UBS Group AG

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

PDF 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.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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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 is a leading and truly global wealth manager and the leading universal bank in Switzerland. It also provides diversified asset management solutions and focused investment banking capabilities. With the acquisition of Credit Suisse, UBS manages 5.7 trillion dollars of invested assets as per fourth quarter 2023. UBS helps clients achieve their financial goals through personalized advice, solutions and products. Headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, the firm is operating in more than 50 markets around the globe. UBS Group shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). NOTE ON OUR 2024 CDP SUBMISSION: With the acquisition of Credit Suisse, UBS is currently on a multi-year integration journey and therefore data & information presented in this submission is provided on varying consolidation / entity scope. This submission is based on 2023 disclosures. Furthermore, responses to questions related to Asset Management net zero ambitions are limited to UBS AG data as of year end 2023 (i.e. prior the merger of UBS AG and Credit Suisse AG). With the acquisition of

Credit Suisse, UBS is currently on a multiyear integration journey and therefore for the purpose of this submission we strived to follow the same approach as described in the "About this report" section of the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023 available on www.ubs.com/gri.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ 2 years

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

Select from:
☑ 2 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?

40834000000

(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

221605218

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
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Jersey
☑ Mexico
☑ Bahamas
☑ Bahrain
☑ Bermuda
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Monaco
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Ireland
☑ Lebanon
☑ Uruguay
☑ Colombia
☑ Guernsey
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ South Africa
☑ Liechtenstein
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ Republic of Korea

☑ Russian Federation
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

5714000000000

(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

40

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply
☑ Asset owners
☑ Retail clients
☑ Corporate and institutional clients (companies)
☑ Government / sovereign / quasi-government / sovereign wealth funds

☑ Institutional investors
☑ Business and private clients (banking)
☑ Family offices / high network individuals

(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

60

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

☑ Asset owners
☑ Retail clients
☑ Institutional investors
☑ Business and private clients (banking)
☑ Family offices / high network individuals
☑ Corporate and institutional clients (companies)
☑ 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 2023, we invited 440 vendors accounting for 67% of our vendor spend to provide their climate disclosures on CDP. We have used a combination of our annual spend with vendors and emission factors – with vendors' primary emission intensity taken from the CDP, where data is adequate and verified, and for others the

WaterShed CEDA multi-regional input/output emission factor database per industry – to identify likely top emitters in our supply chain. When identifying supply-chain-relevant top emitters, we excluded any spend that is covered in scope 1 and 2 or in non-vendor relevant scope 3 subcategories. 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]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Lack of exposure and relevance

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Our exposure to plastics in the value chain is low. We have in the past undertaken a global review of our purchase catalogues and introduced environmentally friendly alternatives to products where available, having removed plastic and single-use items where possible. Over years, there have also been several campaigns to involve our employees and raise awareness of our environmental impact. A notable example was the "Go drastic, cut the plastic" campaign to eliminate single-use plastic items from use throughout the firm. We will continue to monitor any relevant plastic consumption as part of our waste management program.
[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)

3

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

To align with our Risks and Opportunities disclosure we included "Current" in the short-term definition.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Between three to ten years

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

(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 Standard

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ 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

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) 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

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) 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

(2.2.2.13) 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)

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

Technology

☑ Other technology, please specify **:**Transition to renewable electricity

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

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 are our Responsible Supply Chain Standards (RSCS), to which our direct vendors are bound by contract. The RSCS define 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 2023, 100% of new vendors were screened for environmental and social risk. In addition, we carried out risk-based due diligence assessments on 266 vendors of newly sourced contracts, renewals and ongoing contracts. Contracts in high-risk countries include specific contractual requirements relating to environmental management, human rights, labor rights and anti-corruption. If we were to become aware of a case of human rights or negative environmental impact occurring within our direct supply chain, we would address it through our governance processes. We care about our vendors'

ESG performance and want to work with vendors that have strong ESG credentials, drive positive environmental and social impact, and are transparent about their climate disclosures. We leverage ESG market data which gives us deeper insight into our vendors' ESG performance and encourages them to continuously improve their practices. In 2023, 90% of spend in deals USD 1 million were signed with vendors having an adequately high ESG performance.

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

☑ 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

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

☑ Heat waves

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

UBS's sustainability and climate risk framework has been applied across our existing business divisions and is being progressively extended to cover the former Credit Suisse divisions. We use scenario-based approaches to assess our exposure to physical and transition risks stemming from climate change. We have introduced a series of assessments facilitated by industry collaborations to harmonize approaches for addressing methodological and data gaps. We have performed top-down balance-sheet stress testing (across Pre-acquisition UBS), as well as targeted, bottom-up analysis of specific sector exposures covering short-, medium and long-term time horizons. In 2023, we further advanced our capabilities surrounding internal climate risk scenario analysis and stress testing for UBS Group excluding Credit Suisse. We enhanced and refined our climate risk scenarios with a focus on both transition and physical risk projections across 30 years. Further, we have been developing additional corresponding climate risk models to amend the coverage of major risk types and have enhanced consistent modelling approaches

in the context of real estate energy performance and location-specific physical risk. Furthermore, and in order to quantify and integrate climate risks into our investment processes, we utilize physical and transition climate risk data projections and models at the issuer level from data providers, including S&P Trucost. Our physical risk assessment considers the potential impact of extreme climate events on an issuer's or direct assets, with each physical risk score representing a sensitivity-adjusted, weighted average of risk scores linked to all associated assets across different climate hazards, such as heat/cold wave, water stress, flooding, sea-level rise, hurricanes, wildfires and drought. Transition risk arises from the process of adjustment to an environmentally sustainable economy, including changes in public policies, disruptive technological developments and shifts in consumer and investor preferences. One of the ways we assess transition risk is using an "Earnings at risk" approach, which analyzes the unpriced carbon cost to a company as % of its EBITDA (Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization). We see carbon earnings at risk as one of the more directly quantifiable and comparable metrics across industry sectors globally, which is more suited to reflecting the reach and complexity of our investments. For both physical and transition risks, the projections are typically built on publicly reported company data, restricting coverage to corporate issuers, which form the bulk of our public markets portfolios. Consequently, exposures to sovereign or structured products, for example, are not covered at this point.
[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

(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

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

☑ Heat waves

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Declining ecosystem services

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Soil degradation

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to reusable products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

(2.2.6.13) 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. Dependencies and Impacts: In 2022 we piloted a quantification approach for nature-related risks solely based on the dependency of our clients on the natural environment, using the ENCORE methodology. This approach allowed us to assess our vulnerability to nature-sensitive economic activities by our clients, which may drive financial risks for UBS, such as reduced creditworthiness of our clients, or the value of companies’ debt. In 2023 we expanded the definition of our “nature-sensitive metric” to now include both dependency on, and impact on, nature, its assets, and the ecosystem services that nature provides to sustain human activities.

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

43

(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

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ Transportation services

☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

(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

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

☑ CDP Disclosure Framework

☑ Internal tools/methods

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ The Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI)

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ 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

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Investors
☑ Regulators

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

Public markets business: ESG 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. REPM: 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

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ 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

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Chronic physical
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations
☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ 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 core component of that strategy and planning process. At divisional level, the underlying drivers of our sustainability investments are also considered. These include our own corporate commitments, regulatory and other external requirements, and client-servicing opportunities. The changing global outlook regarding sustainability, and climate change in particular, is reflected in the process. To assess the opportunities that are specifically relevant to UBS, we evaluate a range of potentially relevant climate related categories, encompassing commercial products and services, social finance, resource efficiency and energy consumption, operational resilience and green funding. Our assessment has been performed annually over the last three years as part of our annual financial

planning process. Identifying commercially relevant, climate-related business opportunities starts with UBS's annual process to formulate sustainable finance ambitions for its business divisions (Non-core and Legacy excepted). This ensures that relevant opportunities are systematically screened and selected. Materiality here is assessed in terms of three equally weighted dimensions: i) revenue potential, ii) strategic relevance and iii) impact on the environment and stakeholders ("double materiality"). In addition to our commercial offering, our clients have access to solutions that help them to realize their philanthropy goals, including climate-related ones. Our philanthropy opportunities are assessed for materiality and have scores assigned across the two dimensions of mitigation and adaptation by experts from Social Impact. UBS is committed to reducing its operational impact on the environment and has set clear reduction targets for its use of resources, as well as formulating ambitious net-zero commitments. Experts from our Group Corporate Services team, responsible for managing UBS's operational footprint, have assessed the materiality of opportunities arising from efforts in this area. UBS, spearheaded by Group Treasury in partnership with relevant business lines, is continually assessing new opportunities for climate-related funding that could contribute to expanding our investor base or achieving favorable funding costs.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ 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

(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
☑ Not location specific

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply
☑ ENCORE

☑ Internal tools/methods

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Declining ecosystem services

☑ Soil degradation

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

Nature-related risk refers to how humans and organizations depend on and impact the natural environment. Natural resources are referred to as natural capital which, in combination, provides the ecosystem services which benefit people and the planet. We describe our understanding of how UBS's business model may depend on or impact those services, resulting in financial and non-financial risk for UBS. Biodiversity is presented as a function of various natural capital assets providing life on earth with a range of services (ecosystem services), categorized and rated for their role in the development of medicines, technologies, and more. In 2022 we initially piloted a quantification approach for nature-related risks solely based on the dependency of our clients on the natural environment, using the ENCORE methodology. This approach allowed us to assess our vulnerability to nature-sensitive economic activities by our clients, which may drive financial risks for UBS, such as reduced creditworthiness of our clients, or the value of companies' debt, or of equity posted as collateral for lending activities. In 2023 we expanded the definition of our "nature-sensitive metric" to now include both dependency on, and impact on, nature, its assets, and the ecosystem services that nature provides to sustain human activities. Our methodology assigns ratings on the same scale and granularity as our climate-driven sector-level heatmaps. As in the case of the climate-driven heatmap assumptions, UBS takes a conservative approach in assigning the overall nature-sensitive risk rating to each of the UBS industry codes. The key assumption here is driven by taking the higher of the two values between the ENCORE-defined impact and dependency ratings.

Investing (Asset manager)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

43

(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:

☑ As important matters arise

(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

☑ ENCORE

☑ Internal tools/methods

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Lack of globally accepted and harmonized definitions

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ NGOs

☑ Regulators

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

We manage nature-related risks as part of our ESG integration processes. We use a proprietary ESG risk dashboard that combines multiple data sources to identify companies with material ESG risks. Natural capital risks, such as water and forest risks, are embedded in the methodologies of these underlying data sources, and our investment teams utilize these ESG factors alongside traditional financial metrics and proprietary ESG sector materiality maps to assess the risk-return profile in the investment process. In 2023, we built on efforts started in 2022 to develop an investor thematic engagement program that works with investee companies to encourage actions that ensure natural capital is accounted for and included in their financial and economic decision-making. We developed this program by consulting with our clients, investment teams and a wide array of external experts to shape our priorities and approach to natural capital. In addition to our proprietary ESG sector materiality maps, we also conducted a heatmap assessment, mapping ENCORE data to our listed equity and fixed income corporate investments to understand exposure to biodiversity risks at the industry level. This process has led us to identify three specific areas that form the basis of our engagement program on natural capital risks and opportunities: forests, water, and the climate-diversity nexus. Natural capital risks are considered across a number of real estate and private market investments. For example, our farmland business is a founding member of Leading Harvest, an outcomes-based sustainability standard that addresses economic, environmental, social, and governance matters through farm management. The Leading Harvest Farmland Management Standard comprises 13 objectives, 33 performance measures and 71 indicators that are core to farmland sustainability. Such nature-based objectives and performance measures include biodiversity conservation through species protection, wildlife habitat conservation, avoided land conversion, and crop diversity. Since 2020, the inaugural year of the standard, 100% of the farmland acres we manage have been enrolled and as of 2023, 100% of the farmland acres we manage are certified. Conformance to the standard is assured through independent, third-party certification.

Investing (Asset manager)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ 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

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

72

(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:

☑ Every two years

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Not defined

(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

☑ ENCORE

☑ Other, please specify **:**Forest500

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Water stress

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Investors

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

We undertook an extensive research process to identify the material natural capital impacts and dependencies of our investment portfolios to inform our thematic engagement program on Natural Capital. We recognize that engagement will be a critical first step to addressing challenges and are broadening and deepening our work in this area. As capital providers and active owners we can raise awareness within our investee companies and asset operators on the importance of understanding and measuring their dependency and impact on natural capital. To evaluate our priorities on natural capital and narrow down our thematic focus, we followed a comprehensive process, including consultation with clients and a wide array of external experts. We examined nature-related risks and opportunities across sectors through the lens of our potential to exert influence and drive positive outcomes using our active ownership capabilities. Through discussions with key stakeholders, we landed on three priority engagement topics: forests; water; and the nexus between climate and biodiversity in sectors with a high dependency and impact on natural capital. We also assessed our investment exposure to adverse biodiversity impacts by mapping our listed equity and fixed income investments

using the ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) database to identify portfolio exposure to the main sectors with potential impact on natural capital. These sectors were food products, oil & gas, chemicals, metals and mining, and electric utilities. We are revising our process for identifying and assessing dependencies and impacts related to our investment portfolios for the second time in 2024.
[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

Our approach to understanding impacts and dependencies related to natural capital and biodiversity, and managing the resulting risks and opportunities across our activities, reflects our commitment to mobilize capital toward achieving the SDGs. Nonetheless, we are aware that natural capital is inherently more challenging to define in financial terms due to a lack of easily available data and standardized methodologies. Therefore, we strive to play an active role in creating new global standards that can help clients, companies and the financial sector manage nature-related risks and develop opportunities, while also addressing potential adverse impacts and generating positive impacts. UBS's development of insights in biodiversity, among other nature-related risks, is discussed in the context of improving data and methodology. Like the collaborative effort that UBS made on climate-related risks in earlier years, we have contributed to global efforts to raise awareness and exchange knowledge on nature-related risk assessment methodologies. UBS has made these contributions through its role as a member of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures and the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative(UNEP-FI) working group on nature-related risks. As a key member of the UNEP-FI working group, UBS supported the development of a methodology to assess nature-related risks from both the dependency and impact perspectives (to the natural environment). UBS took part in the collaborative work to develop the Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure toolkit (ENCORE), central to UBS's initial nature-related risk analysis. In 2022 we initially piloted a quantification approach for nature-related risks solely based on the dependency of our clients on the natural environment, using the ENCORE methodology. This approach allowed us to assess our vulnerability to nature-sensitive economic activities by our clients, which may drive financial risks for UBS, such as reduced creditworthiness of our clients, or the value of companies' debt, or of equity posted as collateral for lending activities. In 2023 we expanded the definition of our "nature-sensitive metric" to now include both dependency on, and impact on, nature, its assets, and the ecosystem services that nature provides to sustain human activities. In 2024 and beyond, we will explore the link between a changing climate and nature-related financial risks, which may result in intensified compounding vulnerabilities. Notably, companies that depend on natural capital assets may be adversely affected by climate change, which presents further risks to the environment and the provision of ecosystem services.
[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

0

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 **:**Information is obtained 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
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ Transportation services

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

43

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

0
[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

Definition: At UBS, Sustainability and Climate Risk (SCR) is a financial risk defined as the risk that UBS negatively impacts, or is impacted by, climate change (CC), natural capital, human rights, and other environmental, social, governance (ESG) matters. Climate risks can arise from either changing climate conditions (physical risks) or from efforts to mitigate climate change (transition risks). SCR may manifest as credit, market, liquidity, and/or non-financial risks for UBS, resulting in potential adverse financial, liability and/or reputation impacts. These risks extend to the value of investments and may also affect the value of collateral. Substantial financial or strategic impact can be defined as any impact from CC on UBS that has to be of concern for our shareholders or clients or in other words, whether CC 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 & availability of insurance where we have relevant exposures to such sectors. Measuring methods: Cross-divisional teams, led by SCR Unit, identify where & if CC has a material impact on UBS AG as a global firm, by conducting scenario-based stress testing on UBS AG group-wide financial exposure (balance sheet) to estimate firm's vulnerability to CC risks. UBS has conducted such tests in various forms, since 2014. The Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (CCRC) of UBS Board of Directors (BoD) oversees UBS's climate strategy. This is set by our firm's Group Executive Board (GEB), & includes our appetite for climate-related risks. The CCRC regularly reviews the GEB's activities in executing UBS's climate strategy & jointly with the BoD's Risk Committee, evaluates the progress of the firm's CR program. As part of its annual approval of UBS's sustainability & impact objectives, the CCRC considers our firm's climate-related objectives, as set by the GEB. In 2022, we established a sustainability & climate task force (the SCTF). The SCTF's role includes approval of actions required to achieve our firm's climate strategy, monitoring progress against that strategy & providing assurances to the GEB that UBS manages climate risk & opportunities in a proper manner.

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

Our current methodology follows a two-step approach: i) identifying relevant opportunities; and ii) assessing their relative materiality for the Group over the short, medium, and longer terms. It is important to note that sustainability overall, and climate specifically, are continuously evolving topics, for example in terms of applicable political and regulatory frameworks, as well as client and market dynamics, which means that our annual assessment always represents a point-in-time analysis and needs to undergo continuous challenge and review, so that it consistently provides an accurate representation of our opportunity space on climate. Identifying commercially relevant, climate-related business opportunities starts with UBS's annual process to formulate sustainable finance ambitions for its business divisions (Non-core and Legacy excepted). This ensures that relevant opportunities are systematically screened and selected. We identify climate-related business opportunities as those that directly or indirectly contribute to one or more of three areas: climate mitigation, climate adaptation or climate transition. Individual climate-relevant products and services are organized into dedicated categories. To ensure sufficient granularity for our survey-based, qualitative materiality assessment by an internal panel of sustainable finance experts, we then break these main categories down into 11 subcategories, each representing a coherent set of related products and services. Our expert panel then assesses the expected materiality of the individual subcategories, as well as the time horizon over which these are expected to start contributing materially to UBS's business outcomes. Materiality here is assessed in terms of three equally weighted dimensions: i) revenue potential, ii) strategic relevance and iii) impact on the environment and stakeholders ("double materiality"). The assessment is done in a qualitative manner based on expert judgment in order to take account of the inherent difficulties involved in making more precise and/or quantified assessments of future commercial developments. This applies particularly in an area such as climate, where regulatory and policy frameworks, as well as market conventions and industry trends, are still subject to considerable change and evolution. It is therefore imperative that we regularly review, reiterate and report on these assessments so as to ensure that the reported results remain relevant.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both within our direct operations or upstream value chain, and within our portfolio

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our firm-wide sustainability and climate risk management framework and related policies, standards and guidelines underpin our management practices and control principles. They enable us to identify and manage potential adverse impacts on the climate, the environment and human rights, as well as the associated risks affecting us and our clients, while supporting the transition to a low-carbon world. Our Sustainability and Climate Risk Initiative (the SCR Initiative), continues to build capacity through expertise, collaboration, technology and data. This initiative was created to integrate sustainability and climate risk considerations into the firm's traditional financial and nonfinancial risk management frameworks, which address these traditional risks across the firm's business divisions and legal entities, against a continuously evolving regulatory context. In 2023, the SCR Initiative further advanced efforts toward the goal of fully integrating qualitative and quantitative

sustainability and climate risk considerations into the firm's traditional risk management and stress-testing frameworks. 2023 developments include introducing climate-driven risk analytics into the credit decision-making process for select portfolios, introducing climate-driven quantitative risk appetite for specific legal entities, expanding climate and nature-related risk monitoring internally, and further refining processes and governance and methodologies to drive forward more comprehensive ESG reporting and disclosures. Annually, an assessment of the materiality of sustainability and climate-driven risks is carried out in accordance with the ISO 14001 standard for environmental management systems. In 2023, we further advanced our materiality assessment methodology to integrate documented transmission channels that may drive new forms of sustainability and climate-driven financial and non-financial risks, leveraging internal and external expert guidance. We aim to identify sustainability and climate risks at divisional and cross-divisional levels, both through the sustainability and climate risk-driven materiality assessment mentioned above and, increasingly, by integrating them into the firm-wide traditional risk identification and measurement processes. Our risk identification methodologies collectively define UBS's materiality-driven approach, focus areas and key risk drivers. The outputs of these efforts define our sustainability and climate risk management strategy.
[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 is exposed to businesses through our investment and loan portfolios, where physical climate risks may affect those businesses and their assets and therefore the balance sheet of UBS. More specifically, impacts from incremental climate change (gradual erosion of financial performance of our borrowers) and extreme weather events (direct impacts on production at our clients) may have a devaluating effect on the assets UBS holds in our portfolio (lending portfolio and securities we hold). Incremental changes in climate (such as rising temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns) can affect economic output and productivity, while extreme events can lead to damage, operational downtime and lost production for fixed assets, and potential changes to property value. Extreme events, which are increasing in both frequency and intensity, often attract more attention as their impacts are more apparent. However, the risks from incremental changes, which are already underway, should not be overlooked. Extreme events may only occur in specific locations (such as floodplains or tropical cyclone regions) and require banks to have the ability to assess the probability of their borrowers being impacted by these events. In contrast, incremental changes have the potential to gradually erode the financial performance of entire borrower segments.

