clients in the transition to a low-carbon world and embeds considerations of climate-related risks and opportunities across our governance, strategy and operations to ensure their integration throughout the firm. By 2050, the global economy aims to transition to net zero. As part of that, across our own operations (scopes 1 and 2), UBS plans to achieve net zero by 2035, well ahead of 2050. We have defined the following targets: Scopes 1 and 2: Reducing our scope 1 & 2 emissions to net zero by 2035. Scope 3: Addressing our financed emissions by aligning specified sectors to decarb. pathways (lending sector decarbonization targets). We continued to work toward our objectives of minimizing our operational footprint and promoting efficient, sustainable resource use. We made significant progress toward our scope 1 and 2 net-zero target, which is supported by our energy reduction and renewable electricity targets. We reduced our scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions from 30,2872 metric tons of CO2e reported in 2024 to 24,151 metric tons of CO2e reported in 2025, resulting in a 48% reduction against our 2023 baseline. Our energy consumption fell by 18.8% against the 2023 baseline, totaling 613 GWh, compared with 684 GWh in 2024. In addition, we sourced 99.7% of our electricity from renewable sources, compared with 99.8% in 2024. We also continued to work on our lending sector decarb. targets. For in-scope sectors, the performance and associated changes in the lending portfolio are discussed during quarterly performance reviews with business division representatives from the IB, P&C and GWM and our Sustainability and Climate Risk unit. Reviews include an analysis of trends and significant changes in exposures and emissions, and criteria that are deemed to influence the target metrics. We recognize that our ability to achieve these targets and our clients' realization of their own decarbonization commitments are influenced by external factors beyond our direct control, such as regulatory developments, technological advancements and the pace of market transitions. Financial institutions have limited direct influence over clients' transition abilities or the speed at which the transition happens. As a result, progress may not be linear. We cont. monitor our clients' advancement toward their disclosed commitments and assess how their achievement of these commitments impacts our own trajectories. In 2025, we again calculated progress against pathways for lending sector decarb. targets (current period: end of 2024 vs 2021 baseline, prior period: end of 2023 vs

2021 baseline). Changes in emissions intensity associated with UBS in-scope lending, incl. but not limited to: Swiss residential real estate reduced 15% (Prior period: 11%); power generation reduced 55% (Prior period: 33%); etc.

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

sustainability-report-2025.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Nature (incl. aspects such as biodiversity and forests)

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

As part of the implementation of our climate transition plan, we look after the sustainability and climate risk policy framework which is applied Group-wide, across business divisions, Group functions, locations, and legal entities; is integrated into management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and supports the transition toward a lower carbon future. The policy framework includes sustainability aspects like nature. For example, controversial activities – where UBS will not do business. UBS will not knowingly provide financial or advisory services to clients whose primary business activity, or where the proposed transaction, is associated with severe environmental or social damage to or through the use of wetlands on the Ramsar list; endangered species of wild flora and fauna listed in Appendix 1 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, etc. Our sustainability and climate risk policy framework will continue to evolve to address regulatory guidance and market practices. Furthermore, we conduct reviews of our voting, stewardship and exclusion policies to reflect our latest approaches in UBS AG Asset Management.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

We support clients as they transition to a low carbon economy, assessing climate-related risks and opportunities across our business to create value for clients, shareholders and other stakeholders. And for example, in 2025 we continued to strengthen our climate risk management capabilities, including identifying, measuring, monitoring, managing and reporting climate-related risks, while further embedding regulatory requirements into our financial risk management and stress testing frameworks. Our firm-wide sustainability and climate risk framework is underpinned by proprietary methodologies for transition and physical risk assessment, scenario analysis and stress testing. In 2025, we enhanced these tools and integrated sustainability and climate risk considerations more deeply into our traditional financial and non-financial risk frameworks. Our firm-wide sustainability and climate risk policy framework is underpinned by proprietary methodologies for transition and physical risk assessment, scenario analysis and stress testing (respective heatmaps available in the SR25). In 2025, we enhanced these tools and embedded

sustainability and climate risk SCR considerations into our various financial and non-financial risk management frameworks. Further, climate-related risk metrics help us monitor e.g., our exposure to key transition and physical risk drivers across portfolios, highlighting where climate-related vulnerabilities may influence our overall risk profile. UBS will continue to develop these metrics, ensuring alignment with regulatory expectations and industry-leading practices. For example, where climate-driven physical risks are concerned as these arise from acute hazards, which are increasing in severity and frequency, and chronic risks, which arise from an incrementally changing climate. Climate-driven physical risks may contribute to a structural change across economies and consequently affect banks and the stability of the wider financial sector. The climate-driven physical risk profile chart as shown in the 2025 Sustainability Report shows that, in 2025, Switzerland and the Americas were the largest contributors to the UBS Group's physical-risk-sensitive exposure, with both regions demonstrating relatively high adaptive capacity to manage physical risk hazards, resulting in a moderately low overall physical risk rating.
[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

☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

We support our clients in the transition to a low-carbon world and consider climate change risks and opportunities across our bank for the benefit of our clients, shareholders and all our stakeholders. We offer sustainable and sustainability-linked financial advice and solutions (advisory, lending, basic banking and transition financing solutions) to support our clients' climate transition. These solutions can be on-balance sheet (e.g. green or sustainable loans and mortgages) or off-balance sheet (e.g. access to debt and equity capital markets). They can also include transaction structuring. For example, in Personal & Corporate Banking, we offer sustainability-linked loans (SLLs) to incentivize the borrowers to achieve their sustainability performance targets. Our SLL offering is open to eligible corporate clients from all sectors that wish to reflect their sustainability ambitions in their funding strategy and to benefit from meeting agreed sustainability performance targets. The SLLs have specific sustainability-related key performance indicators that are agreed with each client. We continue to develop and refine our sustainable finance solutions and approaches on an ongoing basis. Furthermore, we are committed to supporting our investing clients in the transition to a low-carbon world in line with our obligations to our clients, including fiduciary duties as an investment manager and on the terms of the mandates agreed with clients. We offer a distinct approach to client investments, which focuses on solutions and engagement activities that empower clients to achieve their transition goals. We have identified six key strategic actions to support our investing clients in Asset Management and Global Wealth Management, these include but are not limited to engaging investee companies to encourage them to adopt credible climate transition plans and manage climate-related risks and opportunities (applicable to Asset Management only), supporting clients' progress on their climate objectives through education sessions and thought leadership, along with portfolio construction and transparency, aiming to assist clients who seek awareness of mitigating climate risks and identifying transition opportunities in their investments. Over the course of 2025, UBS sustainable investing invested assets went up to USD 405.6bn as of 31 December 2025, compared with USD 309.6bn at the end of 2024, representing a year-on-year increase of 31%.The year-on-year increase was due to strong market performance and foreign exchange effects, while also driven significantly by integration-related effects, in particular in Asset Management. Sustainable investing invested assets accounted for 5.8% of the UBS Group's total invested assets at the end of 2025. UBS is the third-largest manager of open-ended funds and ETFs by sustainable investing invested assets.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Climate risks & opp. influenced UBS's supply chain (SC) strategy in the short term (0-3 yr.) & will continue to influence the strategy mid-& long term (3-10, 10-80 yr.). In response to increased stakeholder/regulatory expectations we apply a Responsible Supply Chain Management (RSCM) framework for the procurement of goods and services (conducted by service provider Chain IQ, who performs supplier due dil. & establishes remediation overseen by UBS experts). A substantial bus. decision impacted by CC (climate change) was joining the RE100 initiative & committing to use 100% renew. electricity by the mid 2020s. In 2025, we conducted 331 risk-based due diligence assessments on high-ESG-impact vendors covering newly sourced contracts, renewals and ongoing contracts (compared with 445 in 2024). To drive positive change in our supply chain, we also require our vendors to improve their management practices in line with our sustainability goals and industry best practices. Of the vendors assessed, 12% were considered in need of improving their management practices (versus 33% in 2024). For these vendors, we agreed on specific remediation actions and are closely monitoring implementation progress to ensure timely and effective resolution. In 2025, we have increased our overall RSCM assessment coverage of vendors by spend to 54% in 2025, from 51% in 2024. In addition to RSCM assessments for new contracts and renewals, we also regularly screen active vendors as part of our sustainability and climate risk control processes. In 2025, 100% of new vendors were screened for environmental and social risks, consistent with 2024. In 2025, none of our vendor relationships were terminated as a result of our assessments and no human rights issues involving active, directly contracted vendors were identified or reported. In part, this was due to having carried out our assessment process prior to signing contracts. We have also trained our supply chain function staff on human rights and modern slavery. The goods and services we buy, and where and whom we buy them from, are crucial elements of our sustainability impact. We are committed to making a positive environmental and social impact, and expect the same from our suppliers. Our Global Procurement and Vendor Management Policy and Guidance consider the ESG impacts of products and services when selecting a vendor. In 2025, we trained our vendor relationship managers as part of their onboarding process, enabling them to have impactful discussions with vendors in relation to ESG topics, local labor laws, human rights and environmental responsibilities. Suppliers are required to follow our global supplier policies, which include a policy on anti-bribery and corruption, sanctions, fraud and anti-facilitation of tax evasion.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

UBS continues to build intellectual capital in our divisions including Asset Management (AM), through innovating products & services to meet growing consumer demand for products that mitigate climate-related risks & provide investment opportunities in the transition to a low-carbon economy. AM has developed a suite of products allowing clients to identify the carbon intensity of their investments and/or to align them with the Paris Agreement. In 2025, we expanded our offering mainly in net-zero real estate, active equities, corporate fixed income and rules-based strategies. This included expanding our Climate Aware fund range. For Swiss institutional clients, new launches included the Equities World ex CH Small Caps Climate Aware and Equities Emerging Markets Climate Aware funds. With these additions, Swiss institutional investors now can invest in four Climate Aware net-zero-aligned equity benchmark universes: Switzerland, developed markets ex Switzerland (large caps), developed markets ex Switzerland (small caps) and emerging markets. We also developed customized decarbonization mandates with interim 2030 targets, designed to achieve 40% decarbonization by 2030 compared with 2019. These mandates include a rules-based equity strategy, an active equity strategy and an active fixed income strategy. We also collaborated with a leading index provider to create custom indices that reflect individual client expectations. These indices combine Paris-Aligned Benchmark (PAB) criteria, activity and norms-based exclusions, positive screening aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and environmental, social and governance (ESG) ratings. Results of integrating sustainability included for example, at YE25, 23.4% of Asset Management's fund offering consisted of sustainable investing products (2024: 23.4%).

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Climate risks and opportunities influenced UBS's strategy in terms of operations in the short-term (0-3 yr.) & will continue to influence the strategy in the mid-and long term (3-10, beyond 10). We continue to reduce our GHG emissions & increase the firm's share in renewable energy. A substantial strategic decision impacted by CC was joining the RE100 initiative, and we have set a target of sourcing 100% renewable electricity from qualifying generation by 2026 in line with RE100 technical guidance, in markets where credible renewable electricity generation and tracking systems exist. For 2025, our combined scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions totaled 24,151 metric tons of CO2e, compared with 30,287 metric tons of CO2e for 2024, representing a 48% reduction from our 2023 baseline and 20% year on year. Accompanying this target, in 2025 our absolute energy consumption totaled 613 GWh, compared with 684 GWh in 2024, a reduction of 18.8% from our baseline and of 10.3% year on year. Our energy reduction target also contributes to mitigating the risk of not being able to secure full coverage of renewable electricity. In collaboration with the individual business divisions, we will prioritize the selective exits from, and downsizing of, underutilized spaces in our real estate globally through 2035 and beyond. We also plan to optimize our corporate real estate portfolio's energy usage either via retrofitting (Lever 2 as per SR25 pg 45) or, in some cases, by relocating to more sustainable buildings. We also work toward minimizing our own operational footprint across key environmental focus areas and supporting our employees, suppliers and clients to do the same. We have identified the following key environmental focus areas beyond climate key areas including waste, paper and water, travel and biodiversity, integrating sustainable practices into the way we work.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets
☑ Liabilities
☑ Access to capital
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Revenues: UBS has identified an opp. & client demand for products & services which both help mitigate risks from the transition to a low-carbon economy & capture investment opps. expenditures in this transition. We identify investment needs involved in the transition & supports clients' efforts to assess, manage & protect them from climate & sustainability-rel. allocation risks by offering innovative products & services in investment, financing & research. / Cap. allocation/expenditures: UBS aligns its disclosure with TCFD recs., we continue to perform strategic impact assessments & better understand the implications of climate & sustainability-rel. capital impacts on our business strategy. Planning for shifts in UBS business strategy with respect to climate-rel. risks & opps. has already impacted planning capital expenditures & may be further impacted as we continue to align with pathways defined by the Paris Agreement. / Acq. & divest.: UBS applies its comprehensive EMS (incl. detection of climate risks & opps.) to assess an acquired entity. In the cases where ops are integrated, UBS would incorporate the newly acquired target entity's ops into the EMS, incl. annual review, application of op. controls on areas where climate-rel. risks & opps. are materially relevant. / Access to capital: UBS is directly impacted by the growing number of sustainable finance rel. reg. globally. This incl. a series of recent legislative acts, incl. the EU's Green Deal Industrial Plan, along with rising reg. requirements, encourage investment into sustainable solutions, incl. infrastructure. / Assets: We seek to protect our assets by limiting our risk appetite for carbon-rel. assets. We use scenario-based stress testing approaches & other forward-looking portfolio analyses to est. our vulnerability to climate-rel. risks. Proportion of UBS Group's total gross lending exposure accounted for by carbon-related assets decreas. to 9.7% in 2025 vs to 10.9% in 2024. / Liabilities: Amongst other growing liability impacts from climate-rel. risks that UBS monitors on an ongoing basis, UBS can be held liable for its failure to meet reg. requirement (incl. climate-rel.). As UBS operates (& occupies) buildings in many countries, we are directly affected by reg. dev. that aim at improving energy efficiency or reducing CO2 emissions (e.g., fuel or energy taxes, etc.). These types of reg. directly affect our oper. costs as it relates to energy use.
[Add row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

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

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

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

Our own operations have their own carbon price in certain areas, established as a shadow price, which serve as a critical tool in assessing the financial implications of our carbon emissions. This internal mechanism enables us to evaluate the potential costs associated with our GHG emissions, promoting sustainable practices throughout our operations. By integrating this shadow price into our financial assessments, we have a better understanding of the financial risks and opportunities linked to our carbon footprint. As a consequence, we invest more in energy efficiency and decarbonization initiatives within our real estate portfolio, aiming to reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions (buildings where UBS has ownership or full control of infrastructure). For e.g. real estate investment projects have to apply a cost of 400 /tCO2eq for related capital expenditure calculations. The price is set based on the expected cost of removals. We continued working with our partners Climeworks, Neustark and NextGen to support their efforts to provide scalable and effective solutions in the market and have started to receive the first carbon removal credit deliveries from 2025.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

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

UBS recognizes that the price of carbon offsets is dependent on what types of supply are eligible to meet sustainability goals. 3 scenarios have been considered, to forecast price changes: a voluntary market, removal, and a hybrid scenario. The voluntary market scenario assumes the offset market remains as is, in which case

prices are expected to decrease overtime, as direct air capture services increase in capacity. We will look towards price revisions, when necessary, in accordance to our carbon market involvement and how it can also benefit our net-zero scope 1 and 2 target by 2035.

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

400

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

400

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Opportunity management

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

100

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

As UBS plans to remove residual emissions from scope 1 and 2 thru high-quality, verified carbon removals from 2035 onward, we have implemented an internal cost for carbon in certain areas. For e.g. real estate investment projects have to apply a cost of 400 /tCO2eq for related capital expenditure calculations. The price is set

based on the expected cost of removals. E.g., in 2022, UBS contracted more than 80,000 metric tons of carbon removal. Our focus here is on technology solutions, as we want to ensure that the captured CO2 is permanently stored, which leads to generally higher cost. We are working with two Swiss companies, Climeworks and neustark, which are both pioneering innovative carbon removal technologies. While neustark endeavors to remove CO_2 from the atmosphere and permanently store it in recycled concrete, Climeworks' Orca direct air capture and storage facility in Iceland captures CO_2 directly from the atmosphere and stores it underground in basalt rock for thousands of years. We were also among the five companies joining the NextGen CDR Facility (NextGen) as founding buyers to scale up carbon removal technologies and catalyze the market for high-quality carbon removal.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Clients	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	
Investees	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.3) Provide details of your environmental engagement strategy with your clients.