(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 is exposed to physical risks from its portfolio because our clients and investments are directly impacted by environmental events such as floods, wildfires, and storms. These events can lead to asset damage, business disruptions, and reduced 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. UBS uses scenario-based approaches to assess our exposure to physical and transition risks stemming from climate change. We have introduced a series of assessments facilitated by industry collaborations to harmonize approaches for addressing methodological and data gaps. We have performed top-down balance-sheet stress testing (across Pre-acquisition UBS), as well as targeted, bottom-up analysis of specific sector exposures covering short-, medium and long-term time horizons. In 2023, we further advanced our capabilities surrounding internal climate risk scenario analysis and stress testing for UBS Group. We enhanced and refined our climate risk scenarios with a focus on both transition and physical risk projections across 30 years. Further, we have been developing additional corresponding climate risk models to amend the coverage of major risk types and have enhanced consistent modelling approaches in the context of real estate energy performance and location-specific physical risk. On the other hand, UBS's physical risk heatmap methodology groups together corporate counterparties based on exposure to key physical risk factors (risk segmentation), by rating sectoral (sectoral average risk distribution), geographic (vulnerability and adaptive capacity) and value chain (sectoral average risk distribution) vulnerabilities in a climate change trajectory, in which no additional policy action is taken. These are then scored for the potential for financial loss in the short-term time horizon. By following physical risk heatmap methodology, UBS's exposure to high risk climate sensitive sectors can be considered as the minimum anticipated financial impact while moderate, moderately high, and high risk climate sensitive sectors 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)

0

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

93190000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Climate-driven physical risks arise from acute hazards, which are increasing in severity and frequency, while chronic climate risks arise from an incrementally changing climate. These effects may include increased temperature and sea-level rise, and the gradual changes may affect productivity and property values and increase the severity and frequency of acute hazards. In order to identify its portfolio's exposure to physical risks, UBS discloses its physical risk heatmap of its portfolio on an annual basis. Methodology developed in collaboration with UNEP FI TCFD working group and disclosed in Phase II "From disclosure to action – a guide to implementing the TCFD framework within financial institutions" report. Climate-sensitive sectors are defined as those business activities that are rated as having high, moderately high or moderate vulnerability to transition risks and physical risks. Climate risk analysis is a novel area of research, and as the methodologies, tools and data availability improve, we continue to further develop our risk identification and measurement approaches. Calculation method: By following physical risk heatmap methodology, the min. anticipated effect is considered as UBS's exposure to only high risk climate sensitive sectors - physical risk is calculated as 0bn. The max anticipated effect is considered UBS's exposure to moderate, moderately high, and high risk climate sensitive sectors - physical risk is calculated as 93.19bn. 93.19bn is comprised of an inventory of UBS exposure to physical risk – climate sensitive sectors. Exposures within this inventory include agriculture: 6.51bn, financial services: 23.85bn, fossil fuels: 1.62bn,industrials: 13.86bn, metals and mining: 1.99bn, services and technology: 23.41bn, sovereigns: 0.05bn, transportation: 13.96bn, utilities: 3.36bn, real estate: 4.57bn (for a detailed, sector by subsector breakdown of figures please see UBS Sustainability and climate risk disclosures – supplementary 2023 disclosures, table "Risk exposures by sector", page 11). Our current physical risk 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

22065400

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

UBS has a robust process of monitoring sustainability and climate risks (scr). As part of the scr monitoring process, we have developed methodologies and metrics to assess our ongoing exposure to carbon-related assets and climate-sensitive sectors. In developing our metrics, we consider the inputs and guidance provided by standard-setting organizations as well as new or enhanced regulatory requirements for climate disclosures. UBS firmly aims to keep pace with new developments and

requirements and further evolve its climate-related metrics. This commitment remains, as does UBS's determination to continue leading the way in efforts to mitigate climate change. The cost of response to risk consist of the full time personnel responsible for managing climate risks. The cost of response to risk is calculated by combining the personnel expenses (avrg. 100 FTE dedicated to scr management), in total: 220,654 (cost per employee)X100 (average number of FTE dedicated to scr management)22,065,400

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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 our sustainable finance product and service offerings, we target four key objectives in serving our clients: – We want to give our investing clients the choices they need to meet their specific sustainability objectives. – We aim to support our clients through the world's transition to a low-carbon economy, for instance, by offering innovative sustainable financing and investment solutions. – 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. – 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. By offering innovative sustainable financing, investment and capital markets solutions, we strive to provide clients with the choices they need to meet their specific sustainability objectives while supporting their transition to a low carbon economy. We are developing innovative advisory, lending, basic banking and transition financing solutions, as well as offering our clients access to various sustainable investment solutions. By combining targeted advice with our research, thematic insights, and data and analytics services, we aim to help clients better understand and mitigate risks and identify new opportunities.

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 and IB, UBS can be affected by emerging carbon pricing regulation such as, increased pricing of GHG emissions designed to limit emissions in order to meet country GHG reduction commitments. The EU is a good example, they have committed to limiting emissions with a legally-binding resolution to at least a 55% reduction of CO2 emissions by 2030 against 1990-levels (NDC). Companies in carbon intensive sectors that are unprepared for regulatory changes could face increasing costs and/or significant decline in demand for their goods and services. Insofar as we are (indirectly) exposed to fossil fuel intensive businesses in investment or loan portfolios this may affect our own and our clients' assets. This may have a devaluating effect on the assets that UBS holds in our portfolio (lending portfolio and securities). UBS seeks to better understand this indirect risk by actively participating in further developing scenario analysis methodologies (which examine 2 degree and lower global warming trajectories). UBS is working with peers and the research community (e.g. IEA, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research as a few examples) on advancing scenario analysis methodologies, which can provide outputs that help assess the economic impact of CC on different sectors (one key output are estimates of carbon pricing that reflect how carbon emissions could be constrained in the future, to meet global warming targets).

(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

Climate-driven transition risks arise from global efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change. They cover the financial impact on our clients or on UBS itself through the creditworthiness of UBS counterparties or the value of collateral held by UBS. 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. To arrive at UBS Group exposure to climate-driven transition risks, we have analyzed economic sectors within UBS's classification taxonomy, with a view to defining sub-sectors (hereafter referred to as "segments") that share similar characteristics in their vulnerability to the risk factors identified above. The approach consists of grouping companies into these segments under an adverse risk scenario. This scenario is defined as an immediate and disorderly approach toward meeting the well-below-2C Paris goal over the zero-to-three-year time horizon (reflecting the business planning horizon). The outcome of this process is a sector-level transition risk heatmap, where risk ratings range from low to high, and "climate-sensitive sectors" include the top three ratings (high, moderately high and moderate) which the heatmap indicating UBS own balance sheet exposure the climate-sensitive sectors. 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 moderate, moderately high, and high risk climate sensitive sectors 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)

10120000000

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

129990000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Potential impacts in the future could be asset devaluation losses up to 129.99bn, which represents the amount of UBS's own balance sheet exposed to climate sensitive sectors (Gross exposure: Includes total loans and advances to customers and guarantees as well as irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss). Climate-sensitive sectors are defined as inventory of activities with higher vulnerability to climate risks (risk rating of moderate, moderately high, and high). Detailed explanation of potential financial impact figure: Climate-sensitive sectors are defined as those business activities that are rated as having high, moderately high or moderate vulnerability to transition risks. Methodology developed in collaboration with UNEP FI TCFD working group and disclosed in Phase II "From disclosure to action – a guide to implementing the TCFD framework within financial institutions" report. Climate risk analysis is a novel area of research, and as the methodologies, tools and data availability of data improve, we continue to further develop our risk identification and measurement approaches. By following transition risk heatmap methodology, the min. anticipated effect is considered as UBS's exposure to only high risk climate sensitive sectors – transition risk is calculated as 10.12bn. The max anticipated effect is considered UBS's exposure to moderate, moderately high, and high risk climate sensitive sectors – transition risk is calculated as 129.99bn. 129.99bn is comprised of an inventory of UBS exposure to climate sensitive sectors. Exposures within this inventory include agriculture: 9.26bn, fossil fuels: 8.64bn, industrials: 29bn, metals and mining: 5.36bn, sovereigns:0.09bn, transportation: 16.59bn, utilities: 5.06bn, real estate: 55.99bn (for a detailed, sector by subsector breakdown of figures please see UBS Sustainability and climate risk disclosures – supplementary 2023 disclosures, table "Risk exposures by sector", page 11). Even though actual potential financial impact would be a fraction of this amount as a result of not managing regulatory risks in our investment or lending decisions, potential financial impact reported with the assumption of UBS's total exposure. 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

22065400

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

UBS has a robust process of monitoring sustainability and climate risks (scr). As part of the scr monitoring process, we have developed methodologies and metrics to assess our ongoing exposure to carbon-related assets and climate-sensitive sectors. In developing our metrics, we consider the inputs and guidance provided by

standard-setting organizations as well as new or enhanced regulatory requirements for climate disclosures. UBS firmly aims to keep pace with new developments and requirements and further evolve its climate-related metrics. This commitment remains, as does UBS's determination to continue leading the way in efforts to mitigate climate change. The cost of response to risk consist of the full time personnel responsible for managing climate risks. The cost of response to risk is calculated by combining the personnel expenses (avrg. 100 FTE dedicated to scr management), in total: 220,654 (cost per employee)X100 (average number of FTE dedicated to scr management)22,065,400

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Building on the review of our clients' public decarbonization commitments, we further assess where they currently stand on their journey toward a low-carbon and climate-resilient business model. By establishing a view on our clients' current decarbonization ambitions and activities, we aim to work alongside them to support their transition efforts. This can include encouraging the disclosure of current emissions, the setting of future decarbonization targets in line with Paris-aligned pathways and the development of credible transition plans. Through our ESG Advisory Group, we are also providing the necessary lens to help our clients assess ESG (environmental, social, governance) topics throughout the corporate lifecycle and critically analyze a corporation's ESG profile from a business and investor perspective. We complement our engagement efforts with sustainable and sustainability-linked financial advice and solutions (advisory, lending, basic banking and transition financing solutions) to help our clients transition to a more sustainable future. These solutions can be on-balance sheet (e.g., green or sustainable loans and mortgages) or off-balance sheet (such as access to debt and equity capital markets). They can also include transaction structuring. our aim is to direct capital toward lower-carbon activities, or to clients with credible net zero targets and plans to transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient business models. This is in line with our sustainability risk process which may trigger enhanced due diligence for clients in those carbon-intensive sectors that have higher climate-related impacts and risks. At the same time, as the global economy shifts toward lower carbon activities, we see opportunities to provide financing and advisory services to clients that are well positioned to benefit from this transition.

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
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Bahamas
☑ Denmark
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ Russian Federation
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(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).

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ 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:
☑ About as likely as not

(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

110327

(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 110,327 (0.5 FTE: 220,654 (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

Overall UBS operates more than 1200 buildings globally, with major buildings in Hong Kong, Singapore, Mumbai, Zurich, London, 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 affects our operational costs as it relates to energy use. In Switzerland, where approximately 30% of UBS employees are based in around 650 buildings, UBS is mandated to pay its share of the Swiss CO2 levy. In 2022, 2023, UBS was subject to increased operational costs as a result of the Swiss CO2 levy. However, as a result of our continued emission reduction efforts the magnitude of impact from this risk is considered low.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(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)

2004207.52

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

2004207.52

(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 has to 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 1.January 2022 onwards, as the levy was increased from 96 to 120 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 1.1.2023-31.12.2023 (FY23). To derive an estimate of the cost risk, the levy rate of 210

*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 23] 7527.72 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 120 903,326 GHG from Heating Oil [t GHG [metric]] for FY 23] 4972.53 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 120 596,704 GHG from Fuels [t GHG [metric] for FY 23] 1184.44 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 120 142,133 GHG from Fuels (Own cars) [t GHG [metric] for FY 23] 395.82 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 120 43,178 Total: 1,685,341CHF Conversion rate on 29th Dec. 2023 CHF to USD 1.1892 Total in USD: 2004207.52*

(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

5617600

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2023, for UBS Group excluding Credit Suisse, 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 in order to incentivize carbon reductions - for example by replacing fossil-fuel heating systems. The cost is explained as followed: 14044 tCO2e from our fuels generations related emissions in Switzerland times our US 400 per metric ton of CO2e 5617804

(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 (env.) 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 carbon reductions - for example by replacing fossil-fuel heating systems. 2. Building control: steering groups sanction changes in building operations, incl. operational run times for central building plant & equipment/ data center facilities. Energy consumption for our buildings is the largest contributor to our CO2 emissions which we reduced by 51% between 2019 & 2023. In 2023 UBS used above 95% renewable electricity. 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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our Physical Climate Risk approach uses climate hazards datasets provided by an external data provider to measure the risk landscape and 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 based 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 RE assets, this is performed by gathering 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 and drives this data collection process for each asset. E.g during 2023 analysis, UBS has identified that 5 assets (10% of Fund GAV as at June 2023) in UBS's largest UK Flagship Fund are exposed to river flood risk (at 1% chance or higher), Storm Surge (at 1% chance or higher) and storm/high wind speed related exposures. These assets are currently undergoing vulnerability and resiliency assessment to understand the structural characteristics of the building and location, identify risk mitigants and assess residual physical risk exposure.

(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.

(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)

193000

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

193000

(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. The cost of insurance for these assets is approximately USD 193K per annum, which is approximately 0.01% of Gross Asset Value (GAV) across the whole portfolio. 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

193000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost is calculated using the insurance premium to cover the 5 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.

(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 the reduction of physical risks and integrated back into the overall risk management of the real estate portfolio. This process is integrated into the overall risk management of the portfolio.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

(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, as a global wealth manager and financial institution, is exposed to nature-related risks through its lending and investment portfolios, particularly in sectors dependent on natural capital. The ongoing degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity loss may lead to disruptions in supply chains, reduced assets valuations, and

increased operational costs for business reliant on natural resources. For example, disruptions in water supply or damage to ecosystems could lower productivity or increase costs for clients in nature-sensitive sectors, leading increased credit risk for UBS. The Task Force on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) has highlighted the critical need for companies to assess both their dependencies and impacts on nature. UBS is incorporating these insights by expanding its nature-sensitive risk across its lending portfolio.

(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:

☑ Medium-low

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

Nature-related risks, such as biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, could directly affect UBS's financial position, particularly in sectors dependent on natural capital. These sectors face risks like credit downgrades and asset devaluation if ecosystem services such as water supply or soil health are disrupted. As a result,

UBS may see increased provision for credit losses, reduced collateral values, and lower capacity for borrowers to repay loans. Financial performance could also be impacted through UBS's exposure to industries reliant on natural resources. The organization's dependency on sectors with high environmental sensitivity might result in declining asset valuations and reduced client demand. Additionally, compliance costs related to financial disclosures (e.g. through TNFD) and the integration of biodiversity risks into decision-making could put further strain on UBS's operational expenses.

(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)

11810000000

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

158040000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The growing risks associated with biodiversity loss and degradation pose financial risks for UBS. UBS's "nature-sensitive" metric developed using the ENCORE methodology, helps assess financial risks due to both dependency on and impact on natural ecosystems. The methodology identified sectors such as metals and mining, utilities and agriculture as highly exposed, representing the 20.3% of UBS's lending exposure. Calculation method: By following nature-related risk heatmap methodology, the min. anticipated effect is considered as UBS's exposure to only high risk climate sensitive sectors – nature-related risk is calculated as 11.81bn. The max anticipated effect is considered UBS's exposure to moderate, moderately high, and high risk climate sensitive sectors – nature-related risk is calculated as 158.04bn. 158.04bn is comprised of an inventory of UBS exposure to physical risk – climate sensitive sectors. Exposures within this inventory include agriculture: 9.52bn, financial services: 0.47bn, fossil fuels: 7.74bn, industrials: 29.13bn, metals and mining: 5.60bn, services and technology:23.17, transportation: 18.69bn, utilities: 4.31bn, real estate: 59.41bn (for a detailed, sector by subsector breakdown of figures please see UBS Sustainability and climate risk disclosures – supplementary 2023 disclosures, table "Risk exposures by sector", page 11).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Participation in environmental collaborative industry frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

22065400

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

UBS has a robust process of monitoring sustainability and climate risks (scr). As part of the scr monitoring process, we have developed methodologies and metrics to assess our ongoing exposure to carbon-related assets and climate-sensitive sectors. In developing our metrics, we consider the inputs and guidance provided by standard-setting organizations as well as new or enhanced regulatory requirements for climate disclosures. UBS firmly aims to keep pace with new developments and requirements and further evolve its climate-related metrics. This commitment remains, as does UBS's determination to continue leading the way in efforts to mitigate climate change. The cost of response to risk consist of the full time personnel responsible for managing climate risks. The cost of response to risk is calculated by combining the personnel expenses (avrg. 100 FTE dedicated to scr management), in total: 220,654 (cost per employee)X100 (average number of FTE dedicated to scr management)22,065,400

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

UBS is actively addressing nature-related risks through a comprehensive integration of natural capital considerations into its risk management and decision-making frameworks. UBS uses ENCORE tool and TNFD methodology to assess the financial impact of dependencies on natural ecosystems. UBS is an active participant on Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), where it contributes to developing industry standards for nature risk assessments. UBS also engages with clients help them understand and mitigate their own risks with an aim to improve the resilience of both the clients and UBS's portfolios. In parallel, UBS is advancing its internal methodologies to identify, quantify, and manage nature related risks more effectively. In 2022 we initially piloted a quantification approach for nature-related risks solely based on the dependency of our clients on the natural environment, using the ENCORE methodology. This approach allowed us to assess our vulnerability to nature-sensitive economic activities by our clients. In 2023 we expanded the definition of our "nature-sensitive metric" to now include both dependency on, and impact on, nature, its assets, and the ecosystem services that nature provides to sustain human activities.
[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)

58.05

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

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

46180000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

As part of the sustainability and climate risk monitoring process, we have developed methodologies and metrics to assess our ongoing exposure to carbon-related assets and climate-sensitive sectors. In developing our metrics, we consider the inputs and guidance provided by standard-setting organizations as well as new or enhanced regulatory requirements for climate disclosures. In 2023 we continued working on methodologies covering climate-driven transition, physical and nature-related risks. Examples of such enhancements include adding issuer and traded products in our risk monitoring and reporting capabilities. Carbon-related assets proportion of total customer lending exposure for UBS Group excluding Credit Suisse decreased to 7.2% in 2023 from 7.5% in 2022. In 2023, the share of climate-sensitive sectors for UBS Group excluding Credit Suisse was 12.1% for transition risk and 9.7% for physical risk of our total customer lending exposure.
[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
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Ireland
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Liechtenstein
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ Japan
☑ Malta
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Jersey
☑ Mexico
☑ Monaco
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Iceland
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

An estimated USD 85tr will be needed for low-carbon climate-resilient infrastructure investments by 2030 to meet the Paris Agreement's goal to keep global average temperature increases well below 2 C (Brookings Institution 2018). UBS sees a clear investor appetite for directing capital toward a low-carbon future and assists private and institutional clients in their desire to invest accordingly. We reg carry out surveys across our client segments which have clearly shown a growing demand

across all client types for investments that integrate mat ESG factors and / or that focus on making an impact on the environment and society. Our own 2023 UBS AG Asset Management client survey showed 74% of clients expect to increase their allocation to sustainable investments over the next five years. The survey results also show an encouraging growth in satisfaction with the way in which we are increasing exposure to sustainable investments within the various asset classes. At UBS, Sustainable investment (SI) focuses on investment decisions that seek to make a difference while generating competitive financial returns. UBS's SI products exhibit a defined and explicit intention to align with or contribute to sustainability-related objectives while targeting market-rate financial returns. UBS's SI are defined as the sum of invested assets in - Sustainability Focus - Impact Investing

(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 2023, as outlined in our Sustainability Reporting. While market volatility and rising geopolitical tensions over the course of 2023 proved challenging, sustainable investing continued to gain ground in alternative markets, including real estate and hedge funds. 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)

500000000

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

500000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We saw sustainable assets under management increase and invested assets in Sustainable Focus and Impact Investing assets in UBS Asset Management AG increased to USD 203 billion as of end of December 2023 (compared with USD 178 billion in 2022). We assume an average of 25 bps across the portfolio to estimate the financial impact as 2023 revenue USD (203bn x 25bps USD 500m).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

9700000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

For 2023 costs for seizing this opportunity are estimated at 9.7m. This is based on personnel expenses of 6.8m general and admin expenses of 2.9m for the AM Sustainable and Impact Investing Business Area.

(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 2023 include: UBS Global Emerging Markets Equity Climate Transition: Building on the successful UBS Global Equity Climate Transition strategy, which was launched in 2022 together with global investment consulting firm Aon, this strategy focuses on emerging market companies seeking to transition to a low carbon economy while aligning with SDG dimensions critical to a just transition. The solution leverages UBS AMs proprietary Climate Aware framework and our global Climate Engagement Program. 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
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Canada
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Monaco

☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Jersey
☑ Mexico
☑ Bahamas
☑ Bahrain
☑ Bermuda
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Guernsey
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Ireland
☑ Lebanon
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Colombia
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Liechtenstein
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The continued decarbonization of the global economy will require governments, regulators, all industries and consumers to move in the same direction. A series of recent legislative acts, including the rollout of the Inflation Reduction Act in the US and the EU's Green Deal Industrial Plan, along with rising regulatory requirements, encourage investment into sustainable solutions, including infrastructure. During 2023, flows into sustainable funds remained modestly positive, while traditional funds faced outflows impacted by the equity and bond market volatility and worsening geopolitical tensions. Throughout the year investors also expanded their sustainable

investment allocations into alternative asset classes, including hedge funds, real estate and infrastructure. Following the subdued issuances in 2022, green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked (GSSS) bond supply rebounded in 2023 with the Investment Bank arranging USD 53.7 billion in green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked (GSSS) bonds through 102 bond deals during 2023. Our view is that the long-term growth trajectory for sustainable finance plays to our strengths, as we continue to build on our offering and develop the innovative products and solutions that our institutional and private clients need both to manage the risks and capture the opportunities presented by the transition to a low-carbon economy.