Row 1

(5.11.3.1) Type of clients

Select from:

☑ Clients of Banks

(5.11.3.2) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.11.3.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Compliance and onboarding

(5.11.3.4) % of client-associated scope 3 emissions as reported in question 12.1.1

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.3.5) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.3.6) Explain the rationale for the coverage of your engagement

At UBS, sustainability and climate risk (SCR) is defined as the risk that UBS negatively impacts, or is impacted by, climate change, natural capital, human rights and other environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters. Sustainability and climate risk may manifest as credit, market, liquidity, business and non-financial risks for UBS, resulting in potential adverse financial, liability and reputational impacts. These risks extend to the value of investments and may also affect the value of collateral (e.g., real estate). Climate risks can arise from either changing climate conditions (physical risks) or from efforts to mitigate climate change (transition risks).

Managing sustainability and climate risk is a key component of our corporate responsibility. We apply a sustainability and climate risk policy framework to all relevant activities. Our sustainability and climate risk framework includes stipulation of controversial activities we will not knowingly engage in, and areas of concern where we will only engage subject to stringent criteria. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on the climate, environment and human rights, as well as the associated risks affecting our clients and ourselves. Engagement is targeted at clients currently not meeting climate-related policy requirement. And in terms of financial incentives, not meeting the criteria of our SCR policy framework may lead to financing not being granted to the requesting party.

(5.11.3.7) Describe how you communicate your engagement strategy to your clients and/or to the public

Our Sustainability and Climate Risk Policy Framework is publicly available on our website, including www.ubs.com/sustainability-reporting. Clients, transactions or suppliers potentially in breach of our standards, or otherwise subject to significant climate, environmental and human rights controversies, are referred to our Sustainability and Climate Risk unit, which approves or rejects the cases after assessing their compliance with the firm's risk appetite standards. These referrals may occur through assessment results during client onboarding, transaction due diligence, product development and investment decision processes, own operations, supply chain management and/or portfolio review. Outcome results are done on a case by case basis potentially resulting in rejection, approval with qualifications, etc. Clients, transactions or suppliers potentially in breach of UBS's standards, or associated with significant climate, environmental or human rights controversies, are referred to the SCR unit. This unit evaluates each case against UBS's risk appetite and either approves or rejects the engagement. In 2025, a total of 4,585 referrals were reviewed by the SCR unit against UBS's established standards and guidelines. Number and outcome of sustainability and climate risk assessment is published on page 36 of Sustainability Report Supplement 2025.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

Sustainability-and-climate-risk-policy-framework-2025.pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Client Advisors

(5.11.3.10) Roles of individuals at the portfolio organizations you seek to engage with

Select all that apply

☑ Investor relations managers

(5.11.3.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

Procedures & tools for the identification, assessment & monitoring of sustainability & climate risks (SCR) are applied & integrated into standard risk, compliance & operations processes. All prospects & clients are assessed for SCR associated with their business activities as part of UBS's onboarding & Know Your Client (KYC) compliance processes. This process applies to all our customers & portfolios to fully identify, assess & monitor SCR to UBS's downstream value chain. Where

required during the onboarding & KYC due diligence (DD) processes, the SCR unit directly engages with the prospect/client on SCR related aspects by requesting first-hand information or setting conditions that are monitored thereafter by the SCR unit. We also engage with clients as part of our transaction DD process. E.g., as stated in UBS SCR standard on coal power, UBS does not provide project-level finance for new coal-fired power plants globally & only supports financing to transactions of existing coal-fired operators (>20% coal reliance) who have a transition strategy in place that aligns with a pathway under the Paris Agreement (PA), or the transaction is related to renewable energy. In an IB context (lending, equity, bond underwriting), this means that we regularly engage with clients during transactions on their fossil fuel strategy & their alignment with the PA. Where UBS standards are not met transactions cannot proceed. As an example to our client engagement: UBS was in contact with a Brazilian utility company with more than 20% of its installed capacity linked to coal, which triggers the UBS standard. During the initial due diligence, the SCR team did not identify major negative media linked to the company; however, the company did not have a climate strategy in place aligned with the Paris Agreement goals, so the SCR team deemed the client should be required to define its net-zero transition pathway. The business team engaged with the company for almost a year to make progress on its transition strategy and improve its disclosure related to coal. In 2022, the company publicly committed to not invest in additional coalfired thermal capacity, gradually reduce the share of coal-generated energy in its overall matrix and fully divest from coal by 2040.

(5.11.3.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.3.13) Describe your escalation process

Clients, transactions or suppliers potentially in breach of our standards, or otherwise subject to significant climate, environmental and human rights controversies, are referred to our Sustainability and Climate Risk unit, which approves or rejects the cases after assessing their compliance with the firm's risk appetite standards. Advanced data analytics on companies associated with such risks is integrated into the web-based compliance tool used by our staff before they enter into a client or supplier relationship, or a transaction. The systematic nature of this tool significantly enhances our ability to identify potential risk. In 2025, 4,585 referrals were assessed by our SCR unit, of which 347 were rejected or not pursued, 660 were approved with certain qualifications and 205 were pending. Client / transaction / supplier subject to an SCR assessment and approved with qualifications, wherein qualifications may include ring-fencing of certain assets, conditions toward client / supplier or internal recommendations.

Row 2

(5.11.3.1) Type of clients

Select from:

☑ Clients of Asset Managers

(5.11.3.2) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.11.3.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Training on available data, metrics and portfolio construction methodologies.

Information collection

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect climate-related data and transition plans as of investment research process and investment objective assessment.

Innovation and collaboration

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

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

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Develop new investment solutions with clients, e.g. net zero global sovereign bonds.

Other, please specify

☑ Other, please specify :Offer to join climate aware advisory group.

(5.11.3.4) % of client-associated scope 3 emissions as reported in question 12.1.1

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.3.5) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.3.6) Explain the rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Two types of client-outreach (engagement): 1) Direct: We engage with clients interested in exploring climate related opportunities and work in partnership with clients to align their investment portfolios with their decarbonization goals across all assets under management. 2) Indirect: Climate is one component of a broader discussion of all three E, S and G pillars to improve the overall sustainability profile of clients' investments.

(5.11.3.7) Describe how you communicate your engagement strategy to your clients and/or to the public

Increasingly our clients around the world, have taken a critical interest in climate change and the energy transition to a low carbon world. We are committed to partnering with our clients to incorporate climate goals in portfolios. 1. We offer approaches for strategies with climate and net-zero ambitions such as climate solutions, energy transition, climate indexes and rules-based portfolios. 2. Climate considerations are integrated in our investment processes and are designed to mitigate potential risks to returns, seek new opportunities stemming from the energy transition and to achieve real world outcomes 3. The investment tools and science that we are applying in a climate context are constructed to achieve both our clients' financial and sustainability goals. 4. Published our newly revised, client friendly, semi-annual Stewardship update 2025-26. 5. Commitments and governance that UBS-AM has in place provide a constructive and verifiable results-oriented approach to investing with a climate lens.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

br-stewardship-report-2026.pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Client Coverage and (Sustainable) Investment Specialists

(5.11.3.10) Roles of individuals at the portfolio organizations you seek to engage with

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Investment committee members, Chief Investment Officer, Chief Sustainability Officer

(5.11.3.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

We understand that our approach to climate investing is determined by our clients' choices. That said, we believe that we have an important role to play in helping our clients achieve their climate objectives, working collaboratively with them on climate-risk education, providing information about best practices, and offering approaches for strategies with climate and net-zero ambitions. We support clients with climate-informed portfolio construction, transparency on climate-relevant data metrics, thought leadership and education. UBS-AM offers strategies that encompass various climate objectives, such as climate solutions, energy transition, climate indexes and rules-based portfolios. Our offering includes investment strategies with net-zero ambition and is continuously expanding based on client preferences.

(5.11.3.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

☑ No, we don't have an escalation process

[Add row]

(5.11.4) Provide details of your environmental engagement strategy with your investees.

Row 1

(5.11.4.1) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.11.4.2) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

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

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

Innovation and collaboration

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

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :UBS AG Asset Management is in an investor initiative on climate.

(5.11.4.3) % of scope 3 investees associated emissions as reported in 12.1.1/12.1.3

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.4.4) % of investing (Asset managers) portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.4.6) Explain the rationale for the coverage of your engagement

UBS Asset Management recognizes that managing climate risks and transitioning to a decarbonized economy will require significant changes in company operations. We engage with the world's most emission intensive companies, encouraging and assisting them in adopting transition plans and achieving emission reductions aligned with a net-zero pathway. This effort also depends on governments and market participants fulfilling their own commitments to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Our engagement is based on our assessment of corporate climate transition plans, which allows us to evaluate and engage issuers on the alignment of their plans with a decarbonization pathway. This assessment is guided by market-leading standards along with various sector-specific standards. We use our detailed assessments to inform our evidence-based engagements with companies and provide valuable company and sector-level insights to our investment teams. Our principle sector focus is energy and materials. We have also commenced engagements with data companies on their energy use, and with other companies on their climate physical risk exposure. We engage both directly with investee companies and, subject to a view on usefulness and additionality, we will engage collaboratively through cross-investor initiatives. Our thematic climate engagement program is targeted at highest emitting companies across our investment universe to adopt transition plans and achieve emission reductions in line with a net zero pathway.

(5.11.4.7) Describe how you communicate your engagement strategy to your investees and/or to the public

Our engagement strategy is communicated through our stewardship policy, our annual stewardship update and other reports such as "A climate-driven investment approach".

(5.11.4.8) Attach your engagement strategy

br-stewardship-report-2026.pdf

(5.11.4.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Specialized in-house engagement teams

☑ Fund managers

☑ Equity/credit analysts

(5.11.4.10) Roles of individuals at the portfolio organizations you seek to engage with

Select all that apply

☑ CEO

☑ Other, please specify **:CFO, Other C-Suite representatives, Legal Counsel, ESG expert**

☑ Board chair

☑ Board members

☑ Corporate secretary

☑ Investor relations managers

(5.11.4.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

UBS Asset Management recognizes that managing climate risks and transitioning to a decarbonized economy will require changes in company operations. We engage with the world's most emission intensive companies, encouraging and assisting them in adopting transition plans and achieving emission reductions aligned with a net-zero pathway. This effort also depends on governments and market participants fulfilling their own commitments to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Our engagement is based on our assessment of corporate climate transition plans, which allows us to evaluate and engage issuers on the alignment of their plans with a decarbonization pathway. This assessment is guided by market-leading standards along with various sector-specific standards. We use our detailed assessments to inform our evidence-based engagements with companies and provide valuable company and sector-level insights to our investment teams. Our principle sector focus is energy and materials. We have also commenced engagements with data companies on their energy use, and with other companies on their climate physical risk exposure. We engage both directly with investee companies and, subject to a view on usefulness and additionality, we will engage collaboratively through cross-investor initiatives. We set and track time-bound objectives to assess the outcomes of our discussions with companies. In the seventh year of our climate-themed engagement program, we continued dialogues with companies in several carbon-intensive industries where climate change represents a potential investment risk.

(5.11.4.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.4.13) Describe your escalation process

Where we find that discussions are not constructive or have not led to successful outcomes, we may employ a toolkit of measures to escalate our dialogues, starting from private measures such as letters to the board and votes against management and extending to excluding companies from a subset of portfolios. We use proxy voting where relevant as one tool to further engagement objectives. Through our proxy voting policy we provide a transparent outline of our expectations for how companies manage climate-related risks. Our voting policy includes a provision to generally support proposals that require companies to report to shareholders (at a reasonable cost and excluding proprietary data) information concerning their potential liability from operations that contribute to global warming, their policies on climate risks and opportunities and specific targets to reduce emissions. Specific to this process, we have outlined minimum expectations for companies with respect to the management of financial risks related to climate transition planning and criteria for management 'say-on-climate' proposals. Below are escalation options for consideration: / Private Actions - Examples include requesting meetings with board members or executives, writing a formal private letter to the board or senior executives, initiating or participating in discussions with other investors. / Public Actions - Examples include voting against management proposals or supporting third-party proposals at shareholder meetings (while publicly disclosing the rationale for our voting decisions), statements and questions at shareholder meetings, and the filing/co-filing of shareholder resolutions at annual general meetings. / Portfolio Actions - Depending on the financial materiality of the concern, portfolio actions might

be utilized as a final step in the escalation process depending on the portfolio strategy. These may include implementing restrictions on new holdings, adjusting positions or potentially exiting a position entirely. The most extreme form of escalation is an engagement-related exclusion; UBS-AM excludes companies it determines are not adequately progressing against set climate obj. after a pre-defined period. These are an extension to the standard excl., and apply only to products or services classified as Sustainable Investing under the UBS-AM Sustainable Investing Framework, as well as rules-based climate aware strategies. These excl. are mon. and review. annually.
[Add 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

Our Responsible Supply Chain Management Policy sets out our expectations from you in relation to human rights, labor rights, socially responsible practices and environmental practices. It reflects the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Global Compact – which is derived from the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Labor Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Where gaps are identified between vendor practices and this mentioned Policy, the vendor must take remediation steps to comply with this Policy. We will not purchase products or services provided in breach of this Policy or the Sustainability and climate risk policy. In certain jurisdictions, applicable laws and regulations may impose stricter or conflicting obligations on specific entities or activities than those set out in this policy. As a result, applying this policy - or particular provisions within it - may lead to business restrictions that are inconsistent with those legal obligations. In such cases, the affected provisions of this policy shall not apply, and any decision to proceed with business activities must be made in full compliance with all relevant legal obligations.
[Fixed 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 make credible renewable energy usage claims

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

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

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

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

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

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

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

The goods and services we buy, and where and whom we buy them from, are all crucial elements of our sustainability impact. We are committed to making a positive environmental and social impact, and we expect the same from our suppliers. Our Global Procurement and Vendor Management Policy and Guidance considers the ESG impacts of products and / or services when selecting a vendor. In 2024, this policy was extended to also cover Credit Suisse and is being applied to Credit Suisse legacy vendors as well. In 2025, we trained our vendor relationship managers as part of their onboarding process, enabling them to have impactful discussions with vendors in relation to ESG topics, local labor laws, human rights and environmental responsibilities. Suppliers are required to follow our global supplier policies, which include a policy on anti-bribery and corruption, sanctions, fraud and anti-facilitation of tax evasion. In 2025, beyond our GHG key vendors, 71% (304 of 426) of vendors voluntarily submitted environmental information on an external environmental performance disclosure platform, a percentage that remains consistent with 2024 (70%, or 341of 487). In 2025, we engaged with all of our GHG key vendors to discuss our climate expectations and suggested best practices to support their transition to a low carbon economy. We are tracking the scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting of our GHG key vendors. Vendors with the largest emissions that collectively account for more than 50% of our calculated supply chain vendor-related scope 3 emissions are classified as “GHG key vendors”. On this basis, we identified 95 such vendors in 2025. As part of our strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across our operations and the supply chain, the Climate disclosure guideline for vendors establishes climate-related disclosure expectations for all vendors.

(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 :See item 4 of the RSCM Policy for details, incl. e.g., "As our Supplier, you must make efforts to...plan for a transition to 100% renewable electricity (as defined in the RE100 technical criteria)..."

(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:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

Shareholders were asked for a vote on our UBS Group AG Sustainability Report 2025 at the 2026 AGM. The acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group made 2023 an exceptional year in our firm's history creating formidable challenges in the areas of sustainability and culture, including providing meaningful disclosures and targets for the combined firm. In 2024 and 2025, our focus continued to be on the integration of Credit Suisse, with our progress described in the shareholder letter in the UBS Group AG Annual Report. We have also continued the integration process across our sustainability and culture activities, with key measures including but not limited to: concluding our first integrated ISO14001 environmental management surveillance audit for our in-house environmental program and setting a new scope 1 and 2 target reflecting the integrated organization and latest guidance; applying UBS sustainable investing policies to the Credit Suisse products when onboarded to the UBS shelf, and many more milestones as provided in our Sustainability Report 2025.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At the 2026 AGM, UBS Group AG shareholders were invited to vote on the 2025 Sustainability Report. The advisory vote included the non-financial matters as mandated by the Swiss Code of Obligations and reflects our commitment to give our shareholders their say on our firm's activities in 2025. Shareholders ratified the UBS Sustainability Report 2025 in an advisory vote by 89.23%.
[Add row]

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

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :No significant initiatives identified beyond what we are already undertaking with suppliers

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

We are tracking the scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting of our GHG key vendors. Vendors with the largest emissions that collectively account for more than 50% of our calculated supply chain vendor-related scope 3 emissions are classified as "GHG key vendors". On this basis, we identified 95 such vendors in 2025. We engaged with all of our GHG key vendors to discuss our climate expectations and suggested best practices to support their transition to a low carbon economy. In 2025, beyond our GHG key vendors, 71% (304 of 426) of vendors voluntarily submitted environmental information on an external environmental performance disclosure platform, a percentage that remains consistent with 2024 (70%, or 341of 487). The goods and services we buy, and where and whom we buy them from, are crucial elements of our sustainability impact. We are committed to making a positive environmental and social impact, and expect the same from our suppliers. Our Global Procurement and Vendor Management Policy and Guidance consider the ESG impacts of products and services when selecting a vendor. In 2025, we trained our vendor relationship managers as part of their onboarding process, enabling them to have impactful discussions with vendors in relation to ESG topics, local labor laws, human rights and environmental responsibilities. Suppliers are required to follow our global supplier policies, which include a policy on anti-bribery and corruption, sanctions, fraud and anti-facilitation of tax evasion.
[Fixed row]

(5.14) Do your external asset managers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's selection process and engagement?

	External asset managers have to meet specific environmental requirements as part of the selection process and engagement	Policy in place for addressing external asset manager non-compliance
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

[Fixed row]

(5.14.1) Provide details of the environmental requirements that external asset managers have to meet as part of your organization's selection process and engagement.

Row 1

(5.14.1.1) Environmental issues covered by the requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.14.1.2) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Majority of assets managed externally

(5.14.1.3) Environmental requirement that external asset managers have to meet

Select from:

☑ Committing to net-zero emissions by 2050

(5.14.1.4) Mechanisms used to include environmental requirement in external asset manager selection

Select all that apply

☑ Preference for investment managers with an offering of funds resilient to environmental issues

☑ Review investment manager's environmental performance (e.g., active ownership, proxy voting records, under-weighting in high impact activities)

☑ Review investment manager's environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify :Implementation of side letters and/or contractual clauses addressing ESG matters and topics including establishment of a net zero target aligned with the Paris Agreement, etc.

(5.14.1.5) Response to external asset manager non-compliance with environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.14.1.6) % of non-compliant external asset managers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

Row 2

(5.14.1.1) Environmental issues covered by the requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.14.1.2) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Majority of assets managed externally

(5.14.1.3) Environmental requirement that external asset managers have to meet

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Alignment with the UBS Asset Management Sustainability Exclusion Policy

(5.14.1.4) Mechanisms used to include environmental requirement in external asset manager selection

Select all that apply

☑ Preference for investment managers with an offering of funds resilient to environmental issues

☑ Review investment manager's environmental performance (e.g., active ownership, proxy voting records, under-weighting in high impact activities)

☑ Review investment manager's environmental policies

☑ Other, please specify :Implementation of side letters and/or contractual clauses addressing ESG matters and topics including alignment to the UBS Asset Management Sustainability Exclusion Policy

(5.14.1.5) Response to external asset manager non-compliance with environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.14.1.6) % of non-compliant external asset managers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

[Add row]

(5.15) Does your organization exercise voting rights as a shareholder on environmental issues?

	Exercise voting rights as a shareholder on environmental issues
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.15.1) Provide details of your shareholder voting record on environmental issues.

Row 1

(5.15.1.1) Method used to exercise your voting rights as a shareholder

Select from:

☑ Exercise voting rights directly

(5.15.1.3) % of voting rights exercised

95

(5.15.1.4) % of voting which is publicly available

100

(5.15.1.5) Environmental issues covered in shareholder voting

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.15.1.6) Global environmental commitments that your shareholder voting is aligned with

Select all that apply

☑ Aligned with the Paris Agreement

(5.15.1.7) Issues supported in shareholder resolutions

Select all that apply

☑ Climate transition plans

☑ Other, please specify **:We exercise voting rights on behalf of our investors to voice an opinion to a company on a broad range of topics, provide support to companies where appropriate as well as to highlight any concerns. In 2025, we partici. in 95% of all meetings.**

☑ Environmental disclosures

☑ Net zero emissions by 2050

☑ Emissions reduction targets

☑ Board oversight of environmental issues

[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Due to complex structure of UBS entities the operational control approach was chosen as most fitting for environmental reporting. This allows UBS to generate reliable and consistent environmental activity data as well as ensure that reporting is in line with company policies. Operational control is applied for Scope 1, Scope 2, and selected Scope 3 categories relevant to UBS's own operations.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Due to complex structure of UBS entities the operational control approach was chosen as most fitting for environmental reporting. This allows UBS to generate reliable and consistent environmental activity data as well as ensure that reporting is in line with company policies. UBS applies the operational control approach to capture biodiversity-related data, to track progress on nature-related commitments where UBS can influence local impacts.
[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 ☑ 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 ☑ 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

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ Other, please specify :GRI Standard (Global Reporting Initiative, 2021) VfU Indicator 2018; 2022 (Association for Environmental Management in Banks)

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Indirect emissions (Scope 2) are incurred through purchased electricity—including electricity related to IT usage at various types of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control—as well as district heating and cooling of buildings. Indirect GHG emissions from electricity have been reported by UBS Group, its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business. UBS accounts for all electricity used in reported Scope 2 emissions using the Grid Average factor. Emissions reduction is calculated by applying the Grid Average factor for renewable electricity and deducting this from the gross emissions figure, resulting in Net Emissions (GHG Protocol Scope 2 – Market-based method). The contractual instruments must meet the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria and, where applicable, the RE100 technical criteria.

[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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20796

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. Direct GHG emissions have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150735

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect emissions (scope 2) incurred through: purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various type of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control; district heating and cooling of buildings. indirect GHG emissions from electricity have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business. UBS accounts for all electricity used in reported Scope 2 emissions at the Grid Average factor.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25482

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions reduction is calculated by applying Grid Average factor for purchased renewable electricity and deducting this from the gross emissions figure which gives Net Emissions (GHG Protocol Scope 2 - Market-based method). The contractual instruments shall meet GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria and, where applicable, RE100 technical criteria.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1125611

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes purchased good and services but also other activities that may belong to Scope 3 categories 2, 4, 9 but cannot be separated from category 1 accounting; Externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47718

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes relevant fuel and energy categories reported under scope 1 and 2 with DEFRA upstream emission factors

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1405

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on predominantly measured data

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61150

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on air, rail, road travel and hotel stay measured activity data

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118798

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes employee commuting and work from home emissions calculated based on measured office attendance.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It was not included in the 2023 Scope 3 inventory. It was assessed as potentially material but not yet calculated during the FY2023 Scope 3 materiality assessment and subsequently it got included in UBS reporting the following year.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It was not included in the 2023 Scope 3 inventory. It was assessed as potentially material but not yet calculated during the FY2023 Scope 3 materiality assessment and subsequently it got included in UBS reporting the following year.
[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)

14690

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. Direct GHG emissions have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business.

Past year 1

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

18636

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. Direct GHG emissions have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business. GHG emissions and certain activity data for 2024 were revised, mainly due to inclusion of additional scope 3 categories (Category 8 and Category 13) and improved data availability. As a result of this revision our previously reported 2024 Total market-based GHG emissions increased from 1,075,934 t CO2e to 1,091,496 t CO2e. Individually, our direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (scope 1) increased from 18,168 t CO2e to 18,636 t CO2e.

Past year 2

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

20796

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. Direct GHG emissions have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business.

Past year 3

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

25167

(7.6.2) End date

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. Direct GHG emissions have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business.
[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)

108328

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

9462

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect emissions (scope 2) incurred through: purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various type of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control; district heating and cooling of buildings. Indirect GHG emissions from electricity have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business. UBS accounts for all electricity used in reported Scope 2 emissions at the Grid Average factor. Emissions reduction is calculated by applying Grid Average factor for renewable electricity and deducting this from the gross emissions figure which gives Net Emissions (GHG Protocol Scope 2 - Market-based method). The contractual instruments shall meet GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria and, where applicable, RE100 technical criteria.

Past year 1

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

131620

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

11651

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect emissions (scope 2) incurred through: purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various type of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control; district heating and cooling of buildings. Indirect GHG emissions from electricity have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business. UBS accounts for all electricity used in reported Scope 2 emissions at the Grid Average factor. Emissions reduction is calculated by applying Grid Average factor for renewable electricity and deducting this from the gross emissions figure which gives Net Emissions (GHG Protocol Scope 2 - Market-based method). The contractual instruments shall meet GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria and, where applicable, RE100 technical criteria. GHG emissions and certain activity data for 2024 were revised, mainly due to inclusion of additional scope 3 categories (Category 8 and Category 13) and improved data availability. As a result of this revision our previously reported 2024 Total market-based GHG emissions increased from 1,075,934 t CO2e to 1,091,496 t CO2e. Individually, our Market-based energy indirect GHG emissions (scope 2) decreased from 12,107 t CO2e to 11,651 tCO2e.

Past year 2

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

150735

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

25482

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect emissions (scope 2) incurred through: purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various type of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control; district heating and cooling of buildings. Indirect GHG emissions from electricity have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business. UBS accounts for all electricity used in reported Scope 2 emissions at the Grid Average factor. Emissions reduction is calculated by applying Grid Average factor for renewable electricity and deducting this from the gross emissions figure which gives Net Emissions (GHG Protocol Scope 2 - Market-based method). The contractual instruments shall meet GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria and, where applicable, RE100 technical criteria.

Past year 3

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

164717

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

36460

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect emissions (scope 2) incurred through: purchased electricity, including electricity related to IT usage at various type of data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control; district heating and cooling of buildings. Indirect GHG emissions from electricity have been reported by UBS Group and its branches and representative offices, and entities where UBS has operational control and through which UBS conducts its banking and finance business or provides services in support of such business. UBS accounts for all electricity used in reported Scope 2 emissions at the Grid Average factor. Emissions reduction is calculated by applying Grid Average factor for renewable electricity and deducting this from the gross emissions figure which gives Net Emissions (GHG Protocol Scope 2 - Market-based method). The contractual instruments shall meet GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria and, where applicable, RE100 technical criteria.
[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)

835454

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Other, please specify :activity-based method

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

6.9

(7.8.6) Please explain

To calculate scope 3, category 1, 2, 4 and 9, emissions, we used a combination of spend-based and activity-based methods, depending on the availability and quality of underlying data. Supplier-specific information is incorporated whenever verified data is available, otherwise we relied on appropriate average-data approaches. These categories are reported together because they are primarily driven by UBS's annual spend with external vendors, covering both capital and operating expenditures, and include transportation-related spending associated with the delivery of purchased goods and services. Where full-year data is not available, estimates may be applied to reflect November and December spending.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Not separated from Category 1.

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not separated from category 1

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)

29105

(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

90

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3, category 3, is calculated based on all relevant energy and fuel indicators represented in scopes 1 and 2. Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers is based on % of measured data in total direct and intermediate energy consumed.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Not separated from category 1

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not separated from category 1

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

929

(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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3, category 5, is calculated based on the office waste data collected in our locations. Where activity data could not be collected, we estimated the kilograms of waste produced using building attributes and FTE-based intensity factors based on prior-year measured consumption for similar assets and activities in the same region.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

60772

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3, category 6, includes emissions from our business travel by air, rail and road, based on the level of detail captured in our expense reporting systems, as well as emissions from hotel stays.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

102031

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3, category 7 covers employee commuting and a recognized framework for home-working emissions. All calculations are based on internal information. There are no value chain partners relevant for this category so no supplier-specific or value chain partner data was used in the emissions calculation; therefore, the percentage reported is 0%.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

9188

(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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3, category 8 emissions are estimated based on upstream energy consumption information provided by landlords or facility operators (e.g. common area consumption in office buildings and shared energy use in data centers), wherever this information is available. The same emission factors are applied as for UBS's own corresponding activities in Scopes 1 and 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :Not separated from category 1

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not separated from category 1

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not relevant due to low materiality for a financial institution

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not relevant due to low materiality for a financial institution

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Not relevant due to low materiality for a financial institution

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1209

(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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Reported for the first time in 2025. Emissions for 2023 do not include these updates. Scope 3, category 13 emissions are estimated based on the sublet area multiplied by UBS’s own GHG intensity per square meter for the same building or, where UBS is not present in the same building, for the relevant country

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No franchises to be reported

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other emissions to report

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other emissions to report
[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

12/31/2024

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

810469

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

42008

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

1068

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

81964

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

110262

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

13804

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

1635

(7.8.1.19) Comment

GHG emissions and certain activity data for 2024 were revised, mainly due to inclusion of additional scope 3 categories (Category 8 and Category 13) and improved data availability. As a result of this revision our previously reported 2024 Total market-based GHG emissions increased from 1,075,934 t CO2e to 1,091,496 t CO2e. Individually, our other indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) increased from 1,045,659 t CO2e to 1,061,210 t CO2e.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

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

1125611

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

47718

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

1405

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

61150

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

118798

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Scope 3, categories 8 and 13, are reported for the first time in our disclosures 2025. Emissions for 2023 do not include these updates.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

CDP-VE~1.PDF

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

2-3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-1
☑ 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 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

Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-1

☑ 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 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

CDP-VE~1.PDF

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-1

☑ 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: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CDP-VE~1.PDF

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-6

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-1

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Investments

(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

ey-assurance-report-2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

6-8

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 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)

126

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.42

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

UBS's total Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions in 2025 were 24,152 tCO_2e, marking a reduction of 6,135 tCO_2e compared to 30,287 tCO_2e in 2024, what corresponds to a 20% decrease. In 2025, renewable electricity accounted for 98,866 tCO_2e, covering 91.27% of Scope 2 location-based emissions. In 2024, renewable electricity covered 119,970 tCO_2e, representing 91.15% of Scope 2 location-based emissions. The additional coverage in 2025 equates to approximately 126 tCO_2e, which represents around 0.42% of the total market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the previous year (30,287 tCO2e).

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

409.7

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.35

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*We have implemented a range of initiatives across our building portfolio, with energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions required in every project. Energy savings are calculated and reported by the responsible teams, supported by documented evidence. GHG reductions are determined using ISO 14064-compliant, auditable emission factors. The total GHG savings from implemented projects are calculated as follows: Total GHG Savings [tCO_2e] = GHG Savings from Project 1 + Project 2 + Project 3 + … + Project 10 = 0.32 + 0.40 + 0.02 + 0.17 + 31.34 + 67.76 + 122.63 + 117.59 + 66.19 + 3.28 = 409.70 tCO2eq. We reported only on implemented initiatives for which we have confidence in the evidence collected. % Value = {Total GHG Savings from implemented projects [tCO2eq] FY25 }/{Scope 1 + Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY24} *100 = 409.70 tCO2eq / 30287 tCO2eq * 100 = 1.35%*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2016.8

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.66

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Footprint changes: We left multiple buildings as well as added several buildings to our portfolio. Every location is tracked in an environmental database. GHG is calculated in line with ISO14064. Formula: {Change in output [tCO2eq] FY25} = Sum {GHG from left location [tCO2eq] FY24} - Sum{GHG from new locations [tCO2eq] FY25} Calculation: 2,016.80 tCO2eq = 2017.183 tCO2eq – 0.383 tCO2eq % Calculation: % Value = {Change in Output [tCO2eq] FY25}/{Scope 1+ Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY24} * 100 = 2,016.8 tCO2eq / (18,636 + 11,651) tCO2eq * 100 = 6.66%*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3582.5

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11.83

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*This is attributable to multiple factors including data center-related energy reductions and smaller operational improvements not captured in energy savings initiatives. This number represents the unaccounted difference in GHG emissions YoY. Formula: {Unidentified [tCO2eq] FY25} = {Scope 1 & Scope 2 (market based) FY24 [tCO2eq]} – {Scope 1 & Scope 2 (market based) FY25 [tCO2eq]} – {Change in renewable energy consumption FY25 [tCO2eq]} – {Other emissions reduction activities FY25 [tCO2eq]} – {Change in Output FY25 [tCO2eq]}. Calculation: 30287 tCO2eq – 24152 tCO2eq – 126.00 tCO2eq – 409.70 tCO2eq – 2016.80 tCO2eq = 3582.50 tCO2eq % Calculation: % Value = {Unidentified [tCO2eq] FY25}/{Scope 1 Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY24} *100 = 3582.50 tCO2eq / 30287 tCO2eq * 100 = 11.83%*

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

[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) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[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

(7.28) 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:
☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

Not practical for a financial institution
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

840

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

71370

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

72210.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

470461

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1274

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

471735.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

58833

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

58833.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

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

0.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9783

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

9783.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

871

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

871.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

472172

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

141259

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

613431.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

891

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

871

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

891

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

871

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

65977

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

65977

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

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

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3563

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

3563.00

Austria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Bahamas

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Bahrain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