(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

Following a year of subdued debt market issuance activity in 2022, green, social, sustainability, and sustainabilitylinked (GSSS) bond supply rebounded in 2023, rising 7% year-on-year (YoY). The growth was driven by bonds with green (15% YoY) and sustainability (7% YoY) labels. We saw banks and corporate issuers favoring green bonds, while sovereign, supranational and agency (SSAs) issuers primarily opted for the latter, given a broader mix of green and social assets. Sustainability-linked issuance dropped 25% year-on-year driven by heightened market scrutiny around the materiality and ambition of the key performance indicators (KPIs) used, compounded by SLB issuers failing to reach their annual targets. Regionally, EMEA issuers accounted for 52% of 2023 FY global supply, while APAC issuers were responsible for 29%. In line with the overall GSSS bond market dynamics, the number of transactions facilitated by the Investment Bank in 2023 increased to 102.

(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)

53700000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The bond deals are issued by UBS / CS clients with the support of UBS AG Investment Bank Global Banking or Investment Bank (Credit Suisse) Investment Banking & Capital Markets. 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 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 green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked (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 transaction, whereas dual tranche issuances with different ESG labels are counted as two transactions. Dual tranches with different currencies are also counted as two transactions. 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 Social Bond Principles), with GSSS methodology applied to the volume and apportionment calculations. The percentage for the calculation of UBS-apportioned deal value is obtained from third-party provider Dealogic. In cases where the transaction is not listed in Dealogic, the percentage is obtained from deal documentation, for example the term sheet or subscription agreement. GSSS bond and climate-related bond transactions are compiled from an internal transactions database and are corroborated against external sources, Bloomberg and Dealogic. Transactions are screened against the qualifying ESG criteria.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

82300000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

At year end 2023 373 FTEs (full time equivalent employees) had roles linked to sustainability and impact at UBS. Based on a Group-wide average salary estimation, cost to realize opportunity is 220,654 USD x 373 82.3m. Cost calculation is a best effort given current integration efforts.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Investment Bank arranged USD 53.7 billion in green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked (GSSS) bonds through 102 bond deals during 2023. Our deal activity was particularly strong in EMEA and Australia while also solidifying our market-leading position in the Swiss-franc-denominated market with the Investment Bank's market share at nearly 50%. In addition, we have built a strong position in Brazil's local labelled ESG debt market. Deal highlights included the structuring and execution of the Western Australia Treasury Corporation's (WATC) inaugural AUD 1.9 billion green deal, and winning the structuring mandate for the Australian government. The funds for WATC will support government projects targeting environmental outcomes, such as investments to decarbonize the main electricity grid. This includes batteries and wind farms, EV charging infrastructures as well as rebates and standalone power systems. Meanwhile, the establishment of the Australian government's green bond framework highlights its key priorities, by referencing its aim for upcoming green bonds to finance projects that will help Australia achieve its

ambition to be net zero by 2050. In July 2023, we acted as a joint global coordinator, physical bookrunner and sustainability coordinator on a debut EUR 270 million green senior secured notes issuance in support of the leveraged buy-out (LBO) of Amara Nzero by a consortium led by Cinven. This was the first green bond to be issued in EMEA with LBO use of proceeds. In August 2023, we facilitated an innovative senior non-preferred sustainability-linked loan (SLL) note from Nordea. This transaction represented the first banking SLL note issued across core currency markets globally.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(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

☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Belgium
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Monaco
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore

☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Switzerland
☑ Liechtenstein
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The ESG reg landscape changes & grows. In 2023, the EU and UK made a strong start with requirements due and upcoming such as SFDR Level 2 RTS, EU Taxonomy, TCFD, SDR, ESRS, etc. Today, there are 600 different sust. reporting standards, industry initiatives, frameworks, and guidelines globally, incl. Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010/31/EU, Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and Local Law 97 in NYC. These requirements, alongside corporations' sustainability commitments, drive demand for low carbon investments. E.g. many large corp. making NZ commitments are seeking NZ-aligned RE and sustainable supply chains. In CH, the federal law to secure electricity supply will boost domestic production & investor demand of renewable energies. The Federal Act on a Secure Electricity Supply from Renewable Energy Sources was approved in 2023. The bill lays the foundations for a rapid expansion of energy production from renewable sources like hydropower, solar, wind and biomass. The Act will come into force in 2025. These developments create an incr. demand for investment with a low carbon footprint and incr. risks associated with not responding, which we manage through initiatives such as a TCFD-aligned ESG Risk Framework and the risk directive for our CH RE business. The acceleration of the converging trends of reg requirements & market demand over 2023 supports REPM investment thesis that there is a lack of sustainable assets, creating a supply-demand gap that will widen.

(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:

☑ Medium

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

The potential annual financial impact in the short term is associated with the revenues generated by the management fees as a portion of the full USD 159bn of Real Estate strategies and additional USD 19bn in our other real asset strategies (infrastructure, food & agriculture, private equity and private credit). We believe that AuM will be lost by managers who fail to act on ESG opportunities (and risks), and as such the financial impact on fees ranges from 100% losses (loss of all AuM by managers failing to act with ESG in mind) to unlimited upward wins resulting from management/performance fees of existing and new products. Examples for business opportunities during 2023: CH: In partnership with the Energie Zukunft Schweiz AG association, we are working towards meeting the electricity needs of our RE portfolio via renewable energies. We launched a major project for planning & construction of photovoltaic systems on the roofs of CH portfolio of buildings in 2017. As of March 2024, have installed over 10 MwP capacity producing electricity for around 4,000 households. In 2023, we added PV solutions to additional 26 assets. UK: Velocity Point is a new urban logistics / industrial business park in Leeds extending across 13 acres and is currently under construction. The development has a sharp focus on sustainability. This includes LED lighting and daylight-saving controls; high efficiency office heating/cooling systems; energy monitoring management systems; insulation designed to optimize operational efficiency. We commit to investing in on-site renewable energy sources, incl. solar PV panels & roof lights reducing the need for artificial warehouse illumination. We are installing electric vehicle charging points & bike shelters to encourage sustainable commute. US: investments include stand-alone energy storage projects in Texas' ERCOT market which provide energy & grid-stabilizing reserves, through which we have entered a master agreement with Canadian Solar Inc. for up to 2.6 GWh of battery solutions to support the energy storage investment strategy. This asset qualifies as a sustainable investment under the current EU Taxonomy due to the role the sector plays in supporting the growth of the renewable energy market. * Data includes commitments.*

(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)

800000000

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

800000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In the near term, assuming an average fee of 45bps, this represents an estimated USD 800m of revenue (based of 2023 AuM: USD 178bn x 45bps USD 800m). In the longer term, the potential financial impact is not currently estimatable as new product shelf is not known, future fees are not estimatable given the relative youth of impact/sustainability strategies and fee structures. Notes: Asset under management stated on gross asset values basis and includes CS, reflecting values as at 31 December 2023, where available.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

8800000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs for seizing this opportunity are mainly linked to employee salaries (personnel involved with sustainability). We have 17 full-time employees dedicated to sustainability in REPM, meaning USD 3.9 million direct salary costs (assuming average REPM salaries) plus an additional 8 FTEs (based on 42 not-fully-dedicated staff working on sustainability in REPM (with differing levels of dedication to sustainability) equating to USD 1.9 million (assuming average REPM salaries). Note this excludes additional support from staff outside of REPM. Finally, USD 3.0 million is spent on external sustainability consultants (2023). Overall, USD 8.8 million is directly identified (salary and third-party costs, assuming REPM average) with further indirect costs from UBS-AM/Group in support of REPM sustainability initiatives.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our corporate sustainability mission consists of delivering strong risk-adjusted performance by integrating sustainability into our investment processes; implementing sustainable practices; and addressing environmental impacts while enhancing real asset operations and values. As a diverse platform, REPM's processes and approaches towards sustainability and ESG differ by business area. However, there are several common themes and focus areas throughout the lifecycle that apply across REPM, although specific tools and processes may vary. We integrate ESG considerations into our investment decision making by identifying and managing the issues that are the most material to our assets across the asset lifecycle. During acquisition stage, this is identified through due diligence ESG checklist and included in the Investment Committee (IC) memo. Pertinent ESG factors (including regulatory) are highlighted and discussed at the IC. Once acquired, we monitor on an ongoing basis through quarterly risk flag report which oversee climate risks, fund commitments, and regulatory compliance. Targets are used to manage climate related risks and metrics such as our GHG emissions, waste, water are tracked and submitted to industry benchmarks such as GRESB. On an annual basis, key ESG metrics are integrated into business planning and input into the asset level hold/sell analysis. This ensures that ESG principles are fully integrated throughout the investment process, from acquisition through operation to exit. Looking into the future, we continue our efforts to perform on-site energy/net zero audits for our direct real asset assets to support our decarbonization efforts and conduct resiliency assessment and establish mitigation plans for assets with high physical risk exposure.
[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)

292300000000

(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

Investor appetite for sustainability-oriented funds and ETFs continued. Once again, after 2022 and 2021, inflows into sustainable investment funds in 2023 outpaced those into their non-SI counterparts, albeit at more modest levels compared to the highs seen in 2021. Throughout the year, investors expanded their sustainable investment allocations into alternative asset classes, including hedge funds, real estate or infrastructure. This was also reflected in our clients continued interest in SI solutions. Over the course of 2023, UBS AG's SI invested assets rose to USD 292.3 billion as of 31 December 2023, compared with USD 266 billion at the end of 2022, representing a year-on-year increase of 10%. A combination of factors contributed to this growth, including new product launches, net new money inflows as well as market performance. SI invested assets accounted for 6.5% of UBS's total invested assets at year-end 2023.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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-240701.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 ESG matters. For example, the Compensation Committee is responsible for ESG-related compensation topics, the Risk Committee supervises the integration of ESG 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 ESG metrics. The BoD's Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (the CCRC) is the body primarily responsible for corporate culture, responsibility, and sustainability. The CCRC oversees our Group-wide sustainability and impact strategy and key activities across environmental and social topics. This includes climate, nature, and human rights as indicated in the CCRC Charter. Annually, it considers and approves our firm's sustainability (including climate) and impact objectives. As part of this process, it also considers the impact and financial materiality of climate-related risks and opportunities on UBS's business and strategy. As determined by the BoD's Risk Committee, the GEB manages the risk profile of the Group as a whole and has overall responsibility for establishing and implementing risk management and control. The Group CEO has delegated responsibility for setting the sustainability and impact strategy and developing Group-wide sustainability and impact objectives, in agreement with fellow GEB members, to the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact. Progress against the strategy and associated targets are reviewed at least once a year by the GEB and the CCRC. The GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact also manages the Group Sustainability and Impact (GSI) organization and, together with the Chief Sustainability Officer (the CSO), co-chairs the Sustainability and Climate Task Force (the SCTF). Both the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact 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/mainpar/toplevelgrid/col1/linklist_991202963/link.1201401737.file/PS9jb250ZW50L2RhbS9hc3NldHMvY2MvYWJvdXQtdWJzL2RvYy9ncm91cC1hZy1vcmdyZWdzLWVuLTI0MDcwMS5wZGY/group-ag-orgregs-en-240701.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

The BoD's Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (the CCRC) is the body primarily responsible for corporate culture, responsibility, and sustainability. The CCRC oversees our Group-wide sustainability and impact strategy and key activities across environmental and social topics. This includes climate, nature, and human rights as indicated in the CCRC Charter. Annually, it considers and approves our firm's sustainability (including climate) and impact objectives. As part of this process, it also considers the impact and financial materiality of climate-related risks and opportunities on UBS's business and strategy. As determined by the BoD's Risk Committee, the GEB manages the risk profile of the Group as a whole and has overall responsibility for establishing and implementing risk management and control. The Group CEO has delegated responsibility for setting the sustainability and impact strategy and developing Group-wide sustainability and impact objectives, in agreement with fellow GEB members, to the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact. Progress against the strategy and associated targets are reviewed at least once a year by the GEB and the CCRC. The GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact also manages the Group Sustainability and Impact (GSI) organization and, together with the Chief Sustainability Officer (the CSO), co-chairs the Sustainability and Climate Task Force (the SCTF). Both the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact 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/mainpar/toplevelgrid/col1/linklist_991202963/link.1201401737.file/PS9jb250ZW50L2RhbS9hc3NldHMvY2MvYWJvdXQtdWJzL2RvYy9ncm91cC1hZy1vcmdyZWdzLWVuLTI0MDcwMS5wZGY/group-ag-orgregs-en-240701.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

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**In the 2023 self-assessment, four 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 GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact. It also ensures firm-wide execution of the firm's climate strategy, including its net-zero 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 GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact. It also ensures firm-wide execution of the firm's climate strategy, including its net-zero commitment. 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 Executive Board Lead for Sustainability and Impact

(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 GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact by the Group chief executive officer (the Group CEO). Our GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact manages the Group Sustainability and Impact (GSI) organization and, together with our Chief Sustainability Officer (the CSO), co-chairs the Sustainability and Climate Task Force (the SCTF). Both our GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact 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 Executive Board Lead for Sustainability and Impact

(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 GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact by the Group chief executive officer (the Group CEO). Our GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact manages the Group Sustainability and Impact (GSI) organization and, together with our Chief Sustainability Officer (the CSO), co-chairs the Sustainability and Climate Task Force (the SCTF). Both our GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact 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

Our compensation determination process considers ESG objectives in objective-setting, performance award pool funding, performance evaluation and individual compensation decisions. 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 category of the Group CEO and GEB performance scorecards. In 2023, we further enhanced the GEB performance scorecard framework by establishing separate Environmental & Sustainability and People & Governance categories. The objectives in these categories are linked to our sustainability priorities, and their progress is measured via robust quantitative metrics and qualitative criteria. The scorecard consists of 30% Nonfinancial measures, which incl. "Environmental and Sustainability" (incl. climate), as well as other relevant factors like "People and Governance", "Clients", "Risk and Regulatory", "Integration and Strategy".
[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

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives are considered in the compensation determination process in objective setting, performance award pool funding, performance evaluation and compensation decisions. 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. These sustainability objectives are linked to our priorities, and their progress is measured via robust quantitative metrics and qualitative criteria. A table in our compensation report provides an overview of our metrics and progress achieved in 2023, including climate-related goals under the priority "Planet." Sustainability objectives are individually assessed for each GEB member, and consequently directly impact their performance assessments and compensation decisions. In addition, in the performance award pool funding across the Group, ESG is also reflected through an assessment of progress made against targets linked to our focus areas of Planet, People (including progress made against our diversity ambitions) and Partnerships, alongside other key dimensions. Therefore, ESG is taken into consideration when the

Compensation Committee assesses not only what results were achieved but also how they were achieved. For 2023, we reestablished robust and concrete targets where needed as a result of the acquisition, and made good progress toward achieving them. We continue to increase our focus on this topic.

(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 earlier in this section. These objectives were set to reflect the strategic priorities determined by the Chairman and the BoD. As shown in the 2023 CEO performance assessment, our CEO continued to demonstrate strong leadership and focus on delivering the Group's sustainability strategy, including on decarbonization which is considered under "Non-financial objectives". He continued to deliver on the ambitions in the key ESG focus areas including a reduction in net GHG footprint for scope 1 and 2 emissions by 21% YoY, supporting clients with USD 292.3bn invested assets in sustainability-focused and impact investments, etc. As a result, UBS remained in a solid position in terms of sustainability, as evidenced by the ratings from the most important independent sustainability rating agencies.
[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

(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

We have set standards & guidelines for product development, investments, financing and supply-chain management decisions, guidelines & frameworks for sustainable lending and bond and GHG emissions trading products and services. These guidelines support UBS's growth strategy for sustainable products & services and our work to ensure that sustainability-related criteria are met. We have identified certain controversial activities where we will not engage, or will only engage subject to stringent criteria. As part of this, we are committed to engaging with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how climate-, environment- and human-rights-related risks and impacts may be mitigated. Additionally, we apply specific guidelines and assessment criteria to transactions with corporate clients engaged in the areas of concerns(AoCs) listed on our policy(ubs.com/gri). The guidelines and assessment criteria 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 AoCs trigger an enhanced due diligence and approval process. In addition to the assessment of regulatory compliance & adherence to UBS's controversial activities standards as well as consideration of past and present environmental and human rights performance and concerns of stakeholder groups.

(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 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-climate-risk-policy-framework_2023.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

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

At UBS, we believe we all have a role to play in securing a more sustainable world, and the financial industry is no exception. At UBS, we reimagine the power of people and capital to create a better world for everyone, striving toward a fairer society, a more prosperous economy and a healthier environment. We acknowledge that achieving the orderly transition to a low-carbon economy is highly ambitious. Nonetheless, we are committed to doing our part, which is why the shift to a lower-carbon future is a priority for UBS and a key focus of our sustainability strategy. As part of our transition plan, which outlines principles supporting our ambition to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our scope 1, scope 2 and specified scope 3 activities, we have set targets in financing, investing and own operations. To underpin these targets, we have defined various actions that we strive to implement in the short-, medium- and long-term. In line with our continued transition plan development, we will continue to define additional actions and refine current plans to further drive progress toward our targets.

(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

ubs-sustainability-report-2023.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-climate-risk-policy-framework_2023.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

We have set standards & guidelines for product development, investments, financing and supply-chain management decisions, guidelines & frameworks for sustainable lending and bond and GHG emissions trading products and services. These guidelines support UBS's growth strategy for sustainable products and

services and our work to ensure that sustainability-related criteria are met. We have identified certain controversial activities where we will not engage, or will only engage subject to stringent criteria. As part of this, we are committed to engaging with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how climate-, environment- and human-rights-related risks and impacts may be mitigated. Additionally, we apply specific guidelines and assessment criteria to transactions with corporate clients engaged in the areas of concerns(AoCs) listed on our policy (ubs.com/gri). The guidelines and assessment criteria 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 AoCs trigger an enhanced due diligence and approval process. In addition to the assessment of regulatory compliance & adherence to UBS's controversial activities standards as well as consideration of past and present environmental and human rights performance and concerns of stakeholder groups.

(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

(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

☑ Active ownership policy

☑ Other investing policy, please specify :Proxy Voting Policy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

corporate-governance-and-proxy-voting-policy-procedures-2024.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

☑ Fossil Fuels

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

(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

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.