324

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

0

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

362.00

Bermuda

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

3.00

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3180

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

3180.00

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

382

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

86

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

68

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

536.00

Cayman Islands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

33.00

Chile

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

62.00

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6675

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

386

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

0

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

7061.00

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10965

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

1348

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

21

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

12334.00

Colombia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

14.00

Denmark

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

879

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

354

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

182

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

1415.00

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1984

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

685

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

173

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

2842.00

Guernsey

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

979

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

217

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

0

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

1196.00

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18445

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

2133

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

0

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

20578.00

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

240

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

151

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

0

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

391.00

Ireland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

28

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

0

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

97.00

Israel

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

278

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

79

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

0

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

357.00

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2726

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

509

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

814

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

4049.00

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4629

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

717

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

0

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

5346.00

Jersey

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

550

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

84

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

0

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

634.00

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1310

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

1310.00

Liechtenstein

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

51

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

44

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

0

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

95.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3252

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

1557

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

0

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

4809.00

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

187

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

187.00

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

946

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

946.00

Monaco

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1038

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

1038.00

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

87

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

56

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

0

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

143.00

New Zealand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

42.00

Panama

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

172

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

172.00

Peru

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

29

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

0

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

62.00

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

129

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

129.00

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4809

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

4045

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

0

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

8854.00

Portugal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

20

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

0

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

52.00

Puerto Rico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

540

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

540.00

Qatar

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

153

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

248

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

0

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

401.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

330

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

193

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

0

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

523.00

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

245

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

245.00

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17801

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

3268

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

0

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

21069.00

South Africa

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

351

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

85

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

0

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

436.00

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1526

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

403

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

320

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

2249.00

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

54

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

0

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

132.00

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

182501

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

680

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

43628

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

42639

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

269448.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1687

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

1687.00

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

429

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

429.00

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

9

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

0

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

24.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

562

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

562.00

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71001

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

147

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

7496

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

78644.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

126676

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

43

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

7877

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

14263

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

148859.00

Uruguay

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61

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

0

(7.30.14.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

61.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1352

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1960

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4287

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1961

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

46680

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1968

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8621

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1978

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1981

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12244

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1987

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4715

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 8

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14279

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25198

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 10

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1299

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 11

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

53

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 12

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1110

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 13

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1081

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 14

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1799

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 15

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Hungary

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 16

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

87

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Hungary

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 17

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

105

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Hungary

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 18

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1866

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Hungary

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 19

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1159

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Hungary

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 20

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3700

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Hungary

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 21

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17262

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Hungary

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 22

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16131

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Hungary

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 23

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14208

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Hungary

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 24

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

649

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 25

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4493

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 26

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

77

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 27

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Liechtenstein

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

51

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Hungary

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 28

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2100

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ LGC [Australia]

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

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 29

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

389

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ LGC [Australia]

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

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 30

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

188

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ LGC [Australia]

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

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 31

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

334

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ LGC [Australia]

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

Select from:
☑ Australia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 32

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

247

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ LGC [Australia]

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

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 33

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

219

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ LGC [Australia]

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

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 34

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

24

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ LGC [Australia]

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

Select from:
☑ Australia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 35

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

48

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ LGC [Australia]

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

Select from:
☑ Australia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 36

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ LGC [Australia]

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

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 37

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Bermuda

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Offshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.14) Comment

REGOs purchased in line with RE100 FAQ 62 - Unincorporated Territories (British Overseas Territory is equivalent).

Row 38

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Bermuda

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Offshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

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

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.14) Comment

REGOs purchased in line with RE100 FAQ 62 - Unincorporated Territories (British Overseas Territory is equivalent).

Row 39

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1447

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 40

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

798

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 41

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1993

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 42

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

51

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 43

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

117

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:
☑ Canada

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 44

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

207

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 45

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Cayman Islands

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.14) Comment

REGOs purchased in line with RE100 FAQ 62 - Unincorporated Territories (British Overseas Territory is equivalent).

Row 46

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Cayman Islands

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Offshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.14) Comment

REGOs purchased in line with RE100 FAQ 62 - Unincorporated Territories (British Overseas Territory is equivalent).

Row 47

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Chile

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 48

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Chile

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Year long contract

Row 49

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4226

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 50

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2449

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GEC [China]

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 51

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Colombia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 52

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Colombia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 53

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

93

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ France

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 54

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

788

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ France

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 55

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Offshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

96

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 56

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1456

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 57

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

432

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Denmark

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 58

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Guernsey

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Portugal

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 59

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Guernsey

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

976

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 60

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4545

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 61

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6420

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 62

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

326.25

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:
☑ India

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 63

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18075.75

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 64

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 65

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

240

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 66

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Ireland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

69

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Ireland

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 67

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

278

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Israel

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 68

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1038

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 69

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

205

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 70

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

498

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Italy

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 71

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

985

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 72

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

503.31

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ NFC – Renewable [Japan]

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 73

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

177.36

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ NFC – Renewable [Japan]

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

Select from:
☑ Japan

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 74

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1837.34

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ NFC – Renewable [Japan]

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 75

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1215.86

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ NFC – Renewable [Japan]

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 76

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

353.16

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ NFC – Renewable [Japan]

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 77

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

383.15

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ NFC – Renewable [Japan]

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 78

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80.4

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ NFC – Renewable [Japan]

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 79

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

78.26

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ NFC – Renewable [Japan]

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 80

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Jersey

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 81

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Jersey

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

38

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Estonia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 82

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Jersey

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

333

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Estonia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 83

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Jersey

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

172

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Estonia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 84

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

37.21

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1950

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 85

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

223.28

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1960

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 86

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

174.98

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1963

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 87

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1200.35

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1970

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 5 years and less than or equal to 10 years

Row 88

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

366.6

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1973

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 89

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

214.57

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1986

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 90

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

46.78

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Denmark

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 91

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

53.99

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Denmark

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 92

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17.46

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Denmark

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 93

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0.94

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Denmark

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 94

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1.51

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Denmark

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 95

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1.64

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Finland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 96

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34.37

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 97

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5.78

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 98

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.15.4) Was the renewable fuel co-fired with a fossil fuel?

Select from:

☑ Biomass (mono-fired)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5.77

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ France

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 99

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.15.4) Was the renewable fuel co-fired with a fossil fuel?

Select from:
☑ Biomass (mono-fired)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2.67

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 100

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.15.4) Was the renewable fuel co-fired with a fossil fuel?

Select from:

☑ Biomass (mono-fired)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5.37

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 101

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.15.4) Was the renewable fuel co-fired with a fossil fuel?

Select from:

☑ Biomass (mono-fired)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25.48

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 102

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

220

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 103

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

200

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 104

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

237

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 105

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 106

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

170

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 107

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

81.15

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 108

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

105.85

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 109

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

947

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Mexico

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 110

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Monaco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

90.33

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ France

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Year long contract

Row 111

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Monaco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

85.61

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Year long contract

Row 112

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Monaco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3.22

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Year long contract

Row 113

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Monaco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113.33

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Year long contract

Row 114

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Monaco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28.52

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ France

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Year long contract

Row 115

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Monaco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

39.19

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Year long contract

Row 116

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Monaco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2.9

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Year long contract

Row 117

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Monaco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3.9

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ France

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Year long contract

Row 118

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Monaco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5.29

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Year long contract

Row 119

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Monaco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 120

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Monaco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

60

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 121

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Monaco

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

599

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 122

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 123

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

58

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 124

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

42

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ NZECS [New Zealand]

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

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 125

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Panama

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

172

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Panama

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 126

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Peru

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 127

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Peru

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 128

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

129

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ TIGR [International]

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

Select from:

☑ Philippines

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 129

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

658.94

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Poland

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 130

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

218.06

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 131

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

115.21

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 132

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

39.79

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 133

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1383

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Poland

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 134

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2361

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 135

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

33

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 136

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Portugal

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 137

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 138

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 139

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Puerto Rico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

540

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2015

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.14) Comment

RECs purchased in line with RE100 FAQ 62 - Unincorporated Territories.

Row 140

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

448.17

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Korean national EAC system

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

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 141

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

284.05

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Korean national EAC system

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

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 142

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

218

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ Korean national EAC system

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

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 143

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

360.74

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ Korean national EAC system

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 144

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

246

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 145

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ TIGR [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 146

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4587

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ TIGR [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 147

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34.69

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 148

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

107

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ TIGR [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 149

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

985.91

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 150

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

56

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ TIGR [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 151

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

522

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ TIGR [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 152

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3305.56

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 153

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2256

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ TIGR [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 154

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3443

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ TIGR [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 155

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

133.84

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 156

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1102

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ TIGR [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 157

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1165

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ TIGR [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 158

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

301

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 159

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 160

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 161

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1504

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 162

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 163

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

52

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 164

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 165

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1212.13

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ T-REC [Taiwan, China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Year long contract

Row 166

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

100.6

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ T-REC [Taiwan, China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Year long contract

Row 167

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

77.4

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ T-REC [Taiwan, China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Year long contract

Row 168

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

56

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ T-REC [Taiwan, China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 169

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

230

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ T-REC [Taiwan, China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 170

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ T-REC [Taiwan, China]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 171

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

99

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 172

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

330

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 173

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

Row 174

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 175

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

562

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 176

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

61

Row 177

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5254

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 178

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17586

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 179

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3209

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 180

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10060

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 181

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

88158

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 182

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

191

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 183

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

790

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

(7.30.15.13) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

Row 184

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3799

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 185

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3708

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 186

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18237

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 187

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8698

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 188

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

308

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 189

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17023

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 190

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

941

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 191

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2823

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 192

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3039

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:
☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 193

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2432

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Longer than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years

Row 194

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Offshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4524

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2024

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:

☑ Spot market purchase

Row 195

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Offshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5470

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2025

(7.30.15.10) Time matching basis

Select from:

☑ Annual volumetric matching

(7.30.15.11) Supply arrangement start year

2025

(7.30.15.12) Supply agreement length

Select from:
☑ Spot market purchase
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.18.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.18.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.75

(7.30.18.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

700

(7.30.18.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

680

(7.30.18.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.30.18.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.18.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.18.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.14

(7.30.18.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

147

(7.30.18.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

147

(7.30.18.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.30.18.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.18.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.18.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.06

(7.30.18.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

43

(7.30.18.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

43

(7.30.18.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.30.19) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

UBS renewable electricity sourcing strategy is strictly aligned to RE100's technical criteria on generation commissioning date and certificate vintage. We endeavour to go above and beyond other credible claims criteria to ensure that our electricity supply demonstrates a strong chain of custody from generator to end-user, and that the electricity used is most effectively contributing to grid decarbonization. In this respect, we require certificates to be procured 'in country' as opposed to 'in market', and generation sources should be from pure renewable generators (e.g. no biomass), accepting deviations only where a legitimate business case is presented. We

employ a hierarchical approach to procurement, preferring direct power purchase agreements and renewable electricity contracts to the purchase of energy attribute certificates, and will employ them where our real estate strategy and local market conditions allow. Where we have direct local relationships with generators in complex markets we are able to contract directly for RECs, increasing confidence in stable future demand (for example, Singapore, Korea and Japan), whilst providing a clear market signal that high-quality renewable electricity attributes are valued by corporate purchasers. We actively engage in forums for renewable electricity development that give us insight into legislative, grid and technological advances which can be leveraged in our procurement of renewable electricity, whilst also allowing us to advocate for continued renewable electricity market growth. Where we use renewable energy contracts, we utilize the tendering process to exclude suppliers unable to meet our requirements, and work with those that do to continually improve the products we receive. In both instances, this helps strengthen demand signals for higher-quality renewable electricity products and encourages suppliers to develop offerings that better support robust renewable electricity claims. We have successfully enhanced the products we receive through both tendering and contract management, demonstrating our ability to influence procurement standards and support the continued maturation of local renewable electricity markets. Finally, we also proactively work with demand aggregators to procure renewable electricity in our smaller markets. This helps reduce barriers to market access for smaller renewable energy producers and provides additional procurement options in less developed markets, helping connect renewable generation with broader and more diverse sources of demand.

(7.30.20) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☑ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

(7.30.21) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Inability to make exclusive renewable electricity usage claims

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Australia has a mature renewable certificate market and strong voluntary demand for LGCs; however the ability/willingness of suppliers to provide sufficiently granular LGC evidence to support exclusive, auditable renewable electricity usage claims is lacking. Secondary market procurement remains the most reliable route where bundled supplier documentation does not meet credible-claims requirements.

Row 3

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bahrain

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

The market currently lacks credible renewable electricity procurement routes, including recognized EACs, green tariffs and transparent chain-of-custody mechanisms.

Row 4

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bermuda

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

The market currently lacks credible renewable electricity procurement routes, including recognized EACs, green tariffs and transparent chain-of-custody mechanisms. Using UK REGOs as a substitute is not considered robust because Bermuda is electrically disconnected from the UK market (despite being a UK overseas territory), creating a market-boundary and claims-integrity concern rather than a credible local procurement route.

Row 5

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Cayman Islands

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

The market currently lacks credible renewable electricity procurement routes, including recognized EACs, green tariffs and transparent chain-of-custody mechanisms. Using UK REGOs as a substitute is not considered robust because the Cayman Islands are electrically disconnected from the UK market (despite being a UK overseas territory), creating a market-boundary and claims-integrity concern rather than a credible local procurement route.

Row 6

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Market access / local registration restriction

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

China has a formalising GEC market, but access remains challenging for foreign-invested or non-PRC registered entities where local registration is required to purchase and retire certificates.

Row 7

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Market-boundary and claims-recognition challenge

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

China has a formalising GEC market, but access remains challenging for foreign-invested or non-PRC registered entities where local registration is required to purchase and retire certificates.

Row 8

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Scheme complexity and local registration requirements

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Japan offers several renewable attribute routes, including Non-Fossil Certificates and J-Credits, but overlapping instruments and scheme-specific rules create administrative complexity. Access remains challenging for foreign-invested entities where local registration is required to purchase and retire certificates.

Row 9

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Puerto Rico

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Puerto Rico has limited local renewable generation and REC availability, and small procurement volumes can make supplier engagement difficult. Mainland US RECs are not an ideal substitute where they cannot evidence a robust local chain of custody or market-boundary alignment for Puerto Rico (a US unicorprated territory) electricity consumption.

Row 10

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Qatar

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Qatar is developing renewable generation capacity, but the procurement market remains immature for corporate renewable electricity claims. The main barriers are the absence of an established local EAC tracking system, limited bilateral PPA structures and currently constrained renewable supply, rather than a lack of long-term renewable ambition.

Row 11

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Korea has functioning K-RE100, REC and PPA mechanisms. However, constrained renewable supply relative to corporate demand, high procurement costs, and complexity in obtaining documentation that clearly evidences credible renewable electricity claims through supply arrangements obstruct renewable energy procurement.

Row 12

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

The principal barrier is geopolitical and market-access related. Restrictions affecting I-REC issuance, trading or recognition, combined with supplier limitations, mean credible procurement routes are largely confined to supply arrangements that may not be accessible to tenants or sufficient to evidence robust renewable electricity claims.

Row 13

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

The market lacks a developed renewable electricity procurement infrastructure, including credible EACs, green tariffs and robust chain-of-custody mechanisms.

Row 14

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Singapore faces structural renewable supply constraints due to limited land, weak domestic wind resource and high electricity demand, which contributes to constrained availability and high prices. While cross-border renewable electricity imports are developing, current interconnector and market-boundary arrangements are not yet sufficient to support broad, low-cost, locally credible renewable procurement options.

Row 15

(7.30.21.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.21.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

(7.30.21.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Renewable electricity supply remains constrained and procurement costs are high. Regulated electricity pricing and fossil-fuel-related market distortions can increase the premium required for renewable procurement, contributing to high TREC costs and market uncertainty.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

4.872e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

24152

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

49573000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

22

(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

While total revenue increased year on year UBS kept optimizing it's real estate portfolio and increased it's renewable energy coverage which resulted in lower Scope 1+2 total emissions. Intensity figure is 0.0000004872.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.23

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

24152

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

103177

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

16

(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

☑ Other, please specify :Total FTE change

(7.45.9) Please explain

Total FTE (annual average value used) decreased by 5% while UBS kept optimizing it's real estate portfolio and increased it's renewable energy coverage which resulted in lower Scope 1+2 total emissions by 20%.
[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

5929

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

kWh/FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

103,177.00

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Decrease predominantly due optimization of real estate portfolio and decrease in total consumption but the same trend followed for FTE as well so the decrease in the per FTE intensity metric is relatively small.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Business travel

(7.52.2) Metric value

3789

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Pkm / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

103,177.00

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

18

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Slight increase in total business travel mileage combined with decrease in total FTE while the core traveling number of employees remained relatively stable.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Paper consumption

(7.52.2) Metric value

26.7

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

kg / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

103,177.00

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

13

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Decrease in total FTE and stable base paper consumption not related to office operations led to increase in per FTE intensity metric.

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

64.4

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

kg / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

103,177.00

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Slight increase of intensity metric due to decrease in FTE while total waste consumption also decreased but at a slower rate.