(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:

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

(4.7.1.17) Explain why your organization does not measure the % of clients/investees compliant with the policy

UBS Asset Management is a large-scale and diversified asset manager, with a presence in 22 countries. We offer investment capabilities and investment styles across all major traditional and alternative asset classes. We are currently working on implementing a framework for assessing the alignment of companies we invest in with various climate and net zero related criteria.
[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 engage in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. Our sustainability and climate risk (SCR) policy framework is embedded in the firm's culture and: – is being extended to the combined firm, following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group; – is integrated in management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and – supports transition toward a net-zero future Managing SCR is a key component of our corporate responsibility. We apply an SCR policy framework to all relevant activities. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on the climate, environment and to human rights, as well as the associated risks affecting our clients and us. We have set standards for product development, investments, financing and supply chain management decisions. We have identified certain controversial activities we will not engage in, and certain areas of concern where we will only engage in under stringent criteria. As part of this process, we are committed to engaging with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how climate, environmental and human rights related risks and impacts may be mitigated. 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:

☑ Thermal coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(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

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Companies or transactions that generate more than 20% of their revenues from thermal coal mining (including lignite, bituminous, anthracite and steam coal) and its sale to external parties are excluded. For actively managed fixed income and equities funds under the direct management of UBS-AM that are classified by UBS-AM as "SI Focused" or "Impact", companies that generate more than 5% of their revenues from thermal coal mining (including lignite, bituminous, anthracite and steam coal) and its sale to external parties are excluded. During 2024, we refined our AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy and introduced stricter thresholds for thermal coal mining: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html. 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.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Coal mining

(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 engage in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. Our sustainability and climate risk (SCR) policy framework is embedded in the firm's culture and: – is being extended to the combined firm, following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group; – is integrated in management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and – supports transition toward a net-zero future Managing SCR is a key component of our corporate responsibility. We apply an SCR policy framework to all relevant activities. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on the climate, environment and to human rights, as well as the associated risks affecting our clients and us. We have set standards for product development, investments, financing and supply chain management decisions. We have identified certain controversial activities we will not engage in, and certain areas of concern where we will only engage in under stringent criteria. As part of this process, we are committed to engaging with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how climate, environmental and human rights related risks and impacts may be mitigated. 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:

☑ Mountaintop removal mining

(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 engage in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. Our sustainability and climate risk (SCR) policy framework is embedded in the firm's culture and: – is being extended to the combined firm, following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group; – is integrated in management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and – supports transition toward a net-zero future Managing SCR is a key component of our corporate responsibility. We apply an SCR policy framework to all relevant activities. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on the climate, environment and to human rights, as well as the associated risks affecting our clients and us. We have set standards for product development, investments, financing and supply chain management decisions. We have identified certain controversial activities we will not engage in, and certain areas of concern where we will only engage in under stringent criteria. As part of this process, we are committed to engaging with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how climate, environmental and human rights related risks and impacts may be mitigated. 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

☑ 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 engage in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. Our sustainability and climate risk (SCR) policy framework is embedded in the firm's culture and: – is being extended to the combined firm, following the

acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group; – is integrated in management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and – supports transition toward a net-zero future Managing SCR is a key component of our corporate responsibility. We apply an SCR policy framework to all relevant activities. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on the climate, environment and to human rights, as well as the associated risks affecting our clients and us. We have set standards for product development, investments, financing and supply chain management decisions. We have identified certain controversial activities we will not engage in, and certain areas of concern where we will only engage in under stringent criteria. As part of this process, we are committed to engaging with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how climate, environmental and human rights related risks and impacts may be mitigated. Coal-Fired Power Plants (CFPP): – We do not provide project-level finance for new coal-fired power plants 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

☑ 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 engage in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. Our sustainability and climate risk (SCR) policy framework is embedded in the firm's culture and: – is being extended to the combined firm, following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group; – is integrated in management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and – supports transition toward a net-zero future Managing SCR is a key component of our corporate responsibility. We apply an SCR policy framework to all relevant activities. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on the climate, environment and to human rights, as well as the associated risks affecting our clients and us. We have set standards for product development, investments, financing and supply chain management decisions. We have identified certain controversial activities we will not engage in, and certain areas of concern where we will only engage in under stringent criteria. As part of this process, we are committed to engaging with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how climate, environmental and human rights related risks and impacts may be mitigated. Arctic Oil 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

☑ 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 engage in activities listed in our sustainability and climate risk policy framework. Our sustainability and climate risk (SCR) policy framework is embedded in the firm's culture and: – is being extended to the combined firm, following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group; – is integrated in management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and – supports transition toward a net-zero future Managing SCR is a key component of our corporate responsibility. We apply an SCR policy framework to all relevant activities. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on the climate, environment and to human rights, as well as the associated risks affecting our clients and us. We have set standards for product development, investments, financing and supply chain management decisions. We have identified certain controversial activities we will not engage in, and certain areas of concern where we will only engage in under stringent criteria. As part of this process, we are committed to engaging with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how climate, environmental and human rights related risks and impacts may be mitigated. Arctic Oil 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:

☑ Power from coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

(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

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

For actively managed fixed income and equities funds under the direct management of UBS-AM that are classified by UBS-AM as "SI Focused" or "Impact", companies that generate greater than 20% of their revenues from thermal coal-based power generation are excluded. For our REPM Multi-managers business, transactions that generate greater than 30% of their revenues from thermal coal-based power generation are excluded. During 2024, we refined our AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy and introduced stricter thresholds for thermal coal power generation: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html. 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.

Investing (Asset manager)

(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

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

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Companies or transactions that generate greater than 20% of their revenues from oil sands (also known as tar sands) extraction (reserves associated with extraction revenues and extraction) are excluded. For actively managed fixed income and equities funds under the direct management of UBS-AM that are classified by UBS-AM as "Sustainability Focused" or "Impact" companies that generate more than 5% of their revenues from oil sands (also known as tar sands) extraction (reserves associated with extraction revenues and extraction) are excluded. During 2024, we refined our AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy and introduced stricter thresholds for thermal coal mining and oil sands: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing.html 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.

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

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

2020

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

REPM 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 182 (worst forms) –Forced labor: according to ILO-convention 29 –Indigenous peoples' rights in accordance with IFC Performance Standard 7. REPM 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 our 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 our real estate and private markets multi-manager business. For specific areas of concerns see our Sustainability and Climate Risk Policy Framework: https://www.ubs.com/global/en/sustainability-impact/sustainability-reporting.html Screening for exclusions in REPM occurs at the due diligence stage and is monitored annually thereafter.

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 the topic of Climate Change. 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 for actively managed fixed income and equities funds under the direct management of UBS-AM that are classified by UBS-AM as "SI Focused" or "Impact" as well as rule-based climate aware funds. These exclusions are monitored and reviewed annually and published in our annual Stewardship Report. 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.

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Controversial behaviour

(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

For actively managed fixed income and equities funds under the direct management of UBS-AM that are classified by UBS-AM as "SI Focused" or "Impact" as well as rule-based climate aware funds, companies or investments violating the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles which do not demonstrate credible corrective action as determined by UBS AM's Stewardship Committee where applicable, are excluded. 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

☑ Margin or pricing depends on sustainability criteria

☑ Minimum level of taxonomy aligned assets are mandated

☑ Covenants related to compliance with your environmental policies

(4.8.1.3) Asset class/product types covered by covenants

Select all that apply

☑ Retail loans

☑ 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

Our commitment to sustainability starts with our purpose. We know finance has a powerful influence on the world. That is why we partner with our clients to help them mobilize their capital toward a more sustainable world. Sustainable finance has long been a firm-wide topic. The term refers to any form of financial service aiming to achieve positive sustainability outcomes, including through the integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria into business or investment decisions. This encompasses sustainable investing and sustainable financing solutions. We made significant progress and accomplished strong achievements in our sustainable finance offering for all our client segments. - UBS Sustainability Analytics: We support our Asset Servicing clients with this enhanced online tool to actively monitor, manage and improve the sustainability profile of their investment portfolios. The analysis provides insights on sustainability ratings, business activity checks and carbon emissions, and helps to reduce the carbon footprint of their portfolios and align it to their chosen climate glidepath.
[Add row]

(4.9) Does your organization offer its employees a pension scheme that incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings?

Climate change

(4.9.1) Pension scheme incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings

Select from:
☑ Yes, as the default investment strategy for all plans

(4.9.2) Describe how funds within the pension scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that environmental criteria are incorporated

The UBS Swiss Pension Fund (UBS PF) has long taken ESG criteria into account at various levels of its investment process. The Foundation Board has defined its principles in a sustainability strategy. Therefore, for example, it has excluded investments in companies involved in coal-fed power production from the investment universe. Since 2019, the PF has furthermore been a member of the IIGCC and a supporting investor of Climate Action 100. The UBS PF defined a CO2 reduction path for its Swiss real estate portfolio. In 2024, it had the portfolio analyzed by the global ESG benchmark GRESB and achieved first place in the peer group. The Credit Suisse Group Swiss Pension Fund (CS PF) seeks to continuously progress on the sustainability of its investments. An internal ESG group was set up in the

investment sector at the start of 2023 to oversee the management, definition, and strategic development of sustainability issues to embed the principles of sustainability within the CS PF. The CS PF has complied with the recommendations of the Swiss Association of Pension Funds (ASIP) on ESG around sustainability reporting. In the UK, the Trustee of the UBS UK Pension Scheme's policy incorporates financially material ESG factors into the management of all the Scheme's assets as is appropriate to the asset class – by assessing and monitoring implementation of Trustee's fund managers ESG policies. On climate change, this translates into, e.g. the primary exposure to global equities in the two building block funds of the lifestyle investment strategies offered to members is via the UBS Climate Aware Fund, a Global Equity fund managed that aims to track the FTSE Developed Index. It tilts exposure away from carbon-intensive industries & those with large fossil fuel reserves & coal energy towards renewable energy & companies most aligned to meet carbon reduction targets. With TCFD requirements being followed since October 2022, the first disclosure done FY2023 and the second underway, the following targets for both the Defined Contribution and Defined Benefit (DB) Sections have been set: -An ambition of achieving net zero emissions at total Scheme level by 2050 -supporting a successful transition to a low-carbon economy is compatible with long-term investors' best interests due to reduced physical climate risks. - 2030 interim targets for equity and corporate bond assets in the DC Lifestyle Growth Phase and DB Section: o 50% reduction in WACI (Scope 1 and 2) for physical equity relative to a 30 June 2020 baseline. o 20% reduction in WACI (Scope 1 and 2) for DC corporate bond holdings relative to a 30 June 2022 baseline The Trustee of the Credit Suisse Group (UK) Pension Fund published its second TCFD report on 19 July 2024 for FY2023. The Trustee implemented a number of processes and tools for identifying, assessing and managing climate related risks and opportunities for the Fund. This includes integrating climate change into the Fund's risk management processes, including the Risk Register, covenant monitoring and investment monitoring. Following its triennial strategy review which took place during 2021, the Trustee replaced 90% of the passive equity allocation within the default strategy of the DC section with a low carbon equivalent equity allocation in March 2022. This marked a significant ongoing step to managing climate transition risks for members within the DC section. The Trustee has also recognised that engagement with investment managers to ensure they are exercising stewardship in support of net zero pathways is key to avoiding a failed transition. For the DB section, the Trustee set a target for 80% of corporate bond investments to have set science-based targets by 2030 (no equities held). For the DC section, the Trustee set a target for 80% of listed equity and corporate bond investments to have set science-based targets by 2030. These metrics and targets will be used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities over time. Both the metrics and target remain unchanged from the previous Fund year as the Trustee believes these continue to remain appropriate in measuring climate-related risks for the Fund. The Hong Kong ORSO plan of UBS provides the UBS Climate Aware Fund to the fund universe that employees can select from. In Germany, UBS pension benefits are defined benefit and have historically been unfunded, however as of 1 Jul 2021 the benefits earned for future service are funded & the investment approach considers ESG criteria. In the United States, an ESG fund, Mirova Global Sustainable Equity, was added to the core 401k plan of UBS, and employees can filter investment opportunities using ESG screening criteria such as "Sustainable Investments" or "Morningstar Sustainability Rating". In a number of key locations (e.g. India, Poland, Singapore) employees participate in government mandated pension plans where the investment approach is government driven.
[Fixed 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
☑ UNEP FI
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Equator Principles
☑ Climate Action 100+
☑ Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)
☑ Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)
☑ Net Zero Banking Alliance
☑ Transition Pathway Initiative
☑ Net Zero Asset Managers initiative
☑ Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)
☑ UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ Other, please specify **:Further memberships listed in the 2023 Sustainability Report Supplement (pg 28+) available on www.ubs.com/gri**
☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member
☑ Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)
☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

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

It is our firm belief that by taking action, both on our own and in partnership with other large investors, standard setters, clients and peers, as well as with our communities and our employees, we can make a real 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. At the end of 2023, we were engaged in a variety of sustainability- and impact-related memberships and commitments, either at Group level or the level of the business divisions or Group Functions. We have thorough processes in place for renewing existing memberships and for vetting new ones. The Credit Suisse membership portfolio was assessed in line with these requirements, and certain memberships, based on a strategic fit with UBS Group's sustainability and impact strategy, will be continued under UBS ownership. While we have a number of memberships further detailed on page 28 of the 2023 Sustainability Report Supplement, we are a founding signatory to NZBA (and active member in pertinent working groups), NZAMI, GFANZ, PRB, CDP and UNGC. Member of PCAF and TNFD. Member of the TCFD, and implementing its recommendations since 2017. Member of Climate Action 100, participating in 26 of its investor coalitions and leading 6 of them. Member of the European regional network of IIGC. Member of RSPO, participation in its financial industry task force and represented on the RSPO complaints panel. Member of UNEP FI and participating in UNEP FI's TCFD banking program. Member of RE100 and participant in IIF Forum on Implementation of TCFD recommendations.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged 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-2023-supplement.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Voluntary government register

(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)

(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 GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact, 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 Net Zero 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 consultation, including on climate-related matters. UBS is a member of the Sustainable Finance Working Groups at the IIF and at the Swiss Banker's Association and is represented on the TCFD. Headquartered in Switzerland, UBS representatives regularly interact with government officials, including on climate-related matters. 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. Regarding the policy statement attached: Please refer to pages 24-25 of our Supplement to the Sustainability Report 2023
[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

Asia and Pacific

☑ Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Global Financial Markets Association (GFMA) including 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 to a net zero economy, provide transparency and protection to investors, and are transparent with broader stakeholders through appropriate disclosure.

(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

IIF member firms around the world have been launching a wealth of new products, investment vehicles and programs to help bring sustainability considerations into the mainstream of global finance. The IIF helps connect these initiatives and align forces with public sector efforts to reach the same vitally important goals. E.g. the IIF supports the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. Our previous Board Chair was instrumental in establishing the Sustainable Finance Working Group, as Chairman of the IIF. Our Head of Sustainability External Engagement serves as chair of the IIF Sustainable Finance Working Group.

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

393260

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

The IIF is a membership organization and membership fees are its main source of revenue. The IIF forms its positions based on the views of its members and represents industry views accordingly.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, 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) supports the introduction/expansion of a CO2 levy on all fossil fuels seems as the best market-based solution to to considerably improve the incentive structure for low emission technologies and for associated financial investments in Switzerland. SBA also encourages all members to participate in voluntary climate compatibility tests, and 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. Most recently, the SBA became one of the first industry associations worldwide to gain supporting institution status with the Net-Zero Banking Alliance. As a member of the Swiss Bankers Association (SBA) and with a representative in its Sustainable Finance Working, UBS influences the development of the SBA's position in line with our climate change commitment. We also participated in the establishment of new set of industry guidelines on ESG integration into the client advisory process.

(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.

(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 voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The Climate & Nature Report 2023 (a direct extract of the Sustainability Report and its supplement) can be found on www.ubs.com/gri

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

climate-and-nature-report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

UBS Climate and Nature Report is a stand-alone document of the pertinent climate and nature content of the UBS Sustainability Report 2023 and follows the recommendations provided by the TCFD.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

UBS Sustainability Report 2023 contains our climate disclosure following the recommendations provided by the TCFD. The pertinent information is spread through the full report. Core elements can be found in the governance and environment sections on pages 17-44 (page numbers as printed in the report).

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sustainability-report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

UBS Sustainability Report 2023 was part of our regulatory filings in 2023, in the US and Germany (year-end financial filings).

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 43-50 ("Our focus on sustainability and climate") and 137-152 ("Sustainability and climate risk")

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

annual-report-ubs-group-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The "Our focus on sustainability and climate" and "Sustainability and climate risk" sub-sections in the Annual Report 2023 provide key information from the UBS Climate and Nature Report 2023, which contains our full climate disclosures and follows the recommendations provided by the TCFD.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

UBS Sustainability Report 2023 contains our climate disclosure following the recommendations provided by the TCFD. The pertinent information is spread through the full report. Core elements can be found in the governance and environment sections on pages 17-44 (page numbers as printed in the report).

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sustainability-report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

UBS Sustainability Report 2023 was part of our regulatory filings in 2023, in the US and Germany (year-end financial filings).

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Other, please specify **:Various**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sustainability-report-2023-supplement.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This supplementary information document provides further details to content set out in our UBS Sustainability Report 2023.

Row 6

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

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

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 54 -61

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

stewardship-annual-report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We see our active ownership strategy with focus on planet as a powerful tool to influence corporate behavior to achieve real-economy outcomes. Our planet thematic engagements seek to understand and engage on systemic risks like climate change and ecosystem degradation, 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

Considering regulatory requirements and discussions at the UBS climate risk initiative level it was agreed to develop and maintain a set of three internal climate stress testing scenarios. The scenarios are meant to cover a range of possible futures spanning from a successful transition to net-zero, over limited additional transition efforts to a failed transition scenario. 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

Considering regulatory requirements and discussions at the UBS climate risk initiative level it was agreed to develop and maintain a set of three internal climate stress testing scenarios. The scenarios are meant to cover a range of possible futures spanning from a successful transition to net-zero, over limited additional transition efforts to a failed transition scenario. 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:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(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

Considering regulatory requirements and discussions at the UBS climate risk initiative level it was agreed to develop and maintain a set of three internal climate stress testing scenarios. The scenarios are meant to cover a range of possible futures spanning from a successful transition to net-zero, over limited additional transition efforts to a failed transition scenario. 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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

We use scenario-based approaches to assess our exposure to physical and transition risks stemming from climate change. We have introduced a series of assessments facilitated by industry collaborations to harmonize approaches for addressing methodological and data gaps. We have performed top-down balance-sheet stress testing (across Pre-acquisition UBS), as well as targeted, bottom-up analysis of specific sector exposures covering short-, medium and long-term time horizons. The work performed includes regulatory scenario analysis and stress test exercises such as the Climate Risk Stress Test (CST) of the European Central Bank (the ECB), which assesses banks' preparedness for dealing with financial and economic shocks stemming from climate risk; and the Bank of England (BoE) 2021 Climate Biennial Exploratory Scenario (CBES). These exercises enabled the identification of financial risks from climate change and allowed Preacquisition UBS to assess management actions in response to different scenario results, as well as perform counterparty-level analysis. While these exercises showed mild losses and low exposure to climate risk for the entities in scope, the analysis allowed UBS to enhance climate risk scenario analysis and stress testing, further developing our capabilities for assessing risks and vulnerabilities from climate change. In 2023, we further advanced our capabilities surrounding internal climate risk scenario analysis and stress testing for UBS Group excluding Credit Suisse. We enhanced and refined our climate risk scenarios with a focus on both transition and physical risk projections across 30 years. Further, we have been developing additional corresponding climate risk models to amend the coverage of major risk types and have enhanced consistent modelling approaches in the context of real estate energy performance and location-specific physical risk. Over the last years we also leveraged industry-wide initiatives, such as the Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) exercise launched by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) in 2020 and 2022. Through this exercise, we assessed the climate alignment of our listed investments (including equities and bonds), mortgages and direct real estate portfolios. The assessment allowed us to compare our results with the aggregated performance of all participating banks' portfolios, showing progress made over time and efforts still needed.
[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) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

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

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

Our transition plan supports our current decarbonization targets and ambition to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our scope 1 and 2, and specified scope 3, activities. The structure of our plan follows the recommendations of the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) outlined in the “Financial Institutions Net-zero Transition Plans” guidelines. GFANZ published these guidelines, to which UBS contributed during their development, at the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the UNFCCC) (COP 27). UBS’s contribution to the development of these guidelines forms part of the Group’s industry engagement in the financial services sector to determine how best to support and finance clients’ transition to a low-carbon economy. Contributing to such frameworks, in turn, forms an important basis for developing our own approach to transition finance. We consider the GFANZ guidelines to be comprehensive and relevant for the financial sector but continue to monitor other emerging standards that are compatible and have the potential to enhance our continued transition plan development. Our transition plan touches on numerous aspects within the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023 and the UBS Group Climate and Nature Report 2023, which are referenced in the table presented on page 142 of the referenced report.

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

In 2023, alongside Credit Suisse integration efforts, we continued to progress on our sustainability and impact strategy which includes our climate transition plan. Our approach to climate and related activities is overseen at the highest level of UBS Group. The Board of Directors’ Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (CCRC) is the body primarily responsible for corporate culture, corporate responsibility and sustainability including climate. It oversees our firm-wide sustainability and

impact strategy and activities and approves related objectives. It is our ambition to align our own operations and business activities with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. To support this ambition, we have established a suite of metrics and targets across financing, investing and own operations to drive execution of our transition plan and monitor progress of results. This includes for example, our sector-level decarbonization ambitions which have been detailed in our Sustainability Report as well as this disclosure. As part of our climate transition plan f or our lending activities, we have assessed where our corporate clients currently stand on their journey toward a low-carbon economy and climate-resilient business models. By establishing a view on their current decarbonization ambitions and activities, we aim to work alongside them to support their transition efforts. This can include the disclosure of current emissions, the setting of future decarbonization targets in line with Paris-aligned pathways and the development of credible transition plans. We also recognize that the transition of investment portfolios requires real-economy emission reductions, and see our active ownership strategy as a powerful tool in influencing corporate behavior to achieve real-economy outcomes. For example, our UBS AG Asset Management business has been running a dedicated climate engagement program for more than five years to address climate-related risks with measurable progress tracked. We have also aligned our voting policy with our climate engagement efforts and objectives. UBS AG Asset Management is using evidence-based metrics to assess transition plans and set engagement objectives with a focus on engagement outcomes. In situations where an engagement has not achieved set objectives, escalation steps are taken.