Row 5

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Water consumption

(7.52.2) Metric value

10.3

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

m3 / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

103,177.00

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Decrease predominantly due optimization of real estate portfolio and decrease in total consumption but the same trend followed for FTE as well so the decrease in the per FTE intensity metric is relatively small.

Row 6

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :CO2 footprint

(7.52.2) Metric value

10.3

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

t / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

103,177.00

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Increase of the intensity metric predominantly due to quick decrease in total FTE while total Scope 1-3 GHG footprint decreased relatively slower
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Portfolio 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, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(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)

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(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

12/31/2023

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20796

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25482

(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)

46278.000

(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

12/31/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4627.800

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14690

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9462

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

24152.000

(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

53.12

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of this target, we aim to reduce emissions by at least 90% against our 2023 baseline of 46,278 metric tons of CO2e, before neutralizing any residual emissions through the purchase of carbon removal credits. Target coverage: The target covers all scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions from our global own operations, in line with the organizational boundary used for our greenhouse gas emissions reporting. Scope 1 emissions include direct emissions from fuel combustion in buildings (e.g. heating oil, natural gas), refrigerant losses, and fuels used in business-related travel in vehicles owned by the company. Environmental accounts covered include natural gas, heating oil, diesel / heating oil for emergency power supply, biomass, wood pellets, wood chips, fuel consumption for own cars as well as refrigerants. Scope 2 emissions include indirect emissions from purchased electricity, as well as district heating, cooling and other heating systems (e.g. steam) used in buildings. This also includes electricity consumption related to IT usage at data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control. The target is defined using the market-based method for scope 2 emissions. Emissions are calculated using measured and, where necessary, estimated activity data at building and country level and converted into greenhouse gas emissions using recognized emission factors (e.g. DEFRA, EPA and IEA). Exclusions: There are no material source exclusions within scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions covered by this target.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We aim to achieve net zero across our own operations (scope 1 and market-based scope 2) by 2035. As part of this target, we aim to reduce emissions by at least 90% against our 2023 baseline of 46,278 metric tons of CO2e, before neutralizing any residual emissions through the purchase of carbon removal credits.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our plan to achieve our scope 1 and market-based scope 2 net-zero target by 2035 is embedded in our climate transition plan and focuses on reducing our operational footprint and supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. Key measures include improving energy efficiency, reducing energy consumption, and increasing the use of renewable electricity across our global real estate portfolio. As of the end of 2025, we made significant progress toward our 2035 net-zero

target. Scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions were reduced by 48% compared with the 2023 baseline, reaching 24,151 metric tons of CO_2e in 2025. This reduction was driven by energy efficiency improvements, reduced energy consumption and a high share of renewable electricity (99.7%) across our operations.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(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)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(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

12/31/2023

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20796

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25482

(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)

46278.000

(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 (%)

57

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

19899.540

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14690

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9462

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

24152.000

(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

83.88

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This interim target covers our scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions across all our global own operations. Target coverage: The target covers all scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions from our global own operations, in line with the organizational boundary used for our greenhouse gas emissions reporting. Scope 1 emissions include direct emissions from fuel combustion in buildings (e.g. heating oil, natural gas), refrigerant losses, and fuels used in business-related travel in vehicles owned by the company. Environmental accounts covered include natural gas, heating oil, diesel / heating oil for emergency power supply, biomass, wood pellets, wood chips, fuel consumption for own cars as well as refrigerants. Scope 2 emissions include indirect emissions from purchased electricity, as well as district heating, cooling and other heating systems (e.g. steam) used in buildings. This also includes electricity consumption related to IT usage at data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control. The target is defined using the market-based method for scope 2 emissions. Emissions are calculated using measured and, where necessary, estimated activity data at building and country level and converted into greenhouse gas emissions using recognized emission factors (e.g. DEFRA, EPA and IEA). Exclusions: There are no material source exclusions within scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions covered by this target. This interim target does not include the use of any carbon removal credits.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target covers our scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions across all our global own operations. As part of the pathway toward 2035, we also defined a 2030 interim target to reduce our scope 1 and net scope 2 emissions by 57% against our 2023 baseline. This interim target does not include the use of any carbon removal credits.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our plan to achieve our interim scope 1 and market-based scope 2 target by 2030 is embedded in our climate transition plan and focuses on reducing our operational footprint and supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. Key measures include improving energy efficiency, reducing energy consumption, and increasing the use of renewable electricity across our global real estate portfolio. As of the end of 2025, we made significant progress toward our interim 2030 target. Scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions were reduced by 48% compared with the 2023 baseline, reaching 24,151 metric tons of CO_2e in 2025. This reduction was driven by energy efficiency improvements, reduced energy consumption and a high share of renewable electricity (99.7%) across our operations.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.4) Provide details of the climate-related targets for your portfolio.

Row 1

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por1

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ A combination of the above

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Power generation

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

☑ Other, please specify :Guarantees

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

7

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :MWh

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

0.4

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

339

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/31/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

136

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

152

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

55.16224188790561

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*– Financial indicator: gross lending exposure (loans and advances to customers, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments). – Capital markets transactions, derivatives, treasury holdings and loans that are traded on a market are excluded. Fair value loans have been assessed as immaterial and excluded since 2023 to align with climate risk disclosures. – A materiality threshold of USD 1m is applied for corporate loans. – The scope includes clients where more than 25% of their revenues are derived from in scope activities (except for coal, which is 5%). - Value chain coverage: power generation and integrated electric utility companies are included. Power transmission and distribution companies, energy storage and manufacturers of power plant parts are out of scope (7. ***Please note that year 2050 is the convergence year, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target year". Also note the IEA 2050 expected intensity used as convergence value is -4 gCO2/kWh, however negative figures cannot be entered in this platform*** *** % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value: As a % of total loans and advances to customers (See SR25 and its supplement) ***% of portfolio emissions covered by the target: Over total financed emissions based on drawn exposure, for which data and methodologies are available. Covers non-financial corporates and real estate mortgages.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Our power generation portfolio spans corporate clients across the Investment Bank, Personal & Corporate Banking and Global Wealth Management. Our 2030 target requires a 60% reduction in emissions intensity, in line with the percentage reduction implied by the IEA NZE by 2050 scenario. By the end of 2024, our estimated portfolio emissions intensity decreased by 55% against the 2021 baseline, reaching 152 kg CO2e per MWh, primarily driven by a reduced exposure to high carbon intensity clients. In Personal & Corporate Banking, clients with a significant share of renewable energy production in Switzerland also contributed to our emissions intensity being below the IEA benchmark. Our estimated emission intensity is 43.8% below the 2024 level of our indicative trend line to 2030 (271.3 kg CO2e per MWh). We expect a further decrease in intensity based on clients' disclosed decarbonization commitments, assuming those plans are fully implemented. We aim to support our clients' in their low-carbon transition and continue to provide financing in line with our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. We expect the reduction of non-core loans to contribute to a further decrease in portfolio intensity. Progress continues to be dependent on policy frameworks and incentives, alongside global investment in clean energy.

Row 2

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por2

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ A combination of the above

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:
☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:
☑ Materials

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply
☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply
☑ Loans
☑ Undrawn loan commitments
☑ Other, please specify :Guarantees

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

1

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :mt cementitious

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

0.1

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

0.64

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/31/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

0.48

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.02

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

0.61

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

4.8387096774193585

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*– Financial indicator: gross lending exposure (loans and advances to customers, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments). – Capital markets transactions, derivatives, treasury holdings and loans that are traded on a market are excluded. Fair value loans have been assessed as immaterial and excluded since 2023 to align with climate risk disclosures. – A materiality threshold of USD 1m is applied for corporate loans. – The scope includes clients where more than 25% of their revenues are derived from in scope activities (except for coal, which is 5%). − Value chain coverage: counterparties producing cement and clinker are included. Mining of raw materials, production of concrete and users of cement or concrete are out of scope. ***Please note that year 2050 is the convergence year, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target year".*** *** % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value: As a % of total loans and advances to customers (See SR25 and its supplement) ***% of portfolio emissions covered by the target: Over total financed emissions based on drawn exposure, for which data and methodologies are available. Covers non-financial corporates and real estate mortgages.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Our cement portfolio consists of corporate clients in Personal & Corporate Banking and the Investment Bank. Our 2030 target requires a 24% reduction in emissions intensity, in line with the percentage reduction implied by the IEA NZE by 2050 scenario. By the end of 2024, our estimated portfolio emissions intensity decreased by 4% against the 2021 baseline, reaching 0.61 metric tons of CO2 per metric ton of cementitious material, primarily driven by improvements among existing clients. Our estimated emissions intensity is 4.2% above the 2024 level of our indicative trend line to 2030 (0.59 metric tons of CO2 per metric ton of cementitious materials). We consider our main clients in the cement industry to be among the leaders in sustainability performance, with strong disclosures and externally verified emissions reduction targets, including interim 2030 goals. We aim to support our clients in their low-carbon transition and continue to provide financing in line with our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. This can include increasing exposure through sustainability-linked products or project ringfencing and providing advisory support on transactions such as asset acquisitions, business line disposals, equity raising and share buybacks. Sector progress depends on technological innovation and policy frameworks, as production emissions intensity has remained largely flat in recent years, underscoring the need for disruptive solutions.

Row 3

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por3

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ A combination of the above

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Materials

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

☑ Other, please specify :Guarantees

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

2

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :metric t steel

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

0.05

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

1.75

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/31/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

1.28

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.12

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

1.5

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

15.337423312883436

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*– Financial indicator: gross lending exposure (loans and advances to customers, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments). – Capital markets transactions, derivatives, treasury holdings and loans that are traded on a market are excluded. Fair value loans have been assessed as immaterial and excluded since 2023 to align with climate risk disclosures. – A materiality threshold of USD 1m is applied for corporate loans. – The scope includes clients where more than 25% of their revenues are derived from in scope activities (except for coal, which is 5%) − Value chain coverage: production of pig iron, steel and coking coal manufacturing and / or steel hot rolled steeling are included. Mining of raw materials, steel finishing and use of steel are out of scope ***Please note that year 2050 is the convergence year, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target year".*** *** % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value: As a % of total loans and advances to customers (See SR25 and its supplement) ***% of portfolio emissions covered by the target: Over total financed emissions based on drawn exposure, for which data and methodologies are available. Covers non-financial corporates and real estate mortgages.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Our iron and steel portfolio is concentrated among a small number of corporate clients in the Investment Bank and Personal & Corporate Banking, with limited exposure from Global Wealth Management. Our 2030 target requires a 27% reduction in emissions intensity, in line with the percentage reduction implied by the IEA NZE by 2050 scenario. By the end of 2024, our estimated portfolio emissions intensity decreased by 14% against the 2021 baseline, reaching 1.50 metric tons of CO_2 per metric ton of steel. This represents a higher intensity than in 2023, when the portfolio was 20% below the baseline. The year-on-year increase results from a shift in portfolio composition, where exposure decreased to clients with comparatively lower emissions intensity. Our estimated emissions intensity is 5.7% below the 2024 level of our indicative trend line to 2030 (1.59 metric tons CO2 per metric ton of steel). We expect a further decrease in intensity based on clients' disclosed decarbonization commitments, assuming those plans are fully implemented. We aim to support our clients in their low-carbon transition and continue to provide financing in line with our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. This can include supporting production shifts that reduce reliance on coal and by promoting increased scrap use, direct reduction processes and electric arc furnace technologies. Achieving sector-wide progress depends on the commercialization and scaling of low-carbon steelmaking tech.

Row 4

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por4

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ A combination of the above

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Fossil Fuels

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

☑ Other, please specify :Guarantees

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

40

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :Million tonnes CO2e

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

0.33

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

64.7

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/31/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

19.4

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

10.9

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

83.15301391035548

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*– Financial indicator: gross lending exposure (loans and advances to customers, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments). – Capital markets transactions, derivatives, treasury holdings and loans that are traded on a market are excluded. Fair value loans have been assessed as immaterial and excluded since 2023 to align with climate risk disclosures. – A materiality threshold of USD 1m is applied for corporate loans. – The scope includes clients where more than 25% of their revenues are derived from in scope activities (except for coal, which is 5%) ***Please note that year 2050 is the convergence year, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target year".*** *** % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value: As a % of total loans and advances to customers (See SR25 and its supplement) ***% of portfolio emissions covered by the target: Over total financed emissions based on drawn exposure, for which data and methodologies are available. Covers non-financial corporates and real estate mortgages.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Our fossil fuel portfolio is concentrated among a small number of corporate clients in the Investment Bank and Personal & Corporate Banking, with limited exposure from Global Wealth Management. Our 2030 target requires a 70% reduction in absolute financed emissions. This exceeds the percentage reduction implied by the IEA NZE by 2050 scenario (34% reduction by 2030). By the end of 2024, our estimated financed emissions decreased by 83% against the 2021 baseline, totaling 10.9 million metric tons of CO2e. Between 2021 and 2022, emissions fell by 29%, primarily driven by an overall reduction in the financed portfolio and a significant decrease in coal exposure. In 2023, several loans were classified as non-core and, by 31 December 2023, were no longer held in line with the Group's strategy, driving the remaining reduction for that year. In 2024, the additional reduction was mainly driven by an overall reduction in the financed portfolio. Our estimated financed emissions are 78.1% below the 2024 level of our indicative trend line to 2030 (49.6 million metric tons of CO2e). Outlook: We do not expect similar reductions over the next few years for the remaining concentrated portfolio. We will continue to finance clients in line with our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. Achieving our target requires collaboration across private and public sectors, given the continued reliance on fossil fuels for energy security and affordability in many regions.

Row 5

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por5

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ A combination of the above

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

11

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :m2 Energy Reference Area

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

30

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

38.7

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/31/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

21.1

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.3

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

33

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

14.843750000000005

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*- Financial indicator: gross lending exposure (loans and advances to customers, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments). − Real estate scope: residential real estate includes owner-occupied properties and properties rented out on a non-commercial scale. − Regional scope: emissions are estimated for properties in Switzerland only, across the two sectors residential and commercial real estate. Switzerland represents approximately 90% of the UBS Group and Credit Suisse Group exposure as at year end 2023. ***Please note that year 2050 is the convergence year, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target year".*** *** % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value: As a % of total loans and advances to customers See SR25 and its supplement) ***% of portfolio emissions covered by the target: Over total financed emissions based on drawn exposure, for which data and methodologies are available. Covers non-financial corporates and real estate mortgages. ***For Swiss mortgage lending (commercial and residential real estate), our targets are using the percentage decarbonization rate implied by the Energy Perspectives 2050+ ZERO Basis scenario (below 2°C scenario) as a minimum rate to be followed. This scenario is a representative, country-specific pathway, reflective of the government's climate strategy. It also informs Switzerland's decarbonization ambitions for real estate as set out in the Swiss Climate and Innovation Act.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The decarbonization pathway for residential real estate lending covers our financing activity in Switzerland across Personal & Corporate Banking and Global Wealth Management. Our 2030 target requires a 45% reduction in emissions intensity, slightly exceeding the 44% reduction implied by the Swiss government's Energy Perspectives 2050+ ZERO Basis (EP 2050+) scenario for residential buildings. By the end of 2024, our estimated portfolio emissions intensity decreased by 15% against the 2021 baseline, reaching 33.0 kg CO2e per m2 ERA (Energy Reference Area), primarily driven by an increased share of financed properties with non-fossil fuel heating. Additionally, starting in 2024, we began accounting for the impact from photovoltaic systems installed on the roofs of financed properties. Although this effect is currently limited, it is expected to grow in significance over time. Our estimated emissions intensity is 0.6% above the 2024 level of our indicative trend line to 2030 (32.8kg CO2e per m2 ERA). We remain committed to supporting clients in reducing their emissions intensity through renovation support. On the one hand, we provide self-service tools and advice – such as the digital renovation calculator launched in e- Banking and on ubs.com for owner-occupied real estate – enabling clients to estimate costs, timelines and the CO2e footprint and energy consumption level before and after renovation. Achieving further reductions depends on technical advances and policy measures.

Row 6

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por6

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ A combination of the above

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

6

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA metric please specify :kg CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :m2 Energy Reference Area

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

12

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

31.3

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/31/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

16.2

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.5

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

28

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

10.714285714285717

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*− Financial indicator: gross lending exposure (loans and advances to customers, guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments).− Real estate scope: Commercial real estate includes rented-out properties in multi-family homes, any other income-producing real estate and own-use commercial real estate. − Regional scope: emissions are estimated for properties in Switzerland only, across the two sectors commercial and residential real estate Switzerland represents approximately 90% of the UBS Group and Credit Suisse Group exposure as at year end 2023. ***Please note that year 2050 is the convergence year, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target year".*** *** % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value: As a % of total loans and advances to customers (See SR25 and its supplement) ***% of portfolio emissions covered by the target: Over total financed emissions based on drawn exposure, for which data and methodologies are available. Covers non-financial corporates and real estate mortgages. ***For Swiss mortgage lending (commercial and residential real estate), our targets are using the percentage decarbonization rate implied by the Energy Perspectives 2050+ ZERO Basis scenario (below 2°C scenario) as a minimum rate to be followed. This scenario is a representative, country-specific pathway, reflective of the government's climate strategy. It also informs Switzerland's decarbonization ambitions for real estate as set out in the Swiss Climate and Innovation Act.*

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The decarbonization pathway for commercial real estate lending covers financing activity in Switzerland across Personal & Corporate Banking and Global Wealth Management. Our 2030 target requires a 48% reduction in emissions intensity, in line with the percentage reduction implied by the Swiss government's EP 2050+ scenario for residential buildings and services. By the end of 2024, our estimated portfolio emissions intensity decreased by 10% against the 2021 baseline, reaching 28.0 kg CO2e per m2 ERA, primarily driven by an increased share of financed properties with non-fossil-fuel heating and an increase in financed properties with high-quality building envelopes that reduce heat loss. Additionally, starting in 2024, we began accounting for the impact from photovoltaic systems installed on the roofs of financed properties. Although this effect is currently limited, it is expected to grow in significance over time. Our estimated emissions intensity is 6.7% above the 2024 level of our indicative trend line to 2030 (26.3kg CO2e per m2 ERA). We will continue to drive decarbonization in the Swiss commercial real estate market through tailored financing solutions. UBS Loan Green continues to be a key product for clients planning low-energy new constructions, energy efficient renovations or the acquisition of sustainable properties, offering customized financing and guidance. Achieving further reductions depends on technical advances and policy measures (e.g., incentives).
[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

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(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

12/31/2023

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

587

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

95.6

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

99.7

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

93.18

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target supports UBS's broader climate strategy and contributes directly to reducing Scope 2 emissions. While it is not a standalone emissions reduction target, it forms part of the firm's overall decarbonization approach and climate transition plan.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers electricity consumption across UBS's global corporate real estate portfolio, including offices and data centers. It is applied based on operational control boundaries aligned with GHG Protocol reporting. Coverage depends on the availability of renewable electricity procurement options, and the target is therefore defined as "where feasible."

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The objective of the target is to source 100% renewable electricity for UBS's global operations by 2030 (where feasible and aligned to RE100 by 2026), in order to reduce Scope 2 emissions and support the firm's transition to a low-carbon operating model.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

UBS aims to achieve this target through procurement of renewable electricity via contractual instruments, including bundled and unbundled renewable energy sources. In 2025, 99.7% of electricity consumption was sourced from renewable energy, with a combination of contractual instruments supporting this achievement. [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

12/31/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Por1

☑ Por2

☑ Por3

☑ Por4

☑ Por5

☑ Por6

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(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

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Based on qual. & quant. criteria, such as alignment & feasibility (following industry best practice), 2021 was chosen as baseline yr for our decarb. targets across all lending sectors. Our approach to target-setting is based on industry guidance (incl. groups where we remain a member) & our calculation methodology is aligned to global standards such as the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting & Reporting Standard & the PCAF. During the target-setting process, we prioritized sectors that have the highest carbon impact. These incl. the mat. of sectors in terms of financial exposure & the availability of data & applicable methodologies to est. baselines & develop pathways. We performed add. analyses to establish transparency around the contribution of each sector in our portfolio to the total. As defined in PCAF standard, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions accounting refers to the processes required to consistently measure the amount of GHGs generated, avoided or removed by an entity, allowing it to track & report these emissions over time. For all targets, except iron & steel & cement, for which non-CO2 GHGs are considered not mat., the emissions within scope are the 7 gases mandated under the Kyoto Protocol & to be incl. in national inventories under the UNFCCC – carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) & nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). For ease of accounting, these gases are normally reported by data providers & clients as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). Our targets are gross targets, meaning that they do not incl. GHG removals, carbon credits or avoided emissions as means of achieving the targets. We have no mat. sources of perfluorocarbon (PCF), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) or nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) emissions under our op. control. Emissions fin. from lending activities fall under scope 3, cat. 15, downstream emissions as defined in GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting & Reporting Standard. Fin. emissions reported under scope 3, cat. 15, incl. apportioned scope 1&2 emissions of the counterparties or assets being financed. We incl. scope 3 emissions in our assessment of fin. emissions for the fossil fuels sectors. To est. the emissions from our clients, we rely on data avail. in their own disclosures, data from specialized 3rd party providers & internal data.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We aim to support the global economy's aim to transition to net zero by 2050. These targets are based on the methodologies, data and assumptions described in this report and are aligned with a 1.5°C scenario, except for our lending sector decarbonization targets for Swiss residential and commercial real estate, which follow a below 2°C pathway. We will continue to disclose our progress on an annual basis and we will regularly review and update our targets to reflect evolving regulations, best practices and climate science. Adjustments may be made to voluntary commitments and underlying metrics and methodologies. Underpinning our targets, we pursue specific objectives and implement actions across our business. Further information pertaining to our approach may be found in our Sustainability Reporting on www.ubs.com/sustainability-reporting as well as groups from which sector-level guidance is provided.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We regularly review our targets and update our disclosures in line with new or enhanced regulatory developments, evolving best practices for the financial sector and climate science. Such reviews may lead us to revise previously agreed voluntary commitments, metrics and methodologies. Our climate transition plan does not cover all our business activities. We may add ambitions for additional scope 3 activities over time and on a best-efforts basis based on the availability of appropriate measurement frameworks and data, and the materiality of the relevant activity to UBS. We will continue to publicly disclose our progress on an annual basis and, while we continue to take steps to align our in-scope business activities with the ambitions set out above, it is important to note that progress toward our targets may not be linear.

Row 3

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2035

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of this target, we aim to reduce emissions by at least 90% against our 2023 baseline of 46,278 metric tons of CO2e, before neutralizing any residual emissions through the purchase of carbon removal credits. Target coverage: The target covers all scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions from our global own operations, in line with the organizational boundary used for our greenhouse gas emissions reporting. Scope 1 emissions include direct emissions from fuel combustion in buildings (e.g. heating oil, natural gas), refrigerant losses, and fuels used in business-related travel in vehicles owned by the company. Environmental

accounts covered include natural gas, heating oil, diesel / heating oil for emergency power supply, biomass, wood pellets, wood chips, fuel consumption for own cars as well as refrigerants. Scope 2 emissions include indirect emissions from purchased electricity, as well as district heating, cooling and other heating systems (e.g. steam) used in buildings. This also includes electricity consumption related to IT usage at data hosting facilities not under UBS operational control. The target is defined using the market-based method for scope 2 emissions. Emissions are calculated using measured and, where necessary, estimated activity data at building and country level and converted into greenhouse gas emissions using recognized emission factors (e.g. DEFRA, EPA and IEA). Exclusions: There are no material source exclusions within scope 1 and market-based scope 2 emissions covered by this target.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We aim to achieve net zero across our own operations (scope 1 and market-based scope 2) by 2035. As part of this target, we aim to reduce emissions by at least 90% against our 2023 baseline of 46,278 metric tons of CO2e, before neutralizing any residual emissions through the purchase of carbon removal credits.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(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 aim to, at a minimum, reduce our emissions by 90% against our 2023 baseline of 46,278 metric tons of CO2e before neutralizing any residual emissions through the purchase of carbon removal credits.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

As part of the pathway toward 2035, we also defined a 2030 interim target to reduce our scope 1 and net scope 2 emissions by 57% against our 2023 baseline. This interim target does not include the use of any carbon removal credits.
[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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*3*	
To be implemented	*6*	*228.22*
Implementation commenced	*15*	*347.92*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Implemented	*12*	*1209.46*
Not to be implemented	*1*	

[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

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.32

(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 1.2)

9179

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

361740

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.4

(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 1.2)

11386

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

137461

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.02

(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 1.2)

26302

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.17

(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 1.2)

23296

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

31.34

(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 1.2)

72463

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

67.76

(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 1.2)

156314

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

122.63

(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 1.2)

354936

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

117.59

(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 1.2)

158415

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

66.19

(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 1.2)

89297

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

301.08

(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 1.2)

3052515

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

318.67

(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 1.2)

3230902

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other energy efficiency in buildings initiative, please specify :UPS rationalization prior to building closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3.28

(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 1.2)

5047

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 1-2 years

[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:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

UBS ensures compliance with regulatory requirements by adhering to international standards and frameworks such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TFCD). In addition, UBS fulfils with the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) requirement through its implementation of ISO 50001 energy management standard. These commitments support UBS in identifying and prioritizing areas for emission reduction, tracking progress, and communicating achievements and gaps clearly to stakeholders.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

UBS has set a 1.5°C-aligned net-zero target for Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions by 2035 with an interim target of 57% reduction for Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 by 2030, based on 2023 baseline. This commitment drives investment in emission reduction activities to meet these medium-long-term targets. For example, UBS supports and invests in renewable energy projects, renewable electricity agreement (part of its RE100 commitment) and carbon offset initiatives and enhances sustainable practices within its supply chain.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

To reach its energy and environmental targets, UBS invests in energy efficiency measures, such as upgrading building infrastructure, implementing energy-saving technologies, and optimizing energy use across its global operations to reduce operational emissions. In addition, UBS is part of the Energy Model Zurich participating in local initiatives to enhance energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. The objective of the firms involved in the Energy Model Zurich is a joint increase in energy efficiency, to optimize investments and corporate costs, and to communicate externally on innovative solutions. In 2020, the Energy Model Zurich agreed with the canton of Zurich and the federal government to set a revised target of increasing energy efficiency by 15% until 2030 based on 2020. In 2007, UBS was awarded the Zurich Energy Model trophy for its achievements and successes in the field of energy efficiency and energy management. As part of the Energy Model Zurich and the target agreement, UBS complies with the different cantonal energy regulations applicable throughout Switzerland.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

By providing incentives, education, training sessions, and awareness campaigns on environmental matters to its employees and suppliers, UBS encourages people to make the right choices and promote sustainable behavior both at work and in their personal lives. For example, through the year, employees are encouraged to participate in green initiatives, such as reducing office energy consumption (Earth Hour), minimizing waste (zero waste week campaign), and promoting sustainable commuting options (cycle to work).

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Financial optimization calculations are used to identify and assess projects, which are implemented according to the strength of the business case. Weaker financial cases are considered, calculations where significant opportunity to reduce energy consumption and thus reduce carbon emissions is deemed feasible.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

UBS has adopted a technical standard supporting worldwide oversight of measures taken to improve energy efficiency in fields such as building operation, replacement investments and investment (ROI) rehabilitations. The standard sets energy efficiency target values, for example for heating boilers, chillers and heat pump systems as well as for glazing, facades and lighting. It also specification includes a specification to assess projects according to their live-cycle costs.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

For our construction and refurbishment projects UBS GRESC has implemented a carbon price of 400 USD/t CO2 for Scope 1 and market based Scope 2 that is required to be used in the business case for the selection of heating carbon systems or any building design solutions. Project level emissions are assessed in the planning phase, and the total carbon price is referenced alongside other financial factors for decisions making.
[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

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Agroforestry

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Registry number: VCS2609 The Kuamut Rainforest Conservation Project ('Kuamut Project') aims to protect and restore 83,381 ha of tropical forest in Sabah, Malaysia. The project is located in the Tongod and Kinabatangan Districts of Sabah, Malaysia. The project area is part of a long-term approximately 1-million-hectare concession granted to Yayasan Sabah on a 99-year lease arrangement with the Sabah Forestry Department (acting on behalf of the State Government of Sabah). Yayasan Sabah is a State-owned para-governmental charitable foundation that was formed in 1966 with the aim of 'improving the lives of Malaysians living in Sabah'. Prior to the start of the project, the project area was designated as production forest (Class II). The area had been repeatedly logged in the past and was designated for further commercial exploitation. Project additionality is explicitly demonstrated by preventing 84,000 hectares of commercial logging over 30 years. Had the project not intervened, the resulting carbon emissions over this period would have contributed 16 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) into the atmosphere. In addition to its contribution to preventing the release of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the project is protecting an important biodiverse habitat, Despite its ex-logged state, the area is known to support very high populations of elephants, banteng and orangutan, and endangered bird species including Helmeted Hornbill, Bornean Peacock Pheasant and Storms Stork.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

29400

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

(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

☑ Market leakage

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Protection and conservation of 83,381 ha of forest area Conservation of critical biodiversity corridor between protected areas Increased sustainable job opportunities for local community groups Habitat protection for three species of fauna that have a significant threat category Improved conditions for communities by improving health services, education, job creation and entrepreneurship opportunities supported

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

In addition to its contribution to preventing the release of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the project is protecting an important biodiverse habitat. Despite its ex-logged state, the area is known to support very high populations of elephants, banteng and orangutan, and endangered bird species including Helmeted Hornbill, Bornean Peacock Pheasant and Storms Stork. The project will also improve the conditions for communities by improving access to water quality though the restoration of riparian reserves, generation of direct employment in project activities such as forest restoration, patrolling, etc. The project also aims to improve health services and reduce conflicts with outsiders working in logging concessions who would have arrived in the absence of the project. Furthermore, the project will provide training to community members to improve their skills in tourism, handicraft elaboration and improved agricultural practices as well as facilitate access to markets as well as formal and informal education packages, including for children.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Peatland protection and restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Registry number: VCS1477 The Katingan Restoration and Conservation Project (‘The Katingan Project’) protects and restores 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems, to offer local communities sustainable sources of income, and to tackle global climate change. The project lies within the districts of Katingan and Kotawaringin Timur in Central Kalimantan Province and covers one of the largest remaining intact peat swamp forests in Indonesia.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19600

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

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/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

(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

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Areas of critical ecosystems and services Areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities Areas critical for traditional identity of communities

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The Katingan Peatland Restoration and Conservation Project ('The Katingan Project') seeks to protect and restore 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems, to offer local people sustainable sources of income, and to tackle global climate change – all based on a solid business model. The project lies within the districts of Katingan and Kotawaringin Timur in Central Kalimantan Province, and covers one of the largest remaining intact peat swamp forests in Indonesia. The area stores vast amounts of CO2, and plays a vital role in stabilizing water flows, preventing devastating peat fires, enriching soil nutrients and providing clean water. It is rich in biodiversity, being home to large populations of many high conservation value species, including some of the world's most endangered; such as the Bornean Orangutan (Pongo pygmaeus) and Proboscis Monkey (Nasalis larvatus). It is surrounded by villages for which it supports traditional livelihoods including farming, fishing, and non-timber forest products harvesting. The project area is located entirely within state-designated production forest. Without the project, the area would be converted to fast-growing industrial timber plantations, grown for pulpwood. The Katingan Project prevents this fate by having obtained full legal control of the production forest area through an Ecosystem Restoration Concession license (ERC; Minister of Forestry Decree SK 734/Menhut-II/2013), blocking the applications of plantation companies.

[Add row]

C12. Environmental performance - Financial services

(12.1) Does your organization measure the impact of your portfolio on the environment?

	We measure the impact of our portfolio on the climate	Disclosure metric	We measure the impact of our portfolio on biodiversity
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Financed emissions	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Financed emissions ☑ Other, please specify :Investment associated carbon intensity (in t CO2e per USD million invested)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.1.1) Provide details of your organization's financed emissions in the reporting year and in the base year.

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1.1) Asset classes covered in the calculation

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

☑ Undrawn loan commitments

(12.1.1.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

10400000

(12.1.1.3) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

61

(12.1.1.4) Total value of assets included in the financed emissions calculation

0.00

(12.1.1.6) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

☑ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.1.7) Weighted data quality score (for PCAF-aligned data quality scores only)

3

(12.1.1.8) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the base year

16000000

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

12/30/2021

(12.1.1.10) % of undrawn loan commitments included in the financed emissions calculation

100

(12.1.1.11) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

The sectors for which decarbonization targets have been set represent USD 303.2bn, or 43% of the USD 701.8bn in total gross lending exposure for 2024 and 70% of the USD 430.9bn in gross lending exposure for which data and methodologies are available to estimate emissions. Coverage is expected to evolve as data availability and quality improve. In-scope emissions for our targets are fully aligned with the inventory boundaries used in our financed emissions reporting for the sectors covered by those targets. Our target sectors account for 67% of total financed emissions (6.9 million metric tons out of 10.4 million metric tons) for which data and methodologies are available to estimate emissions. All targets are stated on a gross basis and therefore exclude greenhouse gas removals, carbon credits and

avoided emissions. 2021 was selected as the baseline year for our targets set in 2023, in line with industry guidance and best practices. It was chosen due to being both recent and relevant, with high-quality data available to support robust target-setting. Gross lending exposure includes total on-balance sheet loans and advances to customers and off-balance sheet guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss) and is based on consolidated IFRS numbers (inclusive of purchase price allocation adjustments recorded in the UBS Group as a result of the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group in compliance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations).