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

climate-and-nature-report-2023.pdf

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.2.14) 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 being extended to the combined firm, following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group; is integrated into management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and supports the transition toward a net-zero 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.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

We support our clients' efforts to assess, manage and protect them from climate-related risks by offering innovative products and services in investment, financing & research. This and includes our proprietary Climate Aware suite of products which we have detailed below in the section on Investment in R&D. As of 31 December

2023, UBS AG's SI AuM were USD 292.3 billion, compared with USD 266 billion at year-end 2022. This represents an increase of 10% year on year. SI AuM account for 6.5% of UBS's total invested AuM at yearend 2023. Impact investing assets increased to USD 21.8 billion from USD 19.2 billion. In 2018, UBS AM launched a thematic engagement program on climate change to support these product developments. We continue to engage with companies e.g., in O&G, Utilities, Materials, Chemicals, and Automotive. UBS AG Asset Management is a co-lead and collaborative investor in Climate Action 100, engaging with companies on the initiative's focus list that are key to driving the global net-zero emissions transition. In 2023, we joined, and have been participating in the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)'s Net Zero Engagement Initiative (NZEI), which was set up to build on and extend the reach of investor engagement beyond the Climate Action 100 focus list. In 2023, we voted upon 157 climate-related resolutions.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

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 mid 2020. In 2023, for UBS Group excluding Credit Suisse, we carried out risk-based due diligence assessments on 266 vendors of newly sourced contracts, renewals and ongoing contracts. 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 for UBS Group excluding Credit Suisse, 42% were considered in need of improving their management practices. Specific remediation actions were agreed upon and implementation progress is being closely monitored. Additionally in 2023, for Credit Suisse, 15 vendors were assessed against Credit Suisse's environmental and social standards. No actual significant ESG risk was identified with any of the vendors that were assessed for both UBS Group excluding Credit Suisse and Credit Suisse. We have an overall assessment coverage of 20% of vendors by spend for UBS. In 2023, none of our vendor relationships were terminated as a result of our assessments and no human rights issues with active vendors were identified or reported. In part, this was due to having carried out our assessment process prior to the signing of contracts. Several indicators are used to measure suppliers, eg. Energy consumption/ share of renew., or emission statements. An important measure of success is the cost/income ratio, considered both int. & ext. We perceive a cost risk from legislative changes which can manifest as increased energy prices & a need for investments e.g. in Real Estate (RE). We focus on reducing the cost risk by moving away from

fossil fuels, remaining able to act & consequently retain broader options for action. We've implemented decarbonization & energy reduction targets & derived related RE, IT & SC strategies to anticipate this risk. The strategies are implemented consistently, reducing our risk while benefitting the cost/income ratio. We perform a complete annual review of all our RSCM product specifications. These set the env. & social standards required for med-and high risk purchasing categories. As part of our supply chain ambitions, we are continuously improving our RSCM process to achieve UBS's ambition to be a leader in sustainable business practices.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

UBS is building intellectual capital in Asset Management (AM) division, 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 2023, this included the expansion of our offering of SI strategies across asset classes and themes and partnered with clients to reflect their sustainability preferences in portfolios. We enhanced our climate-related client offering, providing investors with several new solutions that contribute to a lower-carbon economy while satisfying various risk and return objectives. For example, in partnership with a Swiss institutional client, we developed the UBS Equities Switzerland Net-Zero Ambition fund to meet growing demand for net-zero-aligned products. It leverages UBS AM's award-winning proprietary Climate Aware methodology to align its carbon emissions profile with net zero (1.5 degree global warming) requirements, while also supporting social and governance objectives. Using the same approach, we repositioned our Switzerland-domiciled Global Climate Aware rules-based equity funds to pursue a net-zero ambition. Real Estate and Private Markets (REPM) requires all investments to adhere to our sustainability policies, which includes incorporating resilience, CC and reducing GHG emissions. The CC and resilience measures have been incorporated to reduce risk and enhance value upon sale, while the GHG emission reductions not only benefit the environment, there is a strong correlation with reduced utility costs which enhance our clients returns. Results of integrating sustainability: •A scores for REPM (Property and Infrastructure modules) on the UN Principles of Responsible Investment Assessment since 2017 •Strong results in the 2023 GRESB Real Estate and Infrastructure Assessments, with all 20 discretionary strategies achieving 4 or 5 stars and outperforming the GRESB average, 14 of them receiving 5 stars and four of the strategies being ranked first in their peer group.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Climate 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. Due to the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, we reviewed our combined portfolio and building strategy which in turn has affected the timeline of our ongoing initiatives across the regions. A substantial strategic decision impacted by CC was joining the RE100 initiative in 2015 and committing to use 100% renewable electricity by mid 2020 & reducing our GHG emissions. In 2023, we lowered energy consumption by 8% compared with 2022. Several initiatives contributed to this reduction, for example, investing in more sustainable buildings and upgrading existing buildings by switching to energy-saving LED lamps and modernizing heating systems and pumps. We opted to disclose only renewable electricity in line with RE100 in this report as we are committed to achieving 100% sourcing according to this high standard across the combined group. Due to the increased real estate portfolio globally, and limited supply in certain markets, we were able to procure 96% renewable electricity according to RE100's guidelines. Exposure to fossil fuels entails climate transition risks, which can translate into reputational & financial impacts. We actively mitigate these risks through taking low-carbon purchasing decisions (shifting demand for fossil fuels) and phasing out fossil fuels in our operations. Through our certified Environmental Management System we are able to take strategic decisions locally (e.g. RE Guideline on banning installation of any new fossil fuel heating systems). Thereby we implemented various measures, e.g. adaptations in building controls -like heating schedules, digitalization in energy management and operations in general or demanding operational improvements as part of FM supplier contracts. We have established environmental objectives at relevant levels and functions. To continuously improve our environmental performance, we set quantitative targets related to our significant environmental aspects since 2006. We have continuously & successfully reduced our environmental impact over the years, and aim to reduce emissions in our scope 1 and 2 operations by 2025 while also targeting net zero for supply chain emissions from GHG key vendors by 2035. Paper and waste volumes have also been reduced significantly in recent years & overcompensate lower-than-expected sustainable paper and waste recycling ratios.
[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

☑ 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: As UBS aligns its disclosure with TCFD recs., we will 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 US Inflation Reduction Act & 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. Carbon-rel. assets proportion of total customer lending exp. for UBS Group excl. Credit Suisse decreased to 7.2% in 2023 from 7.5%

in 2022. /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 of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Navigate regulations
☑ Drive energy efficiency
☑ Stress test investments
☑ Drive low-carbon investment
☑ Other, please specify **:Stakeholder expectations**

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

☑ Scenario analysis

(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 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 expect to start receiving the first carbon removal credit deliveries in 2025. In addition, UBS incorporates region or country-specific costs. For instance, in Switzerland, our in-house operations reference the Swiss CO2 Levy when pricing internal investments in cleaner energy systems. This price serves as a benchmark for financial planning and decision-making costs.

(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 are 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. From around 500 per ton of CO2 removed in 2025, to 300 by 2030 and 200 in 2035. If the market is limited to offsets that remove, store or sequester carbon, significant increases in short-term prices are forecast, as the market will likely be undersupplied prior to 2030. The hybrid scenario of a gradual evolution of the market, from the voluntary market today, to a removal-only market, allowing for a more manageable increases in price before gradually decreasing by 2050. When setting price, alignment with our net zero ambition and 2050 1.5oc target were considered.

(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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Comparison of building design solutions

(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 2025 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. 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. The solution provided by neustark is the first-ever technological carbon removal approach with a Gold Standard-approved methodology. 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	*Select all that apply*
Investees	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:*	*Select all that apply*

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	☑ Yes	☑ 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/gri. 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.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

sustainability-climate-risk-policy-framework_2023.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

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability and Climate Risk Specialists

(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 2023, 3,297 referrals were assessed by our Sustainability and Climate Risk unit, of which 251 were rejected or not pursued, 356 were approved with certain qualifications and 419 were pending.

The overall number of SCR referrals increased by 16% compared with 2022. 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. Specific cases are detailed under "Case Studies" in the 2023 Sustainability Report Supplement available on www.ubs.com/gri

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 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 engagement advisory board to inform UBS AM climate engagement program

(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

To help our clients and other investors understand the journey to a low-carbon economy as well as the range of sustainable options for allocating capital that we offer, we launched a digital campaign during 2023 that provides educational materials and thought leadership content. We are using various media avenues available to us to increase awareness, including a redesigned web experience, videos and podcasts, Adobe campaigns, and our social media platform. Our investment experts delivered individualized education to clients and prospects on specific components of sustainable investing. Some of our investment approaches include rules-based net-zero strategies, climate-related indexing and factor-based investing. In addition, we directly target clients that we identified as having a potential / actual need of decarbonization solutions.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

Net-Zero-Presentation-global-ex-US-FINAL-Feb-2024.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

UBS AG Asset Management became a founding member of the Net Zero Asset Managers (NZAM) initiative in 2020, committing to support its ambition of net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. Membership of the NZAM initiative entails a range of expectations at an organizational level and for in-scope assets under management (AuM). Through this commitment, our aim is to further support our clients in reaching their sustainable investment and decarbonization objectives. We understand that our approach to net-zero investing is determined by our clients' choices. We believe that we have an important role to play in working collaboratively with our clients on climate risk education, providing information about best practices in climate risk management, climate-related opportunities and approaches for net zero- aligned portfolios. In line with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative, we acknowledge that the scope for asset managers to invest for net zero depends on the mandates agreed with clients and clients' and managers' regulatory environments. Also in the expectation that governments will follow through on their own commitments to ensure the objectives of the Paris Agreement are met, including increasing the ambition of their Nationally Determined Contributions, and in the context of investing, our legal duties to clients and unless otherwise prohibited by applicable law. In some asset classes or for some investment strategies, agreed net-zero methodologies do not yet exist. Where our ability to align our approach to investments with the goal of net zero emissions by 2050 is, today, constrained, we commit to embark with determination and ambition on a journey, and to challenge and seek to overcome the constraints we face. UBS AG Asset Management measures its success on the number of available products and the proportion of our total AuM managed in line with net zero. At December 2023, UBS AG Asset Management reported 35 available products being managed in line with net zero, representing 2.9% of our total AuM. We also monitor our overall SI offering to cover a broad range of asset classes, targeting 20-25% AUM in Sustainability Focus and Impact strategies.

(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 set science-based targets

☑ 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 a co-lead and collaborative investor in Climate Action 100+, engaging with companies on the initiative's focus list that are key to driving the global net-zero emissions transition.

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

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. Our Climate universe covers nearly 30 % of the MSCI ACWI operational emissions.

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

We aim to provide transparency in our stewardship activities incl. climate engagement strategy through regular client and public reporting and communication. We maintain a record of our engagement voting and other stewardship activities. We report to our clients with listed public investments on the voting and corporate engagement activities we have undertaken on a quarterly basis. We also publish an annual stewardship report outlining our proxy voting and engagement activities over the previous year. Within our Stewardship Report we provide case study examples of dialogue engagement approaches outcomes achieved and next steps. Where practical our reports include both qualitative and quantitative information. We are mindful that our engagement activity especially while still current may be confidential or sensitive and we may choose not to fully disclose all information including company names particularly if we feel that this may hinder the outcome of our ongoing discussions.

(5.11.4.8) Attach your engagement strategy

stewardship-annual-report-2023.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

☑ Board chair

☑ Board members

☑ Corporate secretary

☑ Investor relations managers

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

(5.11.4.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

We see our active ownership strategy on climate transition as a powerful tool to influence corporate behavior to achieve measurable outcomes. Given the implications of climate change transition on company business models, revenue generation and capital allocation, we also see our engagements as complementing our considerations of investment performance. The foundation of our climate engagement activities is a research framework which enables us to assess and engage issuers on the net-zero alignment of their transition plans. It covers elements critical to assessing the strength of transition planning, including climate governance, target setting, decarbonization levers, lobbying and policy advocacy, the use of offsets, and finally, performance across emissions and strategy. We use this framework to analyze companies and categorize their plans on a net-zero alignment scale. The scale, in line with the Net Zero Investment Framework, ranges from 'Not Aligned' to 'Achieved Net Zero.' This granular assessment helps us set specific, measurable objectives that sharpen the focus of our engagement discussions with companies, and that we use to track progress over time. Since 2018, we have engaged with some of the world's most emission intensive companies to adopt transition plans and achieve emission reductions in line with a net- zero pathway. We consider our climate engagement with investees to be successful if there is 33% progress against our pre-defined engagement objectives. In 2023, we saw 57.3% positive progress against climate corporate engagement objectives for our combined businesses. We measure the impact of our engagement in real world outcomes we believe our activities have delivered. Some examples of progress we saw among the companies we engaged in 2023: In September, one of the largest independent exploration and production companies published its scope 3 data. In October, an Indian conglomerate with an integrated energy business committed to implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures and adopted a medium-term target on scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction. In December, an US company joined the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0, the leading program on oil and gas reporting and mitigation on methane.

(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

UBS AG Asset Management is using evidence-based metrics to assess transition plans and set engagement objectives with a focus on engagement outcomes. In situations where an engagement has not achieved set objectives, escalation steps are taken. In this vein, linking our climate engagement with voting action is key to ensuring a continued clear alignment across our active ownership approach. To support this, we have aligned our voting policy with our climate engagement efforts and objectives in our policy framework and clarified our climate and net-zero expectations of companies. We enhanced our voting policy for companies in the thematic climate program and voted against the election of directors at eight companies that did not meet the foundational elements of net-zero aligned transition planning. We have a clear process in place for situations where an engagement does not achieve our objectives or if we are not satisfied with the response of the company. Our escalation strategies may include: Writing formal private letters to board chair, CEO, CFO, other board members, or the whole board to formalize our concerns and set related expectations; Initiating or participating in discussions with other investors; Escalation of on-going collective group engagement through industry groups and fora, including via letters; Voting against management proposals, or supporting shareholder proposals, at shareholder meetings, including the election of board candidates, or items correlating to our concerns, for example relating to climate; Presenting a statement and/or questions at shareholder meetings; Making pre- or post-vote statements; Public disclosure of voting actions after shareholder meeting; Filing/co-filing of shareholder resolutions at shareholder meetings; Implementing restrictions on new holdings or increasing positions; Decreasing or exiting a position. In doing so we are acting to protect the value of our client's investment, which is paramount to our approach. In some cases, the risks identified may have an impact on our ability to invest in the company for specific investment strategies.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to 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

In 2023, we invited 440 vendors, which accounted for 67% of our annual vendor spend, to disclose their environmental performance through CDP's Supply Chain Program. We implemented a structured communication plan and conducted webinars to guide our vendors through the disclosure process and requirements to

ensure they understood the need for, and importance of, declaring their emissions and committing to their own 2050-aligned net-zero goals. We consider this engagement a success as 70% (307) of these vendors completed disclosures via the CDP platform. We have also increased the number of vendors completing disclosures by 74% from 176 in 2022 to 307 in 2023, which demonstrates that the engagement has been effective. We identified GHG key vendors (defined by us as those vendors that collectively account for more than 50% of our estimated vendor GHG emissions) in order to focus our efforts on the highest-impact vendors. We met with all our GHG key vendors, shared formal guidance through our vendor climate information declaration guideline and developed tailored engagement plans, based on the vendor's maturity. In 2023, 65% of our GHG key vendors declared their emissions on CDP and also set 2050-aligned net-zero goals which is higher than our target (60%) for 2023, demonstrating the success and positive impact of our engagement.

(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 2023 at the 2024 AGM. The acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group made 2023 an exceptional year in our firm's history, as described in the shareholder letter in the UBS Group AG Annual Report, creating formidable challenges in the areas of sustainability and culture, including providing meaningful disclosures and targets for the combined firm. We are tackling these challenges both based on our commitment to maintaining UBS's culture, anchored by high ethical standards and accountability with integrity, at the heart of everything we do – as well as our continued ambition to be a global leader in sustainability. We undertook extensive reviews of our sustainability efforts and ambitions. With regard to climate, and worked hard to develop updated scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions targets reflecting the combined profile of the combined firm, as well as responding to evolving regulatory and data standards. We established baselines and ensured that the combined exposures to certain carbon-intensive sectors are covered by ambitious, science-based decarbonization targets. We are proud of the progress we have made and remain committed to our ambition to achieve net-zero GHG emissions across our scope 1 and 2, and specified scope 3 activities by 2050, with decarbonization targets for 2025, 2030 and 2035. In 2023, we continued to make good progress on the execution of our groupwide sustainability and impact strategy. Flows into sustainable funds and ETFs remained positive. We advanced with our climate action plan, including reducing our net GHG emissions footprint for scope 1 and 2 emissions and our firm's energy consumption. We also revised our sustainability and climate risk policy framework and associated processes to reflect the full suite of activities of the combined business and a consistent approach. Building on the solid sustainability and climate risk standards of Pre-acquisition UBS, we also enhanced these by adding Credit Suisse Group standards relevant to the combined bank, pertaining to shipping, project finance, and mining. We also continued to develop our activities and disclosures by leveraging the recommendations set by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (the TNFD).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At the 2024 AGM, UBS Group AG shareholders were invited to vote on the 2023 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 2023. Shareholders ratified the UBS Sustainability Report 2023 in an advisory vote by 93.37%.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Promote collective action

☑ Other collective action, please specify **:**Leverage collective purchasing power

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Request common suppliers (e.g. logistics vendors such as UPS or FedEx) to disclose their emissions and set 2050 net zero goal. We can aggregate our procurement power to influence our common vendors.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Reduction in upstream emissions (scope 3 category 1)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

Emissions from common suppliers across organizations not available
[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

In 2023, we invited 440 vendors, which accounted for 67% of our annual vendor spend, to disclose their environmental performance through CDP's Supply Chain Program. 70% of the invited vendors completed their climate disclosures via the CDP platform. The number of vendors completing disclosures increased by 74% from 176 in 2022 to 307 in 2023. The CDP Supply Chain program has helped us increase transparency of our supply chain's emissions. However collaboration opportunities submitted by suppliers in CDP have been found to be either marketing of new services or initiatives already implemented. Hence we have not really been able to identify environmental initiatives due to the CDP Supply Chain program. Several environmental initiatives are already underway (not driven specifically from CDP supply chain member engagement) which we continue to focus on and implement
[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

96

(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

☑ Board oversight of environmental issues

☑ Climate transition plans

☑ Emissions reduction targets

☑ Environmental disclosures

☑ Net zero emissions by 2050

[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.

Plastics

(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.

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.
[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?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
	Select all that apply ☑ Yes, an acquisition	*Credit Suisse Group AG*	*June 2023*

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in methodology
☑ Yes, a change in boundary
☑ Yes, a change in reporting year definition

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

The reporting period for this UBS Group Sustainability Report, which also covers Credit Suisse, is 1st January to 31st December 2023, which is aligned with the financial reporting period of UBS Group AG. All 2023 data included in the report is therefore for this period. Historical data (for e.g., 2022 and 2021) pertains to Pre-acquisition UBS, unless otherwise stated. For UBS's own environmental footprint, the reporting period has changed from July to June (as applied in the UBS Sustainability Report 2022) to January to December (for this report) to align with the UBS financial reporting year. 2022 data is restated in the relevant tables. [Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

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

In June 2023, UBS acquired the Credit Suisse Group. Through the similarity of the operational scope and boundaries as well as both companies' history of voluntary GHG emissions disclosure, it was possible to integrate the GHG emissions calculations. The new joint base year was set to 2019 (Jan to Dec). The appropriateness of the base year is reviewed on an annual basis. Due to the significant change in scope, UBS is therefore restating its 2019-2022 GHG emissions reporting. We have prepared our greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting in accordance with the key concepts and requirements stated by the International Organization for Standardization (the ISO) in ISO 14064-1:2018 (specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals), the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Resources Institute in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. All GHG emission figures are in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e) and include three of the six GHGs covered by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide

(CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) emissions have been included in our reporting where we've had losses of refrigerant gasses. We have no GHG sources contributing to perfluorocarbons (PFCs) or sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) emissions. Direct GHG emissions and 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. We have determined the GHG emissions associated with UBS's activities on the basis of measured or estimated activity data (e.g. kWh electricity used, km air travel), multiplied by relevant GHG emission factors. Where possible, fuel or energy use is based on direct measurement, purchase invoices or actual mileage data covering more than 80% of our reported energy usage. In other cases, it has been necessary to make estimations.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[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 Standrad (Global Reporting Initiative, 2021) VfU Indicator 2018; 2022 (Association for Environmental Management in Bnaks)

(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) 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]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26851

(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

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

249273

(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

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128679

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7645

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes paper and water reporting exclusively; 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

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48586

(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

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3585

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on predominantly measured data

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129856

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Based on rail, air, road travel, measured activity data
[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)

23005

(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)

25167

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(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 2

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

24941

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(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)

156316

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

25517

(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)

164717

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

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.

Past year 2

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

178784

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

39757

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(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)

3941

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes paper and water reporting exclusively; Externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064. We have also established a baseline for supply chain vendor scope 3 emissions (categories 1 and 2 vendor-related) of 1.13 million metric tons of CO2e for financial year 2023. Where suppliers have provided data that is complete (for S1, S2 and S3) and verified by an independent third party, we have taken the emissions intensity factors from the supplier's CDP report. This accounts for 7.65% of our spend. Where suppliers have provided data that is complete (for S1, S2) and verified by an independent third party, we have taken the emissions intensity factors from the supplier's CDP report for S1&S2 and from CEDA for S3. This accounts for 28.8%. So for a total of 36% of spend we have used supplier specific emissions intensity factors. For the rest of the 64% where data was not available, not complete or not verified, we used the emissions factors from CEDA.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 category 1 and 2 are calculated together.