Investing (Asset manager)

(12.1.1.1) Asset classes covered in the calculation

Select all that apply

☑ Equity investments

☑ Fixed income

☑ Cash equivalents/money market instruments

☑ Other, please specify :Multi asset

(12.1.1.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

70000000

(12.1.1.3) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

53

(12.1.1.4) Total value of assets included in the financed emissions calculation

0.00

(12.1.1.6) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

☑ GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

(12.1.1.8) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the base year

54800000

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

12/30/2024

(12.1.1.10) % of undrawn loan commitments included in the financed emissions calculation

0

(12.1.1.11) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

Please refer to page 47, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2025, available at ubs.com/sustainability-reporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations. Note: The metrics are calculated for portfolios where emissions data is available in our equity, fixed income and multi-asset portfolios, accounting for 53% of the total invested assets of Asset Management (compared with 48% in 2024).
[Fixed row]

(12.1.3) Provide details of the other metrics used to track the impact of your portfolio on the environment.

Climate change

(12.1.3.1) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.1.3.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:
☑ Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)

(12.1.3.3) Metric value in the reporting year

48.3

(12.1.3.4) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

53

(12.1.3.6) % of emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

82.9

(12.1.3.7) Please explain the details and key assumptions used in your assessment

The table on pg 38 of the 2025 Sustainability Report provides metrics related to the investments of the Asset Management division. Investment-associated emissions are provided based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (the TCFD) and are derived from the GHG emissions (scopes 1 and 2) attributed to the issuers and the positions within the investment portfolios we manage. The metrics are calculated for portfolios where emissions data is available in our equity, fixed income and multi-asset portfolios, accounting for 53% of the total invested assets of Asset Management (compared with 48% in 2024). The table also shows the progression of carbon metrics for Asset Management and for the equities and fixed income asset classes. Higher absolute carbon emissions reflect a combination of growth in overall invested assets and an increased scope of portfolios for which carbon metrics can be calculated. Overall carbon intensity measures declined during 2025, consistent with market movements reflected in major investment indices, adjustments to the portfolios offered to clients and portfolio-level changes made on behalf of Asset Management clients. The figure provided on the left covers the Carbon intensity (in metric tons of CO2e per USD m invested) of Asset Management investment-associated carbon emissions. Notes: 2025 figures include Credit Suisse portfolios which have been migrated onto UBS platforms. As the process was carried out in waves, these portfolios were only partially included in 2024. Based on data for scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions of investee companies from a third-party data provider and positions held in investment portfolios. Further, % emissions calculated using data obtained from investees is accordingly based on disclosed scope 1 and 2 emissions only. And finally, for this calculation, the % is a portfolio-level 'count-based coverage measure', reflecting the share of portfolios for which both emissions and AUM data is available within the total number of portfolio population provided. It is not calculated based on the amount or share of total emissions represented by that number of portfolios.
[Add row]

(12.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics?

	Portfolio breakdown	Please explain why you do not provide a breakdown of your portfolio impact on the climate
Banking (Bank)	Yes ☑ Yes, by industry	*Breakdown provided in question below*
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes ☑ Yes, by asset class	*Breakdown provided in question below*

[Fixed row]

(12.2.1) Break down your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics by asset class, by industry, and/or by scope.

Row 1

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:
☑ Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:
☑ Equity investments

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

53

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

2098000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

86.8

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The reported metric covers Carbon intensity (in metric tons of CO2e per USD m revenue) for the equities asset class. Value is based on data for scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions of investee companies from a third-party data provider and positions held in investment portfolios. From 2025, figures include Credit Suisse portfolios which have been migrated onto UBS platforms. As the process was carried out in waves, these portfolios were only partially included in 2024. Disclaimer: Investment-associated emissions are provided based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (the TCFD) and are derived from the GHG emissions (scopes 1 and 2) attributed to the issuers and the positions within the investment portfolios we manage. The metrics are calculated for portfolios where emissions data is available in our equity, fixed income and multi-asset portfolios, accounting for 53% of the total invested assets of Asset Management (compared with 48% in 2024). Please refer to page 47, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2025, available at ubs.com/sustainability-reporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations. Further, UBS Asset Management's total invested assets / assets under management at year-end 2025 were approximately USD 2,098 bn as reported in the UBS Group Annual Report 2025.

Row 2

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Fixed income

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

53

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

2098000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

112.5

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The reported metric covers Carbon intensity (in metric tons of CO2e per USD m revenue or GDP) for the fixed income asset class. Value is based on data for scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions of investee companies from a third-party data provider and positions held in investment portfolios. From 2025, figures include Credit Suisse portfolios which have been migrated onto UBS platforms. As the process was carried out in waves, these portfolios were only partially included in 2024. intensity revenue measures comprise a combination based on the revenue of corporate issuers and the share of GDP of sovereign issuers. Disclaimer: Investment-associated emissions are provided based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (the TCFD) and are derived from the GHG emissions (scopes 1 and 2) attributed to the issuers and the positions within the investment portfolios we manage. The metrics are calculated for portfolios

where emissions data is available in our equity, fixed income and multi-asset portfolios, accounting for 53% of the total invested assets of Asset Management (compared with 48% in 2024). Please refer to page 47, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2025, available at ubs.com/sustainability-reporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations. Further, UBS Asset Management's total invested assets / assets under management at year-end 2025 were approximately USD 2,098 bn as reported in the UBS Group Annual Report 2025.

Row 3

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Equity investments

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

53

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

2098000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

33.1

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The reported metric covers Carbon intensity (in metric tons of CO2e per USD m invested) for the equities asset class. Value is based on data for scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions of investee companies from a third-party data provider and positions held in investment portfolios. From 2025, figures include Credit Suisse portfolios which have been migrated onto UBS platforms. As the process was carried out in waves, these portfolios were only partially included in 2024. Disclaimer: Investment-associated emissions are provided based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (the TCFD) and are derived from the GHG emissions (scopes 1 and 2) attributed to the issuers and the positions within the investment portfolios we manage. The metrics are calculated for portfolios where emissions data is available in our equity, fixed income and multi-asset portfolios, accounting for 53% of the total invested assets of Asset Management (compared with 48% in 2024). Please refer to page 47, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2025, available at ubs.com/sustainability-reporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations. Further, UBS Asset Management's total invested assets / assets under management at year-end 2025 were approximately USD 2,098 bn as reported in the UBS Group Annual Report 2025.

Row 4

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Fixed income

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

53

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

2098000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

93.9

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The reported metric covers Carbon intensity (in metric tons of CO2e per USD m invested) for the fixed income asset class. Value is based on data for scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions of investee companies from a third-party data provider and positions held in investment portfolios. From 2025, figures include Credit Suisse portfolios which have been migrated onto UBS platforms. As the process was carried out in waves, these portfolios were only partially included in 2024. Disclaimer: Investment-associated emissions are provided based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (the TCFD) and are derived from the GHG emissions (scopes 1 and 2) attributed to the issuers and the positions within the investment portfolios we manage. The metrics are calculated for portfolios where emissions data is available in our equity, fixed income and multi-asset portfolios, accounting for 53% of the total invested assets of Asset Management (compared with 48% in 2024). Please refer to page 47, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2025, available at ubs.com/sustainability-reporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations. Further, UBS Asset Management's total invested assets / assets under management at year-end 2025 were approximately USD 2,098 bn as reported in the UBS Group Annual Report 2025.
[Add row]

(12.3) State the values of your financing and insurance of fossil fuel assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all fossil fuel assets

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

7240000000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0.9

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

UBS assesses exposure to climate-sensitive sectors as part of its climate risk methodologies. We have developed climate-related risk methodologies, which rate cross-sectoral exposures to climate-related risk sensitivity on a scale from high to low. Following a risk segmentation approach, these methodologies define climate sensitive exposures by aggregating the riskier three of five risk ratings (absolute, in USD) over the total lending exposure to customers (on- and off-balance sheet, %). Our methodologies are designed to assess how susceptible clients & assets are to climate risks, focusing on the potential financial impacts that could arise from policy changes, technological shifts, market evolution in the context of transition risk (TR) & climate-related hazard events in the context of physical risk (PR). These assessments evaluate the magnitude of climate-related risk drivers affecting a counterparty or asset class, helping us determine how such risks may influence creditworthiness, collateral values & broader portfolio exposure. For corporate clients, when counterparty-level information is available & of sufficient quality, a bottom-up methodology is used. The methodology includes the counterparty's measures & actions in place to mitigate TR summarized through UBS's internal Company Transition Assessment Scorecard & the exposure of their assets to physical hazards. When counterparty-level information is not available, a top-down methodology is used for TR & PR based on both the country of risk domicile & the internal UBS industry classification (Group Industry Code 2). For Lombard lending, an overall portfolio rating is assigned based on the average riskiness of the collaterals that are posted securing the loans. In 2025, UBS developed a global real estate (GRE) model to provide a counterparty-level rating across TR & PR in the real estate portfolio. Together, these methodologies enable UBS to assess how TR & PR may influence the risk profiles of clients & provide a consolidated view of the UBS Group exposure to climate-related risks. Calculation method: By following transition risk rating model heatmap methodology, UBS Lending exposure to all fossil fuel assets is calculated as a sum of High, Moderately High & Moderate exposure which is 7.24bn USD. It consists of: High - Fossil Fuels 0.28bnUSD, Moderately High - Fossil Fuels 1.27bnUSD, Moderate - Fossil Fuels 5.69bnUSD. For details, see UBS Sustainability Report 2025 p.82.

Lending to thermal coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

UBS assesses exposure to climate-sensitive sectors as part of its climate risk methodologies. We have developed climate-related risk methodologies, which rate cross-sectoral exposures to climate-related risk sensitivity on a scale from high to low. Following a risk segmentation approach, these methodologies define climate sensitive exposures by aggregating the riskier three of five risk ratings (absolute, in USD) over the total lending exposure to customers (on- and off-balance sheet, %). Our methodologies are designed to assess how susceptible clients & assets are to climate risks, focusing on the potential financial impacts that could arise from policy changes, technological shifts, market evolution in the context of transition risk (TR) & climate-related hazard events in the context of physical risk (PR). These assessments evaluate the magnitude of climate-related risk drivers affecting a counterparty or asset class, helping us determine how such risks may influence creditworthiness, collateral values & broader portfolio exposure. For corporate clients, when counterparty-level information is available & of sufficient quality, a bottom-up methodology is used. The methodology includes the counterparty's measures & actions in place to mitigate TR summarized through UBS's internal Company Transition Assessment Scorecard & the exposure of their assets to physical hazards. When counterparty-level information is not available, a top-down methodology is used for TR & PR based on both the country of risk domicile & the internal UBS industry classification (Group Industry Code 2). For Lombard lending, an overall portfolio rating is assigned based on the average riskiness of the collaterals that are posted securing the loans. In 2025, UBS developed a global real estate (GRE) model to provide a counterparty-level rating across TR & PR in the real estate portfolio. Together, these methodologies enable UBS to assess how TR & PR may influence the risk profiles of clients & provide a consolidated view of the UBS Group exposure to climate-related risks. Calculation method: By following transition risk rating model heatmap methodology, UBS Lending exposure to thermal coal is calculated as a sum of High, Moderately High and Moderate exposure which is 0bn USD. For details, please see UBS Sustainability Report p. 82.

Lending to met coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

UBS assesses exposure to climate-sensitive sectors as part of its climate risk methodologies. We have developed climate-related risk methodologies, which rate cross-sectoral exposures to climate-related risk sensitivity on a scale from high to low. Following a risk segmentation approach, these methodologies define climate sensitive exposures by aggregating the riskier three of five risk ratings (absolute, in USD) over the total lending exposure to customers (on- and off-balance sheet, %). Our methodologies are designed to assess how susceptible clients & assets are to climate risks, focusing on the potential financial impacts that could arise from policy changes, technological shifts, market evolution in the context of transition risk (TR) & climate-related hazard events in the context of physical risk (PR). These assessments evaluate the magnitude of climate-related risk drivers affecting a counterparty or asset class, helping us determine how such risks may influence creditworthiness, collateral values & broader portfolio exposure. For corporate clients, when counterparty-level information is available & of sufficient quality, a bottom-up methodology is used. The methodology includes the counterparty's measures & actions in place to mitigate TR summarized through UBS's internal Company Transition Assessment Scorecard & the exposure of their assets to physical hazards. When counterparty-level information is not available, a top-down methodology is used for TR & PR based on both the country of risk domicile & the internal UBS industry classification (Group Industry Code 2). For Lombard lending, an overall portfolio rating is assigned based on the average riskiness of the collaterals that are posted securing the loans. In 2025, UBS developed a global real estate (GRE) model to provide a counterparty-level rating across TR & PR in the real estate portfolio. Together, these methodologies enable UBS to assess how TR & PR may influence the risk profiles of clients & provide a consolidated view of the UBS Group exposure to climate-related risks. Calculation method: By following transition risk rating model heatmap methodology, UBS Lending exposure to met coal is calculated as a sum of High, Moderately High and Moderate exposure which is 0bn USD. For details, please see UBS Sustainability Report p. 82.

Lending to oil

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

70000000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

UBS assesses exposure to climate-sensitive sectors as part of its climate risk methodologies. We have developed climate-related risk methodologies, which rate cross-sectoral exposures to climate-related risk sensitivity on a scale from high to low. Following a risk segmentation approach, these methodologies define climate sensitive exposures by aggregating the riskier three of five risk ratings (absolute, in USD) over the total lending exposure to customers (on- and off-balance sheet, %). Our methodologies are designed to assess how susceptible clients & assets are to climate risks, focusing on the potential financial impacts that could arise from policy changes, technological shifts, market evolution in the context of transition risk (TR) & climate-related hazard events in the context of physical risk (PR). These assessments evaluate the magnitude of climate-related risk drivers affecting a counterparty or asset class, helping us determine how such risks may influence creditworthiness, collateral values & broader portfolio exposure. For corporate clients, when counterparty-level information is available & of sufficient quality, a bottom-up methodology is used. The methodology includes the counterparty's measures & actions in place to mitigate TR summarized through UBS's internal Company Transition Assessment Scorecard & the exposure of their assets to physical hazards. When counterparty-level information is not available, a top-down methodology is used for TR & PR based on both the country of risk domicile & the internal UBS industry classification (Group Industry Code 2). For Lombard lending, an overall portfolio rating is assigned based on the average riskiness of the collaterals that are posted securing the loans. In 2025, UBS developed a global real estate (GRE) model to provide a counterparty-level rating across TR & PR in the real estate portfolio. Together, these methodologies enable UBS to assess how TR & PR may influence the risk profiles of clients & provide a consolidated view of the UBS Group exposure to climate-related risks. Calculation method: By following transition risk rating model heatmap methodology, UBS Lending exposure to oil is calculated as a sum of High, Moderately High and Moderate exposure to Integrated oil and gas which is 0.07bn USD. It consists of: Moderately High - Integrated Oil and gas 0.07bn USD. For details, please see UBS Sustainability Report p. 82.

Lending to gas

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

70000000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

UBS assesses exposure to climate-sensitive sectors as part of its climate risk methodologies. We have developed climate-related risk methodologies, which rate cross-sectoral exposures to climate-related risk sensitivity on a scale from high to low. Following a risk segmentation approach, these methodologies define climate sensitive exposures by aggregating the riskier three of five risk ratings (absolute, in USD) over the total lending exposure to customers (on- and off-balance sheet, %). Our methodologies are designed to assess how susceptible clients & assets are to climate risks, focusing on the potential financial impacts that could arise from policy changes, technological shifts, market evolution in the context of transition risk (TR) & climate-related hazard events in the context of physical risk (PR). These assessments evaluate the magnitude of climate-related risk drivers affecting a counterparty or asset class, helping us determine how such risks may influence creditworthiness, collateral values & broader portfolio exposure. For corporate clients, when counterparty-level information is available & of sufficient quality, a bottom-up methodology is used. The methodology includes the counterparty's measures & actions in place to mitigate TR summarized through UBS's internal Company Transition Assessment Scorecard & the exposure of their assets to physical hazards. When counterparty-level information is not available, a top-down methodology is used for TR & PR based on both the country of risk domicile & the internal UBS industry classification (Group Industry Code 2). For Lombard lending, an overall portfolio rating is assigned based on the average riskiness of the collaterals that are posted securing the loans. In 2025, UBS developed a global real estate (GRE) model to provide a counterparty-level rating across TR & PR in the real estate portfolio. Together, these methodologies enable UBS to assess how TR & PR may influence the risk profiles of clients & provide a consolidated view of the UBS Group exposure to climate-related risks. Calculation method: By following transition risk rating model heatmap methodology, UBS Lending exposure to gas is calculated as a sum of High, Moderately High and Moderate exposure to Integrated oil and gas which is 0.07bn USD. It consists of: Moderately High - Integrated Oil and gas 0.07bn USD. For details, please see UBS Sustainability Report p. 82.