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)

51369

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

All energy consumption invoices come from vendors, for sites where emissions are estimated, the estimation is calculated on measured data.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are not considered to be relevant nor material for our company. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy. The application

of the principles is fundamental to ensure that GHG related information is a true and fair account. Relevance: To be useful, information must be relevant to the decision-making needs of users. Information has the quality of relevance when it is capable of making a difference in a decision of users by helping them to evaluate past, present or future events, or to confirm or correct prior expectations and evaluations. To be relevant, information must have predictive value or feedback value or both and it must be timely.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1521

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

85

(7.8.5) Please explain

Externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064. Limited to disposal of office waste.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

63335

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes rail, air and ground travel. Externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions from employee commuting are considered to be relevant for our company. However, it has not been yet calculated mainly due to appropriate and accurate data availability.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream leased assets are known to be material due to our leased assets footprint, however, it has yet to be calculated and included in our Scope 3 emissions. As of now, it is partially present in our Scope 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services company, emissions from transportation and distribution of products sold, are not relevant nor material. Transportation of own staff is included in business travel. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services company, emissions from processing of sold products, are not relevant nor material. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services company, emissions from use of sold products, are not relevant nor material. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services company, emissions from end of life treatment of sold products, are not relevant nor material. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions from downstream leased assets are either already included in scope 1 and 2 emissions or the emissions are not material. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

UBS does not operate franchises.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream GHG sources

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream GHG sources
[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

12/30/2022

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

3202

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

55176

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

1822

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

47317

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

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

5022

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

55075

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

1408

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

11848
[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 verification template UBSEY 2023_1.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-5

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-1

(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

CDP verification template UBSEY 2023_1.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-5

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-1

(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 verification template UBSEY 2023_1.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-5

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-1

(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: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Business travel

(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 verification template UBSEY 2023_1.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-5

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-1

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(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-statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

4-7

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2542

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.12

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

UBS collects data on electricity usage at building level. We calculate the location-based emissions from electricity with geographically aligned, ISO14064 auditable grid emission factors. Market-based emissions from electricity are calculated based on EACs, (v)PPA, supplier contracts and other ISO14064 auditable as well as CDP & RE100 compliant evidences. Change in emissions: {GHG Reduction from Renewable Electricity [tCO2eq] FY23}-{GHG Reduction from Renewable Electricity [tCO2eq] FY22} 130789.516 - 128256.587 2542 % Calculation: % Value {Change in renewable energy consumption [tCO2eq] FY23}/{Scope 1 Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY22} 4.12% 2542 tCO2eq / 61627 tCO2eq

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.05

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We implemented different initiatives in our building portfolio. Energy and GHG reductions are demanded in every project. Energy savings are calculated & reported by the responsible parties, incl. evidences. GHG savings are calculated on ISO14064 auditable emission factors. Formula: {Total GHG Savings from implemented projects [tCO2eq]} {Total GHG Savings from implemented project 1 [tCO2eq]} {Total GHG Savings from implemented project 2 [tCO2eq]} {Total GHG Savings from implemented project 3 [tCO2eq]} {Total GHG Savings from implemented project 4 [tCO2eq]} {Total GHG Savings from implemented project 5 [tCO2eq]} {Total GHG Savings from implemented project 6 [tCO2eq]} Calculation: 32.52 tCO2eq 16.214 tCO2eq 10.019 tCO2eq 5.617 tCO2eq 0.445 tCO2eq 0.127 tCO2eq 0.101 tCO2eq Comment: We omit reporting of small scale projects, which nevertheless significantly add to our efforts. % Calculation: % Value {Total GHG Savings from implemented projects [tCO2eq] FY23 }/{Scope 1 Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY22} 0.05% 32.52 tCO2eq / 61627 tCO2eq

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have any divestments

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The Credit Suisse environmental data has been incorporated into the UBS data and re-calculated from 2019 (baseline year) meaning a change in any global CO2 emissions from the previous year cannot be justified in such way.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not have any mergers

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3950

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Footprint changes: We left several buildings as well as added several buildings to our portfolio. Every location is tract in an environmental database. GHG is calculated in line with ISO14064. Formula: {Change in output [tCO2eq] FY23} Sum {GHG from left location [tCO2eq] FY22} - Sum{GHG from new locations [tCO2eq] FY23} Calculation: 3950.65tCO2eq 5358.225 tCO2eq – 1407.575 tCO2eq % Calculation: % Value {Change in Output [tCO2eq] FY23}/{Scope 1 Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY22} 6.4 % 3950.65 tCO2eq / 61627 tCO2eq

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We did not change methodology

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We had no change in boundary

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We saw no significant change in physical operating conditions

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5746

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Various drivers additionally reduced our GHG footprint. E.g. improvements in building operation, like installation runtimes adjustments. This number represents the unaccounted difference in GHG emissions y-o-y. Formula: {Unidentified [tCO2eq] FY23} {Scope 1 & Scope 2 (market based) FY22 [tCO2eq]} – {Scope 1 & Scope 2 (market based) FY23 [tCO2eq]} – {Change in Output FY23 [tCO2eq]} – {Change in renewable energy consumption FY23 [tCO2eq]} – {Other emissions reduction activities FY23 [tCO2eq]} Calculation: 61627 tCO2eq – 48522 tCO2eq – 3950 tCO2eq – 2542 tCO2eq – 32 tCO2eq 6581 tCO2eq % Calculation: % Value {Unidentified [tCO2eq] FY23}/{Scope 1 Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY22} 9.3% 5746 tCO2eq / 61627 tCO2eq

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

834

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

28

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

{Other [tCO2eq]FY23} {GHG emissions from other activities FY22 [tCO2eq]} - {GHG emissions from other activities FY23 [tCO2eq]} 834 2974.67 - 2140.66 % Calculation % Value {(GHG emissions from other activities FY23 [tCO2eq]) - (GHG emissions from other activities FY22 [tCO2eq])} / {GHG emissions from other activities FY22 [tCO2eq]} 28% (2140.66-2974.67)/2974.67 Other activities: refrigerant leaks and other event-based GHG emissions
[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

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.29) 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:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

103058

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

103058

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

585178

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

26787

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

611965

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

76283

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

76283

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1805

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

1805

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2906

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

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

2906

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

632

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

632

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

588716

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

207933

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

796649
[Fixed row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.33

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

36.21

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

0

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

49.54

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8317.34

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

148.77

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

0

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

8466.11

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Bahamas

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

459.05

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

249.68

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

0

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

708.73

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40.37

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

15.98

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

0

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

56.35

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Bermuda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.88

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

0.77

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

0

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

1.65

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9100.03

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

727.13

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

0

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

9827.16

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

554.97

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

294.92

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

0

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

849.89

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Cayman Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19.44

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

27.96

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

0

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

47.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.41

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

52.69

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

0

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

79.10

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11302.73

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

107.4

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

0

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

11410.13

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.72

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

58.76

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

0

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

85.48

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19.82

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

18.57

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

0

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

38.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

10.79

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

0

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

20.79

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1031.16

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

707.08

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

0

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

1738.24

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3511.87

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

1118.25

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

0

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

4630.12

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Guernsey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

120.95

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

100.88

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

0

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

221.83

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17486.96

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

2523.54

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

0

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

20010.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21857.9

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

1790.81

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

0

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

23648.71

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

914.42

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

29.63

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

0

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

944.05

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2825.76

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

22.94

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

0

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

2848.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

128.56

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

103.81

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

0

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

232.37

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2806.58

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

829.82

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

0

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

3636.40

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9250.85

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

742.65

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

0

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

9993.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Jersey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13596.82

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

117.86

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

0

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

13714.68

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.34

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

14.38

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

0

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

27.72

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Liechtenstein

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35.74

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

27.92

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

0

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

63.66

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4029.96

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

1364.99

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

0

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

5394.95

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

434.62

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

20.51

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

0

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

455.13

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3077.35

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

291.41

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

0

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

3368.76

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Monaco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

944.26

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

22.86

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

0

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

967.12

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

118.06

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

110.06

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

0

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

228.12

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.27

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

42.27

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

159.97

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

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

159.97

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.33

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

32.14

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

0

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

44.47

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

640.05

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

14.25

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

0

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

654.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7040.84

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

2159.91

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

0

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

9200.75

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37.67

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

32.19

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

0

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

69.86

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

171.78

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

36.1

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

0

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

207.88

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

378.83

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

430.63

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

0

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

809.46

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1568.66

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

38.37

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

0

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

1607.03

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

396.97

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

256.79

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

0

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

653.76

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

187.94

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

169.33

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

0

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

357.27

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27567.56

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

672.82

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

0

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

28240.38

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

438.37

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

99.22

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

0

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

537.59

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1622.08

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

41.67

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

0

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

1663.75

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

72.6

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

0

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

134.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

203980.72

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

305.09

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

44238.77

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

0

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

248524.58

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3353.82

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

44.85

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

0

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

3398.67

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

763.08

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

37.56

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

0

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

800.64

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

192.68

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

27.92

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

0

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

220.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

223.92

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

3.64

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

0

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

227.56

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

108012.98

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

103.37

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

399.93

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

0

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

108516.28

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

141813

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

40272

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

20474

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

0

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

202559.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36.42

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

51.05

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

0

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

87.47

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.87

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

19.16

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

0

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

26.03

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

We did not exclude any electricity
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

346

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

81

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

414

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1952

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

247

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1936

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

218

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1908

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

484

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1962

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

694

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1972

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2998

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1963

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

309

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1912

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

390

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1986

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

391

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1924

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

156

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1942

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1938

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

122

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

233

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1949

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3631

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1989

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1241

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1973

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

570

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1954

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1166

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1969

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1984

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2692

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1990

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1977

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 24

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3520

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1961

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

498

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1981

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 26

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12686

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1987

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 27

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1418

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1242

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1980

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 29

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

198

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1975

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 30

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6551

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1961

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 31

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

331

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1969

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 32

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

536

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1963

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

412

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1985

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 34

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

711

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1974

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 35

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4043

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1966

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 36

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

605

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1969

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 37

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1201

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1919

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 38

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

421

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1989

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 39

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

672

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1952

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 40

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

201

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1968

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 41

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1480

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1982

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 42

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

522

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1976

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 43

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

491

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1948

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 44

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

218

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1989

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 45

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1191

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1955

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 46

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1598

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 47

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

849

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2007

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 48

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1984

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 49

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2639

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1946

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 50

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1122

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1965

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 51

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8029

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1968

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 52

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

49

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 53

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

137

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 54

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3621

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1982

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 55

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4689

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1985

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 56

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

69

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1965

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 57

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 58

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2283

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1961

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 59

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

303

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 60

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

400

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 61

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

617

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1993

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 62

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

77

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1914

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 63

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

213

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1901

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 64

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

628

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 65

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

436

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1981

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 66

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

210

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1913

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 67

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

258

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 68

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

369

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 69

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

269

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1959

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 70

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1947

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 71

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

471

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 72

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 73

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

453

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 74

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

739

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 75

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14029

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 76

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13473

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 77

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1293

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 78

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2742

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 79

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2722

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 80

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13898

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 81

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

198

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 82

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

272

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 83

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

730

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 84

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

497

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 85

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1095

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 86

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6960

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Indian REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 87

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

619

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 88

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1710

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 89

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

265

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 90

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8670

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 92

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

354

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 93

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10883

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 94

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1927

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 95

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

251

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 96

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2788

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 97

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23296

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 98

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29176

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 99

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1103

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 100

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2932

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 101

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 102

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:** unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1561

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 103

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

48

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 104

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

37

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

No Offset required - Grid is Renewable

Row 105

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2079

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** Green-E

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 106

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3573

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** Green-E

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 107

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6583

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** Green-E

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 108

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6014

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** Green-E

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 109

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Monaco

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

915

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 110

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 111

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bermuda

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 112

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

487

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 113

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4.81

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 114

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 115

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Cayman Islands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 116

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1992

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 117

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

982

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 118

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 119

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17239

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 121

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

998

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 122

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

540

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 123

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 124

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Colombia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1992

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 125

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

805

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 126

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Panama

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

160

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Panama

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 127

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Puerto Rico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

379

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** Green-e

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 128

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

68275

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** Green-e

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 129

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** Green-e

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 130

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Cayman Islands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 131

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4903

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 132

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

71

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 133

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 134

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

140

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 135

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 136

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 137

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 138

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

41

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 139

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

64

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 140

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 141

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 142

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 143

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 144

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 145

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 147

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 148

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 149

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

49

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 150

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

90

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 151

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 152

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 154

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 155

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 156

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 157

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 158

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

89

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 159

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 160

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 161

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 162

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 163

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 164

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 165

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 166

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

52

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 167

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

740

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 168

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7247

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 169

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

581

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 170

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1.71

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 171

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3.71

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 172

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1547

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 173

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

94

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 174

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1.28

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 175

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 178

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1.35

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 179

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

351

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 180

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5864

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ J-Credit (Renewable)

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 181

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

251

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 182

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

24

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 183

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

300

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 184

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1800

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 185

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Wind/Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

900

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:** LGC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 186

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

268

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 187

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7325

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 188

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5500

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 189

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4740

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 190

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

94

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 191

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

400

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 192

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4348

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 193

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 194

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1596.64

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 195

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1662

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 196

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

636.26

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 197

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

208.21

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 198

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

110.22

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 199

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25.31

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 200

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

564

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 201

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4097

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ J-Credit (Renewable)

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 202

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

581

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 203

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

217

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 204

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

117

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1979

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 205

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

500

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 206

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

978.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 207

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

74.37

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 208

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

77.47

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 209

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

59.71

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 210

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

173.19

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 211

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29.14

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 212

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

265.31

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 213

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25.83

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 214

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 215

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 216

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

169.88

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 217

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 218

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

84.24

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 219

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

38.32

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 220

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 221

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

104.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 222

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6989

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 223

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 224

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 225

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

760

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 226

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

992

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 227

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

464

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 228

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Egypt

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 229

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

320

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 230

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Guernsey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1.21

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 231

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Israel

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 232

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Liechtenstein

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 233

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 234

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 235

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 236

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 237

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

101

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 238

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 239

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

318

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 240

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2.64

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 241

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2.17

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 242

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

186

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 243

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 244

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

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

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7.19

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 245

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Denmark

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 246

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Denmark

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 247

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 248

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 249

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

60

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 250

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 251

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

302

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 252

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 253

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 254

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

249

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 255

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 256

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 257

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

95

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Israel

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 258

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 259

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 260

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 261

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 262

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jersey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

97

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 263

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

540

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

Select from:

☑ No

Row 264

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

67

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 265

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3290

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 266

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

438

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 267

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 268

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 269

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

56

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 270

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

266

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 271

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

38879

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1962

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 272

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10833

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1969

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 273

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1957

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 274

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4136

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1963

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 275

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9975

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1960

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 276

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1146

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1963

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 277

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17631

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1958

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 278

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1648

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1951

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 279

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19752

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1930

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 280

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 281

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

189

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 282

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

196

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 283

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 284

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jersey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 285

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jersey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

120

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 286

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jersey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

192

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 287

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Jersey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1374

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 288

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jersey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4249

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 289

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jersey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

144

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 290

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Jersey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

230

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 291

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Jersey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

155

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 292

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 293

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 294

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :unknown

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

536

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Cooling

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

570

(7.30.18.6) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat, steam, and cooling combined

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

655

(7.30.18.6) Comment

n/a

Row 3

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat, steam, and cooling combined

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

619

(7.30.18.6) Comment

n/a

Row 4

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat, steam, and cooling combined

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

721

(7.30.18.6) Comment

n/a

Row 5

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat, steam, and cooling combined

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

1116

(7.30.18.6) Comment

n/a

Row 6

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat, steam, and cooling combined

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

308

(7.30.18.6) Comment

n/a

Row 7

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

19321

(7.30.18.6) Comment

n/a

Row 8

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

1806

(7.30.18.6) Comment

n/a
[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.16

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

488

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

305

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

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

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.14

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

103

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

103

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.1

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

153.65

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

112.52

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

n/a
[Add row]

(7.30.20) Describe how your organization’s renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

UBS AG’s renewable electricity sourcing strategy is strictly aligned to RE100’s technical criteria from a generation commissioning and certificate vintage perspective. We endeavor to go above and beyond other credible claims criteria to ensure that our energy supply demonstrates a strong chain of custody from generator to end-user, and that the energy 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 energy 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 suppliers in complex markets we are able to build relationships and increase confidence for stable future demand (for e.g., Singapore, Korea, Japan). This can serve as a direct demand pressure/opportunity for local generators to increase supply and contribute to capacity building in highly regulated markets. In some of these markets, we are involved in relationship building and forums for energy development, that gives us insight to advancements and contribute directly to 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 further places demand pressures on suppliers, and we have successfully augmented products we receive both through tendering and contract management, demonstrating our impact on local markets. Finally, we also proactively work with demand aggregators to procure renewable electricity in our smaller markets – that helps to reduce barriers to sale for smaller renewable producers and provide more options for less developed markets to reach wider, more international market demand.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☑ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.22.2) 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

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Suppliers are unable to provide LGC data to support RE100 credible claims criteria, resulting in secondary market procurement.

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bahamas

(7.30.22.2) 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)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Renewable energy market not developed, and no chain of custody solutions exist.

Row 3

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bahrain

(7.30.22.2) 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)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Renewable energy market not developed, and no chain of custody solutions exist.

Row 4

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bermuda

(7.30.22.2) 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)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Renewable energy market not developed, and no chain of custody solutions exist. Utilisation of REGOs as a UK Overseas Territory is not an ideal alternative as the chain of custody is lost.

Row 5

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Cayman Islands

(7.30.22.2) 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)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Renewable energy market not developed, and no chain of custody solutions exist. Utilisation of REGOs as a UK Overseas Territory is not an ideal alternative as the chain of custody is lost.

Row 6

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

National legislation supporting GECs as unilateral EAC solution undermines the renewable energy industry (supports hydro only) and risks double counting.

Row 7

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

National legislation supporting GECs as unilateral EAC solution undermines the renewable energy industry (supports hydro only) and risks double counting.

Row 8

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

The co-existence of the NFC and J-Credit regimes creates confusion as to the most effective solution, and regarding the administration of each.

Row 9

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Puerto Rico

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Small load

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Renewable energy market not developed, and no chain of custody solutions exist. Utilisation of US-RECs as a Unicorporated Territory of the USA is not an ideal alternative as the chain of custody is lost.

Row 10

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Qatar

(7.30.22.2) 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

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Currently just 800MWp of installed solar capacity in Qatar means renewable electricity remains just 5% of total generation. Qatar is seeking to establish the I-REC tracking system, but this is not yet available in country.

Row 11

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of market data

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market
☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity
☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Ongoing lack of available generation, and difficulties in evidencing credible claims through supply arrangements.

Row 12

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Russian Federation

(7.30.22.2) 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)
☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Due to on-going challenges with IREC sanctioning Russia, RECs can only be purchased through supply arrangements, which renders routes to markets for tenants unavailable. Local suppliers also cannot commit to renewable sourced energy.

Row 13

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.22.2) 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)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Renewable energy market not developed, and no chain of custody solutions exist.

Row 14

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.22.2) 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

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Low wind speeds and land mass limit the opportunities for renewable energy deployment in the country and interconnectors with the ASEAN networks countries aren't sufficient to represent a wider market boundary. Limited renewable energy pushes up prices, yet demand continues to outstrip supply.

Row 15

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.22.2) 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
☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity
☑ Regulatory instability

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Subsidies for fossil fuels means renewable generators increase RECs costs to offset the artificially low energy price required to compete with fossil fuel generation.

Row 16

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply
☑ Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Administrative costs for suppliers transacting small volumes reduces supplier interest and makes procurement challenging.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000439

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

179321

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

40834000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

20

(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

In 2023, revenues increased by 18%, gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 6%. Both numbers impacted the intensity figure to decrease by 20%. This was mainly driven by an increase in share of renewables, as well as energy efficiency measures in the building portfolio
[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

6550

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

kWh/FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

121626

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Decrease in total direct and intermediate energy consumption on group level and decrease in overall FTE number. This target has been impacted by the 2023 acquisition

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Business travel

(7.52.2) Metric value

2545

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Pkm / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

121626

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The total business travel distance between 2022 and 2023 stay stable but the overall number of FTE decreased, which ultimately increase the number of Pkm per FTE figure. This target has been impacted by the 2023 acquisition.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Paper consumption

(7.52.2) Metric value

34.1

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

kg / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

121626

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

27

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Overall increase in paper consumption from 2022 to 2023. This target has been impacted due to the 2023 acquisition.