Investing in all fossil fuel assets (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

UBS Asset Management does not currently provide public reporting for this metric. The information is outside the current scope of disclosures and may be reconsidered for future reporting.

Investing in thermal coal (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

UBS Asset Management does not currently provide public reporting for this metric. The information is outside the current scope of disclosures and may be reconsidered for future reporting.

Investing in met coal (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

UBS Asset Management does not currently provide public reporting for this metric. The information is outside the current scope of disclosures and may be reconsidered for future reporting.

Investing in oil (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

UBS Asset Management does not currently provide public reporting for this metric. The information is outside the current scope of disclosures and may be reconsidered for future reporting.

Investing in gas (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

UBS Asset Management does not currently provide public reporting for this metric. The information is outside the current scope of disclosures and may be reconsidered for future reporting.
[Fixed row]

(12.5) In the reporting year, did your organization finance and/or insure activities or sectors that are aligned with, or eligible under, a sustainable finance taxonomy? If so, are you able to report the values of that financing and/or underwriting?

Banking (Bank)

(12.5.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of activities or sectors that are eligible under or aligned with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to report in the next two years

(12.5.35) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal product guidelines in place incorporating several frameworks

(12.5.36) Explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

UBS currently discloses volumes and values of sustainable financing activities in line with the minimum requirements for sustainable lending and bond products and transactions set out in the UBS groupwide Sustainable Finance Guideline, which is associated with the overarching Sustainability and Climate Risks policy. The guideline defines criteria for all sustainability-labeled financing instruments we offer to our clients, including green, social, sustainability, transition and sustainability-linked (GSSS) bonds and loans, along with sustainability-labeled equity instruments (e.g. green equity). All in-scope instruments are subject to specific criteria, aligned to commonly used global industry and market standards (e.g. those issued by the International Capital Market Association (the ICMA), the Loan Market Association (the LMA), the Loan Syndication & Trading Association (the LSTA), the Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (the APLMA), the European Green Bond (EuGB) Standard or the World Federation of Exchanges (the WFE).

Investing (Asset manager)

(12.5.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of activities or sectors that are eligible under or aligned with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to report in the next two years

(12.5.35) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Limited availability of data

(12.5.36) Explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

UBS AM has decided not to report out on taxonomy aligned investment at this time due to: • Limited availability of taxonomy-aligned data published by EEA companies • Low level of coverage of "taxonomy-aligned" data by ESG data providers may be detrimental to market transparency • Current available data may be estimates or model-derived UBS will continue to monitor the data availability and quality in order to support taxonomy alignment reporting when appropriate. [Fixed row]

(12.6) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues?

	Existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.6.1) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues, including any taxonomy or methodology used to classify the products and services.

Row 1

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Equity investments

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Externally classified using other taxonomy or methodology, please specify :EU benchmark-regulation guided PAB and CTB products

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Energy efficiency measures

☑ Green buildings and equipment

☑ Paperless/ digital service

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Other, please specify :Energy transition (fossil to renewables)

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

Asset Management (AM) has a broad sustainable investing product shelf that includes traditional and alternative funds, exchange-traded funds and mandates with broad sustainability and climate orientations. Examples include strategies investing in climate solutions, climate transition, green bonds, green real estate and more. To meet client preferences and demand, the suite of sustainability and climate-related portfolios is continually reviewed. Our rules-based strategies leverage proprietary investment models that integrate both qualitative and quantitative climate-related metrics. For example, the Climate Aware strategies use our long-standing proprietary methodology which seeks to reduce climate risk by applying positive and negative tilts based on climate considerations, while aiming to deliver returns broadly aligned with the respective market-cap-weighted index. We have implemented a systematic approach in order to construct net-zero portfolios, supported by a dedicated UBS-AM Net Zero Alignment Framework. This framework provides criteria for classifying a product as having a net zero ambition and certain reporting requirements. UBS-AM's Net Zero Alignment Framework is a proprietary framework, not related to any regulatory provision. It includes four main portfolio target-setting approaches: Decarbonization, which involves setting and monitoring portfolio-level emissions reduction targets in line with recognized climate pathways; Issuer Alignment, which increases exposure to companies progressing towards net zero, assessed using tools like the Company Transition Scorecard—a

proprietary framework that evaluates a company's transition maturity, climate commitments and progress across multiple criteria; Temperature Rating, which aligns the portfolio's temperature trajectory with net zero goals by 2035, following science-based methodologies; and Climate Solutions, which focuses investments on activities, goods, or services that substantially contribute to emissions reductions and support decarbonization in line with credible 1.5°C pathways. At the end of 2025, 23.4% of AM's fund offering consisted of sustainable investing products (2024: 23.4%). AM managed sustainable investing invested assets of USD 304.1bn (2024: USD 220.4bn) and USD 111.5bn (2024: USD 64.4bn) in net-zero ambition portfolios as of yearend 2025. In 2025, availability of net-zero ambition portfolios was extended across additional asset classes, including the real estate offering.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

100

(12.6.1.10) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.11) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

UBS implements PAIs by excluding the most significant adverse-impact issuers, embedding selected PAI indicators into DNSH and ESG-risk assessments, using stewardship and engagement to drive improvement, and reporting against the full SFDR PAI framework with a defined calculation methodology

Row 2

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Bonds

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Climate Bonds Taxonomy

☑ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Ecosystem protection

☑ Ecosystem restoration

☑ Nature-based solutions

☑ Low-emission transport

☑ Regenerative production

☑ Energy efficiency measures

☑ Green buildings and equipment

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The Investment Bank arranged USD 54.0bn in green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked (GSSS) financing (2024: USD 56.0bn), of which USD 12.0bn was the UBS-apportioned volume (2024: USD 12.4bn), through 95 bond deals during 2025 (2024: 96 deals). We continued to play an active role in sustainable fixed

income markets, actively supporting the adoption of the European Green Bond Standard, which became applicable in December 2024. We continued to solidify our strong position in the Swiss franc-denominated market. Alongside Switzerland, we were active in the GSSS bond markets across Europe, the UK, Australia and Brazil. We acted as joint lead manager for a financial services company on its EuGB issuance – the first financial services issuer to adopt the EuGB format – with 100% of proceeds allocated to EU-Taxonomy-aligned activities such as green buildings and renewable energy. We also advanced thematic innovation by advising clients on nature-related bond opportunities, including asset-mapping and co-benefit reporting, supported by new guidance from the International Capital Market Association (the ICMA) and the International Finance Corporation (the IFC). In September 2025, UBS acted as joint lead manager for a Dutch promotional bank's green bond, for water management and flood defense projects. The Investment Bank strengthened its sovereign, supranational and agency (SSA) issuers franchise in 2025 by introducing an annual approval framework for sustainability-labeled sovereign bonds, enabling faster execution and enhanced efficiency.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

100

(12.6.1.10) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Infrastructure and real estate

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Energy resilience and backup systems

☑ Energy system decentralization

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Other, please specify :Various topics which may align with clients sustainability objectives

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

Asset Management (AM) has a broad sustainable investing product shelf that includes traditional and alternative funds, exchange-traded funds and mandates with broad sustainability and climate orientations. Examples include strategies investing in climate solutions, climate transition, green bonds, green real estate and more. To meet client preferences and demand, the suite of sustainability and climate-related portfolios is continually reviewed. Our rules-based strategies leverage proprietary investment models that integrate both qualitative and quantitative climate-related metrics. For example, the Climate Aware strategies use our long-standing proprietary methodology which seeks to reduce climate risk by applying positive and negative tilts based on climate considerations, while aiming to deliver returns broadly aligned with the respective market-cap-weighted index. We have implemented a systematic approach in order to construct net-zero portfolios, supported by a dedicated UBS-AM Net Zero Alignment Framework. This framework provides criteria for classifying a product as having a net zero ambition and certain reporting requirements. UBS-AM's Net Zero Alignment Framework is a proprietary framework, not related to any regulatory provision. It includes four main portfolio target-setting approaches: Decarbonization, which involves setting and monitoring portfolio-level emissions reduction targets in line with recognized climate

pathways; Issuer Alignment, which increases exposure to companies progressing towards net zero, assessed using tools like the Company Transition Scorecard—a proprietary framework that evaluates a company's transition maturity, climate commitments and progress across multiple criteria; Temperature Rating, which aligns the portfolio's temperature trajectory with net zero goals by 2035, following science-based methodologies; and Climate Solutions, which focuses investments on activities, goods, or services that substantially contribute to emissions reductions and support decarbonization in line with credible 1.5°C pathways. At the end of 2025, 23.4% of AM's fund offering consisted of sustainable investing products (2024: 23.4%). AM managed sustainable investing invested assets of USD 304.1bn (2024: USD 220.4bn) and USD 111.5bn (2024: USD 64.4bn) in net-zero ambition portfolios as of yearend 2025. In 2025, availability of net-zero ambition portfolios was extended across additional asset classes, including the real estate offering.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

100

(12.6.1.10) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.11) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

UBS implements PAIs by excluding the most significant adverse-impact issuers, embedding selected PAI indicators into DNSH and ESG-risk assessments, using stewardship and engagement to drive improvement, and reporting against the full SFDR PAI framework with a defined calculation methodology

Row 4

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Bonds

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Regenerative production

☑ Energy efficiency measures

☑ Energy resilience and backup systems

☑ Physical infrastructure upgrades and technology solutions

☑ Other, please specify **:Various as defined by the portfolio**

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

Asset Management (AM) has a broad sustainable investing product shelf that includes traditional and alternative funds, exchange-traded funds and mandates with broad sustainability and climate orientations. Examples include strategies investing in climate solutions, climate transition, green bonds, green real estate and more. To meet client preferences and demand, the suite of sustainability and climate-related portfolios is continually reviewed. Our rules-based strategies leverage proprietary investment models that integrate both qualitative and quantitative climate-related metrics. For example, the Climate Aware strategies use our long-standing proprietary methodology which seeks to reduce climate risk by applying positive and negative tilts based on climate considerations, while aiming to deliver

returns broadly aligned with the respective market-cap-weighted index. We have implemented a systematic approach in order to construct net-zero portfolios, supported by a dedicated UBS-AM Net Zero Alignment Framework. This framework provides criteria for classifying a product as having a net zero ambition and certain reporting requirements. UBS-AM's Net Zero Alignment Framework is a proprietary framework, not related to any regulatory provision. It includes four main portfolio target-setting approaches: Decarbonization, which involves setting and monitoring portfolio-level emissions reduction targets in line with recognized climate pathways; Issuer Alignment, which increases exposure to companies progressing towards net zero, assessed using tools like the Company Transition Scorecard—a proprietary framework that evaluates a company's transition maturity, climate commitments and progress across multiple criteria; Temperature Rating, which aligns the portfolio's temperature trajectory with net zero goals by 2035, following science-based methodologies; and Climate Solutions, which focuses investments on activities, goods, or services that substantially contribute to emissions reductions and support decarbonization in line with credible 1.5°C pathways. At the end of 2025, 23.4% of AM's fund offering consisted of sustainable investing products (2024: 23.4%). AM managed sustainable investing invested assets of USD 304.1bn (2024: USD 220.4bn) and USD 111.5bn (2024: USD 64.4bn) in net-zero ambition portfolios as of yearend 2025. In 2025, availability of net-zero ambition portfolios was extended across additional asset classes, including the real estate offering.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

100

(12.6.1.10) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.11) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

UBS implements PAIs by excluding the most significant adverse-impact issuers, embedding selected PAI indicators into DNSH and ESG-risk assessments, using stewardship and engagement to drive improvement, and reporting against the full SFDR PAI framework with a defined calculation methodology
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☑ Other data point in module 1, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

UBS's sustainability metrics, as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2025 and its Supplement, have been assured by Ernst & Young Ltd, Basel (EY). EY's procedures covered 29 metrics subject to reasonable assurance in key areas such as climate and 205 metrics subject to limited assurance. A list of these metrics and the level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. As part of our assurance activities in 2024, we also engaged EY to perform agreed-upon procedures on our lending sector decarbonization targets to assist us in determining whether these have been set in line with reference scenarios mentioned and informed by certain requirements taken from pertinent global standards and initiatives. These agreed-upon procedures remain relevant for 2025. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ey-assurance-report-2025.pdf,ey-aup-report-2024.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

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Other data point in module 2, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

UBS's sustainability metrics, as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2025 and its Supplement, have been assured by Ernst & Young Ltd, Basel (EY). EY's procedures covered 29 metrics subject to reasonable assurance in key areas such as climate and 205 metrics subject to limited assurance. A list of these metrics and the level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. As part of our assurance activities in 2024, we also engaged EY to perform agreed-upon procedures on our lending sector decarbonization targets to assist us in determining whether these have been set in line with reference scenarios mentioned and informed by certain requirements taken from pertinent global standards and initiatives. These agreed-upon procedures remain relevant for 2025. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ey-aup-report-2024.pdf,ey-assurance-report-2025.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

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

☑ Other data point in module 3, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

UBS's sustainability metrics, as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2025 and its Supplement, have been assured by Ernst & Young Ltd, Basel (EY). EY's procedures covered 29 metrics subject to reasonable assurance in key areas such as climate and 205 metrics subject to limited assurance. A list of these metrics and the level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. As part of our assurance activities in 2024, we also engaged EY to perform agreed-upon procedures on our lending sector decarbonization targets to assist us in determining whether these have been set in line with reference scenarios mentioned and informed by certain requirements taken from pertinent global standards and initiatives. These agreed-upon procedures remain relevant for 2025. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ey-assurance-report-2025.pdf,ey-aup-report-2024.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

Governance

☑ Other data point in module 4, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

UBS's sustainability metrics, as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2025 and its Supplement, have been assured by Ernst & Young Ltd, Basel (EY). EY's procedures covered 29 metrics subject to reasonable assurance in key areas such as climate and 205 metrics subject to limited assurance. A list of these metrics and the level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. As part of our assurance activities in 2024, we also engaged EY to perform agreed-upon procedures on our lending sector decarbonization targets to assist us in determining whether these have been set in line with reference scenarios mentioned and informed by certain requirements taken from pertinent global standards and initiatives. These agreed-upon procedures remain relevant for 2025. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ey-assurance-report-2025.pdf,ey-aup-report-2024.pdf

Row 5

(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

Business strategy

☑ Other data point in module 5, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

UBS's sustainability metrics, as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2025 and its Supplement, have been assured by Ernst & Young Ltd, Basel (EY). EY's procedures covered 29 metrics subject to reasonable assurance in key areas such as climate and 205 metrics subject to limited assurance. A list of these metrics and the level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. As part of our assurance activities in 2024, we also engaged EY to perform agreed-upon procedures on our lending sector decarbonization targets to assist us in determining whether these have been set in line with reference scenarios mentioned and informed by certain requirements taken from pertinent global standards and initiatives. These agreed-upon procedures remain relevant for 2025. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ey-assurance-report-2025.pdf,ey-aup-report-2024.pdf

Row 6

(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

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

UBS's sustainability metrics, as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2025 and its Supplement, have been assured by Ernst & Young Ltd, Basel (EY). EY's procedures covered 29 metrics subject to reasonable assurance in key areas such as climate and 205 metrics subject to limited assurance. A list of these

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ey-assurance-report-2025.pdf,ey-aup-report-2024.pdf

Row 7

(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 – Financial services

☑ Other data point in module 12, please specify :Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ Other general verification standard, please specify :GRI Standards and UBS's definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

UBS’s sustainability metrics, as disclosed in the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2025 and its Supplement, have been assured by Ernst & Young Ltd, Basel (EY). EY’s procedures covered 29 metrics subject to reasonable assurance in key areas such as climate and 205 metrics subject to limited assurance. A list of these metrics and the level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. As part of our assurance activities in 2024, we also engaged EY to perform agreed-upon procedures on our lending sector decarbonization targets to assist us in determining whether these have been set in line with reference scenarios mentioned and

informed by certain requirements taken from pertinent global standards and initiatives. These agreed-upon procedures remain relevant for 2025. Our CDP submission is based on our sustainability reporting wherever possible and various parts of this submission are hence built on previously assured data and information.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ey-assurance-report-2025.pdf,ey-aup-report-2024.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chairman of the Board of Directors / Chairperson of the Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Board chair
[Fixed row]