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

77.1

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

kg / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

121626

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

16

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Overall increase from 2022 to 2023 from total waste (measured and estimated). This target has been impacted due the 2023 acquisition

Row 5

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Water

(7.52.2) Metric value

10

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

m3 / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

121626

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

20

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Overall increase in water consumption from 2022 to 2023. This target has been impacted due to the 2023 acquisition

Row 6

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :CO2 footprint

(7.52.2) Metric value

1.39

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

t / FTE

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

121626

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The total FTE number has reduced from 2022 to 2023, which directly increased our GHG metric.
[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:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(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

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26851

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

128679

(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)

155530.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2025

(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)

15553.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23005

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25517

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

48522.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

76.45

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

GHG emissions sources are included as follows: Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. 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. The remaining scope 1 and 2 emissions may be in excess of the approximately 5–10% residuals required for net zero (per the definition of a "net-zero target" by the ESRS E1 Climate Change per delegated act, adopted on 31 July 2023), which is our ambition for 2050. In 2024, we will be reviewing our 2025 scope 1 and 2 target for achievability for the combined organization and alignment with latest guidance. This is the target definition and wording as published in the Sustainabiltiy report 2023. As mentioned in the second paragraph above, we are currently in the process of updating this target to align with the effects of the combined firm and ESRS E1 requirements. The new target is expected to be published in the 2024 Annual disclosure suite.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Net Zero Scope 1, 2 by 2025

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We enhanced our efforts to reduce operational energy consumption and optimize our corporate real estate portfolio. In 2023, we lowered energy consumption by 8% compared with 2022. Several initiatives contributed to this reduction, for example, investing in more sustainable buildings and upgrading existing buildings by switching to energy-saving LED lamps and modernizing heating systems and pumps. We opted to disclose only renewable electricity in line with RE100 in this report as we are committed to achieving 100% sourcing according to this high standard across the combined group. Due to the increased real estate portfolio globally, and limited supply in certain markets, we were able to procure 96% renewable electricity according to RE100's guidelines. In support of the RE100 ambition, we are increasing our onsite electricity production through photovoltaic systems. In Switzerland, we expanded the existing photovoltaic installation at our Wolfsberg Conference Center and increased our panel coverage on another building to generate an additional annual 122 MWh and 123 MWh, respectively. We are in the process of increasing the number of power purchase agreements (PPAs) in Asia Pacific and are in advanced discussions about virtual power purchase agreements (vPPA) in the Americas. Although the target definition is planned to be updated in the 2024 annual disclosure, UBS remains committed to reduce our carbon emissions, through the reductions of energy useage, increased use of renewable electricity and switch from carbon intensive heating systems to low/no carbon heating sources.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(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

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

26851

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

128679

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7645

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

48586

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3585

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

129856

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

189672.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

345202.000

(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

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(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)

34520.200

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23005

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25517

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3941

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

51369

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1521

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

63335

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

120166.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

168688.000

(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

56.82

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

GHG emissions sources are included as follows: Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. 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. Other indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) incurred through: paper consumption, waste generation, water usage, business travel in non-company-owned or –controlled vehicles such as rental cars, employee cars, trains, commercial planes or chartered jets, energy related activities not covered under scopes 1 and 2. The remaining emissions may be in excess of the approximately 5–10% residuals required for net zero (per the definition of a "net-zero target" by the ESRS E1 Climate Change per delegated act, adopted on 31 July 2023), which is our ambition for 2050. We recognize there is more to do and aim to phase in additional scope 3 activities over time.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Net Zero GHG emissions across our scope 1, 2 and specified scope 3 activities

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We enhanced our efforts to reduce operational energy consumption and optimize our corporate real estate portfolio. In 2023, we lowered energy consumption by 8% compared with 2022. Several initiatives contributed to this reduction, for example, investing in more sustainable buildings and upgrading existing buildings by switching to energy-saving LED lamps and modernizing heating systems and pumps. We opted to disclose only renewable electricity in line with RE100 in this report as we are committed to achieving 100% sourcing according to this high standard across the combined group. Due to the increased real estate portfolio globally, and limited supply in certain markets, we were able to procure 96% renewable electricity according to RE100's guidelines. In support of the RE100 ambition, we are increasing our onsite electricity production through photovoltaic systems. In Switzerland, we expanded the existing photovoltaic installation at our Wolfsberg Conference Center and increased our panel coverage on another building to generate an additional annual 122 MWh and 123 MWh, respectively. We are in the process of increasing the number of power purchase agreements (PPAs) in Asia Pacific and are in advanced discussions about virtual power purchase agreements (vPPA) in the Americas.

(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

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:

☑ 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

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

12.8

(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

1.4

(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

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

136

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

297

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

12.389380530973451

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(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, irrevocable loan commitments and fair value loans). Capital markets transactions, derivatives, treasury holdings, loans that are traded on a market are excluded. A materiality threshold of USD 1 million is applied for corporate loans. - Activities scope: power generation and integrated electric utility companies are included. The scope includes clients with more than 25% of revenues derived from power generation activities. Power transmission and distribution companies, energy storage and manufacturers of power plant parts 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". Also note the IEA 2050 expected intensity used as convergence value is -4 gCO2/kWh, however negative figures cannot be entered in this platform****

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

*UBS is committed to reducing the emissions intensity (measured in kg CO2e / MWh) of our power generation portfolio by 60% by 2030 (compared with 2021 levels). As of the end of 2022, UBS achieved an estimate emissions intensity reduction in the portfolio of 13% against the 2021 baseline, with an emissions intensity of 297 kg CO2e / MWh, which is 6% below our indicative trend line to 2030. The reduction was primarily driven by an increase in exposure to clients with relatively low carbon intensity. Recent data indicates that global annual investment in clean energy is growing faster than investment in fossil fuels, and the increased volatility in fossil fuels prices has accelerated the deployment of clean energy projects. 90% of the increase in investments in clean energy in the period 2021–2023 took place in advanced economies (mainly the EU and the US) and China. ***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".****

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

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

3.1

(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

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

0.48

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.02

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

0.63

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

1.6129032258064528

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(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, irrevocable loan commitments and fair value loans). Capital markets transactions, derivatives, treasury holdings, loans that are traded on a market are excluded. A materiality threshold of USD 1 million is applied for corporate loans. Activities scope: counterparties producing cement and clinker are included. The scope includes clients with more than 25% of revenues derived from cement or clinker production activities. 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".***

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

UBS is committed to reducing the emissions intensity (measured in metric t CO2 / metric t cementitious) of our cement portfolio by 24% by 2030 (compared with 2021 levels). As of the end of 2022, UBS achieved an estimated emissions intensity reduction in the portfolio of 1% against the 2021 baseline, with an emissions intensity

*of 0.63 metric t CO2 / metric t cementitious, which is 1% above our indicative trend line to 2030. The reduction was primarily driven by the reduction in emissions intensity achieved by our clients. The global demand for cement declined in 2023, mainly as a result of China's real estate crisis and is expected to remain relatively flat in the IEA's Net-Zero Emissions scenario. Emissions intensity of cement production has remained flat in recent years, highlighting the need for development and deployment of new technologies. ***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".****

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

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

3.1

(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 :metric t steel

(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

1.75

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

1.28

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.12

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

1.68

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

4.2944785276073665

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(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, irrevocable loan commitments and fair value loans). Capital markets transactions, derivatives, treasury holdings, loans that are traded on a market are excluded. A materiality threshold of USD 1 million is applied for corporate loans. Activities scope: production of pig iron and production of pig iron and production of steel, coking coal manufacturing and/or steel hot rolling are included. The scope includes clients with more than 25% of revenue derived from in-scope activities. 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".****

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

UBS is committed to reducing the emissions intensity (measured in metric t CO2 / metric t steel) of our iron and steel portfolio by 27% by 2030 (compared with 2021 levels). As of the end of 2022, UBS achieved an estimated emissions intensity reduction in the portfolio of 4% against the 2021 baseline, with an emissions intensity of 1.68 metric t CO2 / metric t steel, which is 1% below our indicative trend line to 2030. The reduction was primarily driven by fluctuations in client exposure and

*emissions intensity reduction reported by our clients. The iron and steel sector is the largest industrial coal user, being responsible for 7% of total energy-related CO2 emissions. Shifting production to reduce the sector's reliance on coal while increasing scrap production and the use of direct reduction and electric arc furnaces will be crucial in the short term. While steel production decreased in 2022, it is expected to recover and grow in the coming years. ***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".****

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

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

46.9

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA metric please specify **:**Million tonnes CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify **:**No denominator

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

0.83

(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

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

19.4

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

45.9

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

29.057187017001553

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(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, irrevocable loan commitments and fair value loans). Capital markets transactions, derivatives, treasury holdings, loans that are traded on a market are excluded. A materiality threshold of USD 1 million is applied for corporate loans. Activities scope: oil and gas exploration and production, oil and gas refining, coal extraction (including thermal and metallurgic), and integrated companies operating across the value chain are included. For oil and gas, the scope includes clients with more than 25% of revenues derived from oil and gas activities. For coal, the scope includes clients with more than 5% of revenues related to coal extraction. Midstream companies, transportation, trading storage and retail activities are out of scope. A significant share of our gross exposure not covered by this metric is commodity trade financing, for which guidelines and methodologies have yet to be developed. ***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".***

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

UBS is committed to an absolute emissions reduction (millions of metric tons of CO2e) of our fossil fuels (FF) portfolio by 70% by 2030 (vs 2021 levels). As part of the acquisition of CS Group, we have undertaken an extensive review of the combined FF portfolio. Informed by this review, we refined our FF target, which ensures the ambition level for absolute financed (fin.) emissions reductions by 2030 is maintained relative to the previously disclosed targets of the separate entities. As of YE

*2022, UBS achieved an estimated fin. emissions reduction in the portfolio of 29% against the 2021 baseline, with fin. emissions totaling 45.9m metric tons of CO2e, 23% below our indicative trend line to 2030. Reduction primarily driven by an overall reduction of the fin. portfolio & a significant reduction in exposure to coal. Assessment of the FF sector incl. exploration, production, & refinery activities, as well as integrated companies op. across the value chain. Our baseline & target excl. activities such as transportation, retailing & trading. A significant share of our gross exposure not covered by this target is commodity trade financing for which guidelines & methodologies have yet to be developed. The energy market is gradually recovering from the pandemic & the impact of the Russia–Ukraine war. **Please note that yr 2050 is the convergence yr, and this figure represents the convergence value used to define our interim target, not identified in our reporting as "target yr".***

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

9.4

(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

25.3

(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

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

21.1

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.3

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

36.5

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

5.729166666666673

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(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: 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 89% of the UBS Group and Credit Suisse Group exposure as at year end 2022. ***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".****

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

UBS is committed to reducing the emissions intensity (measured in kgs of CO2e per m2 ERA5) of our Swiss residential real estate financing activity by 45% by 2030 (compared with 2021 levels). Our res. real estate portfolio includes mortgage loans to finance owner-occupied properties and properties rented out on a non-

*commercial scale. The scope of this decarbonization pathway has been limited to our financing activity in Switzerland, as described previously. As of the end of 2022, on a pro forma combined basis, UBS achieved an estimated emissions intensity reduction in the portfolio of 6% against a 2021 baseline, with an emissions intensity of 36.5 kg CO2e / m2 ERA. This reduction was primarily driven by clients upgrading their heating systems to more energy-efficient solutions. The reduction rate is in line with the decarbonization rate implied by the Swiss government's "Energy Perspectives 2050 ZERO Basis" (EP 2050) scenario for residential buildings that is used as benchmark. This scenario, which is a representative, country-specific pathway for the scope of this target and is reflective of the government's climate strategy, has been selected instead of the IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario, which Pre-acquisition UBS had used. *** 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".****

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

6.25

(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

11.2

(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

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

16.2

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.5

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

32.1

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

-2.5974025974025996

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(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: 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 89% of the UBS Group and Credit Suisse Group exposure as at year end 2022. ***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".***

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

UBS is committed to reducing the emissions intensity (measured in kgs of CO2e per m2 ERA8) of our Swiss commercial real estate financing activity by 48% by 2030 (compared with 2021 levels). Our comm. real estate book includes loans that finance rented-out properties in multi-family homes, any other income-producing real

*estate, and own-use commercial real estate. This decarbonization pathway covers the lending engagements of our Swiss business. As for residential real estate, our commercial real estate financing portfolio has substantially expanded due to the acquisition of Credit Suisse Group. As of the end of 2022, on a pro forma combined basis, UBS's est. emissions intensity for the portfolio increased by 2% against the 2021 baseline, with an emissions intensity of 32.1 kg CO2e / m2 ERA. The increase was primarily driven by a change of the portfolio mix of properties financed by Credit Suisse Group, with an incr. weight of properties with higher emissions characteristics. This compares to a 7% reduction requirement implied by the Swiss government's "Energy Perspectives 2050 ZERO Basis" scenario for res. buildings and services. We have selected this country-specific scenario as it is more representative than the IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 scenario used in Pre-acquisition UBS SRs. *** 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".****

Row 7

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por7

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Weighted average carbon intensity

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ PAII's Net Zero Investment Framework

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

11/29/2021

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Portfolio level

(7.53.4.9) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Bonds

☑ Equity investments

☑ Fixed income

☑ Real estate

(7.53.4.11) Sectors covered by the target

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

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

20

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :USD Total Assets under Management

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :USD Total Assets under Management

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

20

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

0

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.53.4.25) End of interim target year

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.26) Figure in interim target year

20

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

20

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

2.9

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

14.499999999999998

(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

Our Asset Management business division set a target aiming, by 2030, to align 20% of UBS AG Asset Management's total assets under management (AuM) with net zero (This Pre-acquisition UBS aspiration will be reassessed in 2024). Net zero portfolio alignment currently focuses on areas of its business where methodologies exist and there is credible data to support tracking and reporting of our progress, namely active equities, active fixed income, indexed equities and some of our real estate investment activities. We believe, however, that only a proportion of these assets can be feasibly managed in ways that align with net zero by 2030, consistent with their respective intended investment objectives, the needs of our clients, and market evolution. There is also a portion of assets for which there is no currently agreed or accepted methodology for net-zero alignment. These include asset classes such as multi-asset funds, hedge funds, private markets, money markets, sovereign bonds, and municipal issuers. Portfolio alignment will be pursued once acceptable data and methodology solutions are identified. We will continue to align our approach and aim to increase the scope of AuM that are subject to net-zero targets, as methodologies and market practice and standards evolve over time. In line with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative, we acknowledge that the scope for asset managers to invest for net zero depends on the mandates agreed with clients and clients' and managers' regulatory environments. Also, on the expectation that governments will follow through on their own commitments to ensure the objectives of the Paris Agreement are met, including increasing the ambition of their Nationally Determined Contributions, and in the context of investing, our legal duties to clients and unless otherwise prohibited by applicable law. In some asset classes or for some investment strategies, agreed net-zero methodologies do not yet exist. Where our ability to align our approach to investments with the goal of net zero emissions by 2050 is, today, constrained, we commit to embark with determination and ambition on a journey, and to challenge and seek to overcome the constraints we face.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Our priority is to support the transition of clients to a low-carbon economy, and their transition-financing needs. In the area of client investments, the scope of our investments that are subject to net-zero targets and our ability to meet our ambitions depend on our fiduciary duties as an investment manager and on the terms of the mandates agreed to with clients.
[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Net-zero targets

(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

12/30/2050

(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

For our decarbonization targets, we have prioritized sectors that have the highest carbon impact, as per the guidelines of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (the NZBA), & as per additional considerations which we have applied. These include the materiality of sectors in terms of financial exposure & the availability of data & applicable methodologies to estimate baselines & develop pathways toward the ambition of net-zero. We performed additional analysis to establish transparency around the contribution of each sector in our portfolio to the total. For non-financial corporate loans, our decarbonization approach is closely aligned to the methodology outlined by PACTA for Banks white paper. As such, we have considered parts of the value chain within carbon-intensive sectors that hold the bulk of the impact on the climate system & where the decision-making power or capacity to reduce carbon emissions directly or indirectly resides. Corporate clients are allocated to industry sectors based on our internal sector classification (similar to NACE code). Clients with more than 25% of revenues in activities considered in scope of the respective sectors (except coal activities where a threshold of 5% applies in line with NZBA guidance) are included. Additional reviews are also performed to verify that the sector-specific requirements (often based on the type of activity, the asset type, or the segment of the value chain) are captured correctly. Targets are based on the full lending commitment made to our clients (incl. our outstanding loans & undrawn irrevocable commitments & guarantees). Decarb. targets have been est. for CH real estate mortgages (commercial & residential real estate) & for financing of in-scope activities in the fossil fuels, power generation, iron & steel & cement corporate sectors. The revised scope for real estate, focusing on the Swiss portfolio, represents a change versus the scope disclosed in preacquisition UBS sustainability reports. Locations outside CH are currently excl., either for reasons of materiality, with Swiss properties represent 89% of the 2022 pro forma exposure for residential & commercial real estate of UBS Group & Credit Suisse Group, or for reasons related to the availability of emissions data. We will regularly re-assess the scope of our targets, considering materiality & the availability of data & methodologies.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

By 2050, our ambition is to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across our scope 1 and 2, and specified scope 3 activities. We recognize there is more to do and aim to phase in additional scope 3 activities over time. It is, however, important to note that the decarbonization of the global economy, emissions reductions by clients, and the realization of our own targets and ambitions all depend on a variety of factors, some of which are beyond our direct influence. The decarbonization of the global economy will require governments, regulators, all industries and consumers to move in the same direction. Clear guidance by governments through thoughtful regulations, policies and incentives, including mechanisms to factor in the price of carbon, as well as the development and scaling of key technologies and broader changes in the behavior of our society, will be critical. Our ambition to be a global leader in sustainability remains unchanged. We are committed to supporting our clients in the transition to a low-carbon world, leading by example in our own operations, and sharing our lessons learned along the way with the rest of the world.

(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 strive to measure and monitor progress toward our targets and their alignment against our climate commitments and emerging standards. We have deployed and will continue to improve relevant systems and metrics to enable a consistent measurement approach, allowing us to adjust our strategy if needed and steer our activities to ensure ongoing progress. We plan to disclose our progress publicly on an annual basis. We recognize that there is more to do and aim to phase in additional scope 3 activities over time. Whilst we continue to take steps to align our business activities to our net zero ambition, it is important to note that progress towards our targets may not be linear, and year-on-year volatility is expected due to changes in the portfolios' composition over time. Our priority is to support the transition of clients to a low-carbon economy, and their transition-financing needs. However, it is crucial to highlight that the decarbonization of the global economy, emissions reductions by clients, and the realization of our own targets and ambitions is dependent on various factors which are outside of our direct influence. We will continue to adjust our approach in line with external developments, as well as evolving best practices for the financial sector and climate science. In line with NZBA guidelines for climate target setting, we intend to review our targets at a minimum every five years, and, if necessary, recalculate and revalidate our targets to reflect significant changes that would compromise the relevance and consistency of the existing targets.

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

10/04/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide excluding portfolio

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2035

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ 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

We identified GHG key vendors (defined by us as those vendors that collectively account for more than 50% of our estimated vendor GHG emissions) in order to focus our efforts on the highest-impact vendors. In 2023, we revised and updated the list of GHG key vendors from 83 to 95 to include Credit Suisse vendors. Our objective was to have 30% of GHG key vendors disclose their emissions on CDP and set net zero aligned goals by 2022, 60% by 2023, 75% by 2024, 90% by 2025 and 100% by 2026. We met with all our GHG key vendors, shared formal guidance through our vendor climate information declaration guideline and developed tailored engagement plans, based on the vendor's maturity. In 2023, 65% of our GHG key vendors declared their emissions on CDP and also set 2050-aligned net-zero goals. This was a successful outcome that over-achieved on our objective for the year. When identifying supply-chain-relevant top emitters, we excluded any spend that is covered in scope 1 and 2 or in non-vendor relevant scope 3 subcategories.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We are engaging with our GHG key vendors, for 100% of them to declare their emissions and set net zero-aligned goals by 2026, and reduce their scope 1 and 2 emissions in line with net-zero trajectories by 2035

(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, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Target data is provided by CDP through the Supply Chain Program. Result is included in UBS's sustainability report post internal reviews and GRI audit.

Row 3

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ3

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide excluding portfolio

(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

12/30/2025

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in 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

GHG emissions sources are included as follows: Direct emissions (scope 1) incurred through: burning of fossil fuels (e.g. heating oil, gas), loss of refrigerants, use of company vehicles. 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. The remaining scope 1 and 2 emissions may be in excess of the approximately 5–10% residuals required for net zero (per the definition of a "net-zero target" by the ESRS E1 Climate Change per delegated act, adopted on 31 July 2023), which is our ambition for 2050. In 2024, we will be reviewing our 2025 scope 1 and 2 target for achievability for the combined organization and alignment with latest guidance. This is the target definition and wording as published in the Sustainabiltiy report 2023. As mentioned in the second paragraph above, we are currently in the process of updating this target to align with the effects of the combined firm and ESRS E1 requirements. The new target is expected to be published in the 2024 Annual disclosure suite.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Minimizing our scope 1 and 2 emissions through energy efficiencies and by switching to more sustainable energy sources; Our first priority in reaching this target is reducing emissions at source. We are accelerating the switch from fossil fuel heating systems to heat pumps or district heating in our real estate and refurbishing our buildings to make them more energy-efficient. In addition, we purchase renewable electricity through recognized instruments (RECs, vPPA, PPA).

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ No

(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

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

At the end of each financial year, we prepare our greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting in accordance with the key concepts and requirements stated by the International Organization for Standardization (the ISO) in ISO 14064-1:2018 (specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals), the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Resources Institute in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. This greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting help us analyze our achievability against our target and help us in our decision making to ensure achievability (e.g. carbon offset, energy saving initiatives)

Row 4

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ4

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

10/31/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Por7

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2030

(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

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Asset Management business division set a target aiming, by 2030, to align 20% of UBS AG Asset Management's total assets under management (AuM) with net zero (This Pre-acquisition UBS aspiration will be reassessed in 2024). Net zero portfolio alignment currently focuses on areas of its business where methodologies exist and there is credible data to support tracking and reporting of our progress, namely active equities, active fixed income, indexed equities and some of our real estate investment activities. We believe, however, that only a proportion of these assets can be feasibly managed in ways that align with net zero by 2030, consistent with their respective intended investment objectives, the needs of our clients, and market evolution. There is also a portion of assets for which there is no currently agreed or accepted methodology for net-zero alignment. These include asset classes such as multi-asset funds, hedge funds, private markets, money markets, sovereign bonds, and municipal issuers. Portfolio alignment will be pursued once acceptable data and methodology solutions are identified. We will continue to align our approach and aim to increase the scope of AuM that are subject to net-zero targets, as methodologies and market practice and standards evolve over time. In line with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative, we acknowledge that the scope for asset managers to invest for net zero depends on the mandates agreed with clients and clients' and managers' regulatory environments. Also, on the expectation that governments will follow through on their own commitments to ensure the objectives of the Paris Agreement are met, including increasing the ambition of their Nationally Determined Contributions, and in the context of investing, our legal duties to clients and unless otherwise prohibited by applicable law. In some asset classes or for some investment strategies, agreed net-zero methodologies do not yet exist. Where our ability to align our approach to investments with the goal of net zero emissions by 2050 is, today, constrained, we commit to embark with determination and ambition on a journey, and to challenge and seek to overcome the constraints we face.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Our aim is to further support our clients in reaching their sustainable investment and decarbonization objectives. We understand that our approach to net-zero investing is determined by our clients' choices. We believe that we have an important role to play in working collaboratively with our clients on climate risk education, providing information about best practices in climate risk management, climate-related opportunities and approaches for net zero- aligned portfolios. In line with the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative, we acknowledge that the scope for asset managers to invest for net zero depends on the mandates agreed with clients and clients' and managers' regulatory environments. Also in the expectation that governments will follow through on their own commitments to ensure the objectives of the Paris Agreement are met, including increasing the ambition of their Nationally Determined Contributions, and in the context of investing, our legal duties to clients and unless otherwise prohibited by applicable law. In some asset classes or for some investment strategies, agreed net-zero methodologies do not yet exist. Where our ability to align our approach to investments with the goal of net zero emissions by 2050 is, today, constrained, we commit to embark with determination and ambition on a journey, and to challenge and seek to overcome the constraints we face.

(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, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We have committed to review our interim target at least every five years, with a view to ratcheting up the proportion of AUM covered until 100% of assets are included. Our preacquisition UBS' aspiration to align 20% of UBS AG Asset Management's total assets under management (AuM) with net zero by 2030 is being reassessed in 2024. As at December 2023, UBS AG Asset Management had 2.9% of our total AuM being managed in line with net zero.

Row 5

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ5

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(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

☑ Por1

☑ Por2

☑ Por3

☑ Por4

☑ Por5

☑ Por6

☑ Por7

☑ Not applicable

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in 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

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Following the acquisition of the Credit Suisse Group, we have conducted an extensive review of the decarbonization targets to reflect the activities of the combined organization and evolving standards and methodologies. Based on this review, we have undertaken revisions to the decarbonization targets and also explicitly described in-scope activities where we have detailed plans, supported by short- and medium-term targets as referred to in our Sustainability Report and Sustainability Report Supplement 2023 (incl. Basis of Reporting). We recognize that there is more to do, and we aim to phase in additional scope 3 activities over time. While we continue to take steps to align our business activities with the ambition set out above, it is important to note that progress towards our targets may not be linear. Our priority is to support the transition of clients to a low-carbon economy, and their transition-financing needs. In the area of client investments, the scope of our investments that are subject to net-zero targets and our ability to meet our ambitions depend on our fiduciary duties as an investment manager and on the terms of the mandates agreed to with clients. We will continue to adjust our approach in line with external developments and evolving best practices for the financial sector and climate science. This may also lead us to revisit previously agreed voluntary commitments.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

We want to be the financial provider of choice for clients who wish to mobilize capital toward the achievement of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (the SDGs) and the orderly transition to a low-carbon economy. We are supporting our clients in the transition to a low-carbon economy, leading by example in our own operations, and sharing our lessons learned along the way with the rest of the world. By 2050, our ambition is to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our scope 1 and 2, and specified scope 3 activities. We recognize there is more to do and aim to phase in additional scope 3 activities over time. It is, however, important to note that the decarbonization of the global economy, emissions reductions by clients, and the realization of our own targets and ambitions all depend on a variety of factors, some of which are beyond our direct influence. The decarbonization of the global economy will require governments, regulators, all industries and consumers to move in the same direction. Clear guidance by governments through thoughtful regulations, policies and incentives, including mechanisms to factor in the price of carbon, as well as the development and scaling of key technologies and broader changes in the behavior of our society, will be critical. Our ambition to be a global leader in sustainability remains unchanged. We are committed to supporting our clients in the transition to a low-carbon world, leading by example in our own operations, and sharing our lessons learned along the way with the rest of the world.

(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 strive to measure and monitor progress toward our targets and their alignment against our climate commitments and emerging standards. We have deployed and will continue to improve relevant systems and metrics to enable a consistent measurement approach, allowing us to adjust our strategy if needed and steer our activities to ensure ongoing progress. We plan to disclose our progress publicly on an annual basis.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*8*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*5*	*0.59*
Implementation commenced	*19*	*1.34*
Implemented	*6*	*32.53*
Not to be implemented	*1*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16.21

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

20000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2119

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Electricity Optimization in Brazil: Optimize electricity consumption in Data Center by utilizing fewer CRAC's. - Reduced 1 CRAC unit: In 2022, the data hall utilized 3 CRAC units, (2 running, 1 backup), in 2023, based on the changes below, the hall was able to reduce to 1 CRAC unit running - Installed blank panels: In 2023 the MCF purchased panels to fill gaps in the cabinets, and after doing this, only 1 running unit was required for the hall, which led to a save by reducing the redundant unit. - Increased set point from 41 to 44 degrees Fahrenheit: Chiller previously used 41 as set point, and the set point could be brought up to 44 Fahrenheit.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10.02

(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 C0.4)

121362

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Urdorf Data Center Optimization of cooling system. Free cooling increase by optimized temperature setpoints.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5.62

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2365

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement of UPS in Hong Kong LPCC office.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Resource efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.45

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

9652

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

40605

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Interior Lighting Zone Change in US building office: Interior Light Zoning for unoccupied areas. Feasibility study for Q4, 2022 complete. Implementing reconfiguration of zones and reprograming of Crestron panels on two floors. Completed Q3 2023. No new equipment. Modifications to existing equipment.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.13

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1543

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

73926

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Replacement of lighting in Urdorf Data Center - Security Upgrade

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.1

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1786

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1635514

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Chiller with heat recovery, reduction of power consumption of the chiller(Monthey Kombi Projekt in Switzerland).

[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 complies 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). These commitments help UBS to identify and prioritize areas for emission reduction, track progress, and communicate 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 ambitious sustainability targets (long-term: achieving net-zero emissions by 2050; short-term: scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction by 2025). This commitment drives investment in emission reduction activities to meet these short-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 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 reduction operational emissions. In addition, UBS engaged with the Zurich Energy Model from the city of Zurich, participating in local initiatives to enhance energy efficiency and sustainability. The objective of the firms involved regulatory in the Zurich Energy Model is a joint increase in energy efficiency, to optimize investments and corporate costs, and to communicate externally on innovative solutions. In 2020, the requirements/standards group agreed with canton Zurich to set a revised target of increasing energy efficiency by 14% until 2030 based on 2020 (old targets 16.5% between 2000 and 2012, 40% between 2013 and 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. Part of this commitment, UBS receives a monetary rebate from Switzerland's CO2 incentive system. This amount is reinvested in energy efficiency projects in Switzerland as part of our ongoing efforts to support operational climate protection measures.

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 behaviour 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 400CHF/t CO2 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 canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST) is a combined reforestation and sustainable development project in Kenya, carried out by subsistence farmers. The farmers plant trees on their land and retain ownership of the trees and their products. They receive training from TIST and a share of the carbon revenues from CAAC. This project description (PD) is for a subset of the TIST project in Kenya and initially applies to 1,649 Small Groups, 10,007 farmers, 6,348 project areas and 2,293.154 ha. The main species planted are Gravellia, Cyprus, and Acacia. TIST farmers use a mosaic restoration approach, planting on thousands of individual farms spread across the landscape. TIST estimates this project will result in as annual average GHG removal of 93,619 tonnes and a total GHG removal of 2,808,565 tonnes.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

32437

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Reducing entry barriers into the program caused by low economic status of the communities. Mitigating the effect of climate change on the local population. Address low human development by providing training and educating on conservation farming, nutrition, public health issues, leadership, and local climate change impacts and mitigation strategies. Addressing medium human development by creating jobs, including for individuals with HIV/AIDS. Provides alternative and sustainable revenue sources including timber, firewood, fruits, nuts, and fodder.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

n/a
[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

16000000

(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

12/31/2021

(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 352.3 billion, or 40%, of the USD 887.1 billion in total gross exposure for 2022, and 65% of the USD 539.0 billion in gross exposure for which data and methodologies are available to estimate emissions. These sectors account for 13.0 million metric tons of CO2e emissions financed, or 81% of the total financed emissions of 16.0 million metric tons. We expect these numbers to be restated over time as the availability and quality of data improve. A significant share of the remaining 19% of our estimated total financed emissions relates to lending to sectors outside of the NZBA's current scope, the gross exposure for the remaining sectors in the NZBA's current scope (transportation, aluminum, and agriculture) is USD 21.8 billion. However,

*only USD 4.8 billion of that total is to parts of the value chain currently addressed by net-zero target-setting standards. *** Please note that financed emissions 2021 are not available for the combined entity, pre-acquisition at this time.****

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

46266089

(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

46266089

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

(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 the Basis of Reporting section, page 165, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.
[Fixed row]

(12.1.2) Disclose or restate your financed emissions for previous years.

	End Date
Past year 1 for Banking (Bank)	*12/31/2021*

[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

62

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

53

(12.1.3.5) Total value of assets included in the calculation

640000000000

(12.1.3.6) % of emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

80

(12.1.3.7) Please explain the details and key assumptions used in your assessment

UBS AG Asset Management investment-associated carbon intensity represents total aggregated attributed scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions of investment portfolios per USD million invested. It is calculated from individual portfolio carbon emissions where the underlying investments are in corporate and sovereign issuers. These are attributed to underlying investments based on their share of the enterprise value including cash of the issuer, and reported in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per USD million invested. These metrics are in line with UBS's commitment to TCFD which recommends "organizations should provide their Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions and, if appropriate, Scope 3 GHG emissions". Investment-associated emissions are described under Scope 3 Category 15: Investments in the GHG Protocol. Emissions data is sourced from MSCI, a third-party data provider. A data coverage threshold is also applied for inclusion in the metrics calculations. Only portfolios with carbon emissions data coverage between 50-150% are included in the aggregated figure. As the data coverage varies between portfolios, an adjustment is undertaken in which the carbon intensity of individual portfolios is rescaled so that all portfolio carbon footprints reflect 100% data coverage. UBS AG Asset Management uses data from external sources where this is available and does not develop specific proxy data for these metrics. Approximately 80% of data sourced from MSCI was obtained from the investee - this is based on the Scope 1 2 emissions figure that was reported by companies that were included in the MSCI ACWI Index as of August 2024.

Biodiversity

(12.1.3.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.1.3.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Other metric for impact on biodiversity, please specify **:**Exposure to nature-related risks, proportion of total customer lending exposure

(12.1.3.3) Metric value in the reporting year

20.3

(12.1.3.6) % of emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

0

(12.1.3.7) Please explain the details and key assumptions used in your assessment

The metric measures the amount of exposure UBS has, to both high-level drivers of nature-related risks: the dependency of our clients on the environment and the potential for clients in specific sectors to adversely impact the environment. For banking products, the metric is calculated upon total loans and advances to customers and guarantees, as well as irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss) and is based on consolidated and standalone IFRS numbers. This metric is defined as the maximum (worst-case) rating of either that sector's dependency on the environment (physical risks) or impacts to the environment (transition risks). As with climate-related risks, sensitivity is defined as the top three ratings on a five-rating scale (high, moderately high, or moderately rated). The driving methodology is still derived from the Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE) methodology. ENCORE is based on a four-tier system: 1) Natural capital assets: defined as the most basic unit of the environment (e.g. geology, soil, air, water), 2) Ecosystem services: assets combine to form services (i.e. air and trees combine to purify carbon dioxide and provide oxygen), 3) Economic production processes. First, UBS primary industry codes (GIC 2.0) are mapped to the ENCORE database through the link to ENCORE sub-industries. The ratings for nature-related risk dependencies of a sector consider the potential (i) loss of functionality of a production process and (ii) financial loss, if for example the ecosystem service is disrupted. The ratings for nature-related impact consider how severe, quick and frequent a production process can disrupt ecosystem services or deplete natural capital stocks. For each UBS GIC2 code, an overall nature-related risk rating is determined by taking the maximum score across dependency and impact. In the current stage of the methodology, a look-through analysis for Lombard lending, real estate financing and private clients with mortgages is not yet fully carried out. For this reason, these lending items are assigned expert-based ratings based on benchmarks and analyses beyond the heatmap. The proportion of total customer lending exposure, gross (%), nature-related risk, is then ultimately calculated by summing all nature risk-sensitive exposures and dividing that by all total customer lending exposures (regardless of risk rating and across all financing types).

[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
Banking (Bank)	*Select all that apply* ☑ Yes, by industry
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select all that apply* ☑ Yes, by asset class

[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

539000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

105.6

(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) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Carbon metrics are calculated from individual portfolio carbon emissions where the underlying investments are in corporate and sovereign issuers. The scope of the metrics is limited to UBS AG Asset Management and to investment areas where emissions data is available and data coverage is sufficient. The metric therefore principally encompasses portfolios in Active Equities, Active Fixed Income, Indexed Equities, Indexed Fixed Income, Investment Solutions, and selected portfolios in other asset classes accounting for approximately 53% of UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets. UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets in Equities amount to 539 USD bn. Please refer to the Basis of Reporting section, page 162, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.

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

192000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

114.9

(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) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Carbon metrics are calculated from individual portfolio carbon emissions where the underlying investments are in corporate and sovereign issuers. The scope of the metrics is limited to UBS AG Asset Management and to investment areas where emissions data is available and data coverage is sufficient. The metric therefore principally encompasses portfolios in Active Equities, Active Fixed Income, Indexed Equities, Indexed Fixed Income, Investment Solutions, and selected portfolios in other asset classes accounting for approximately 53% of UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets. UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets in Fixed Income excluding Money markets amount to 192 USD bn. Please refer to the Basis of Reporting section, page 162, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.

Row 3

(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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Indexed equity assets

(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

539000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

100.7

(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) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Carbon metrics are calculated from individual portfolio carbon emissions where the underlying investments are in corporate and sovereign issuers. The scope of the metrics is limited to UBS AG Asset Management and to investment areas where emissions data is available and data coverage is sufficient. The metric therefore principally encompasses portfolios in Active Equities, Active Fixed Income, Indexed Equities, Indexed Fixed Income, Investment Solutions, and selected portfolios in other asset classes accounting for approximately 53% of UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets. UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets in Equities amount to 539 USD bn. Please refer to the Basis of Reporting section, page 162, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.

Row 4

(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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Indexed fixed income assets

(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

192000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

127.9

(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) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Carbon metrics are calculated from individual portfolio carbon emissions where the underlying investments are in corporate and sovereign issuers. The scope of the metrics is limited to UBS AG Asset Management and to investment areas where emissions data is available and data coverage is sufficient. The metric therefore principally encompasses portfolios in Active Equities, Active Fixed Income, Indexed Equities, Indexed Fixed Income, Investment Solutions, and selected portfolios in other asset classes accounting for approximately 53% of UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets. UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets in Fixed Income excluding Money markets amount to 192 USD bn. Please refer to the Basis of Reporting section, page 162, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.

Row 5

(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

539000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

44.1

(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) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Carbon metrics are calculated from individual portfolio carbon emissions where the underlying investments are in corporate and sovereign issuers. The scope of the metrics is limited to UBS AG Asset Management and to investment areas where emissions data is available and data coverage is sufficient. The metric therefore principally encompasses portfolios in Active Equities, Active Fixed Income, Indexed Equities, Indexed Fixed Income, Investment Solutions, and selected portfolios in other asset classes accounting for approximately 53% of UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets. UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets in Equities amount to 539 USD bn. Please refer to the Basis of Reporting section, page 163, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.

Row 6

(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

192000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

45.5

(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) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Carbon metrics are calculated from individual Carbon metrics are calculated from individual portfolio carbon emissions where the underlying investments are in corporate and sovereign issuers. The scope of the metrics is limited to UBS AG Asset Management and to investment areas where emissions data is available and data coverage is sufficient. The metric therefore principally encompasses portfolios in Active Equities, Active Fixed Income, Indexed Equities, Indexed Fixed Income, Investment Solutions, and selected portfolios in other asset classes accounting for approximately 53% of UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets. UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets in Fixed Income excluding Money markets amount to 192 USD bn. Please refer to the Basis of Reporting section, page 163, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.

Row 7

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :indexed equity assets

(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

539000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

45.9

(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) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Carbon metrics are calculated from individual portfolio carbon emissions where the underlying investments are in corporate and sovereign issuers. The scope of the metrics is limited to UBS AG Asset Management and to investment areas where emissions data is available and data coverage is sufficient. The metric therefore

principally encompasses portfolios in Active Equities, Active Fixed Income, Indexed Equities, Indexed Fixed Income, Investment Solutions, and selected portfolios in other asset classes accounting for approximately 53% of UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets. UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets in Equities amount to 539 USD bn. Please refer to the Basis of Reporting section, page 163, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.

Row 8

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :indexed fixed income assets

(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

192000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

108.3

(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) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Carbon metrics are calculated from individual portfolio carbon emissions where the underlying investments are in corporate and sovereign issuers. The scope of the metrics is limited to UBS AG Asset Management and to investment areas where emissions data is available and data coverage is sufficient. The metric therefore principally encompasses portfolios in Active Equities, Active Fixed Income, Indexed Equities, Indexed Fixed Income, Investment Solutions, and selected portfolios in other asset classes accounting for approximately 53% of UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets. UBS AG Asset Management's total invested assets in Fixed Income excluding Money markets amount to 192 USD bn. Please refer to the Basis of Reporting section, page 163, of the Supplement to the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023, available at ubs.com/sustainabilityreporting for further details, assumptions and exclusions in our calculations.
[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)

8640000000

(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

1.1

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Carbon-related assets are defined as significant concentrations of credit exposure to assets tied to the four non-financial groups as defined by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) (using Global Industry Classification Standard, GICS). These four groups are (i) energy; (ii) transportation; (iii) materials and buildings; and (iv) agriculture, food and forest products. Recognizing that the term carbon-related assets is currently not well defined, the TCFD encourages banks to use a consistent definition to support comparability. The metric is calculated for UBS Group, UBS AG, UBS Switzerland AG, and UBS Europe SE, on the total loans and advances to customers and guarantees, as well as irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss) and is based on standalone and consolidated IFRS numbers. Credit exposure is drawn from a group CFO reporting system. The carbon-related assets metric is the total exposure of assets in the four non-financial groups as defined by the TCFD in its expanded definition published in 2021, UBS defines carbon-related assets through industry-identifying attributes of the firm's banking book. UBS further includes the four non-financial sectors addressed by the TCFD, including but not limited to, fossil fuel extraction, carbon-based power generation, transportation (air, sea, rail, and auto manufacture), metals production and mining, manufacturing industries, real estate development, chemicals, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, building and construction materials and activities, forestry, agriculture, fishing, food and beverage production, as well as including trading companies who may trade any of the above (e.g. oil trading or agricultural commodity trading companies). This metric is agnostic of risk rating, and therefore may include exposures of companies who may be already transitioning or adapting their business models to climate risks, unlike UBS climate-sensitive sectors methodology, which takes a risk-based approach to defining material exposure to climate impacts. Economic sectors are classified according to the Group Industry Code 2.0 (GIC 2.0) which comprises a hierarchical structure, and further dissected using the heatmap segmentation. Internal UBS GIC2 sectors / subsectors are utilized.

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

Carbon-related assets are defined as significant concentrations of credit exposure to assets tied to the four non-financial groups as defined by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) (using Global Industry Classification Standard, GICS). These four groups are energy; transportation; materials and buildings; and agriculture, food and forest products. Recognizing that the term carbon-related assets is currently not well defined, the TCFD encourages banks to use a consistent definition to support comparability. The metric is calculated for UBS Group, UBS AG, UBS Switzerland AG, and UBS Europe SE, on the total loans and advances to customers and guarantees, as well as irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss) and is based on standalone and consolidated IFRS numbers. Credit exposure is drawn from a group CFO reporting system. The carbon-related assets metric is the total exposure of assets in the four non-financial groups as defined by the TCFD in its expanded definition published in 2021, UBS defines carbon-related assets through industry-identifying attributes of the firm's banking book. UBS further includes the four non-financial sectors addressed by the TCFD, including but not limited to, fossil fuel extraction, carbon-based power generation, transportation (air, sea, rail, and auto manufacture), metals production and mining, manufacturing industries, real estate development, chemicals, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, building and construction materials and activities, forestry, agriculture, fishing, food and beverage production, as well as including trading companies who may trade any of the above (e.g. oil trading or agricultural commodity trading companies). This metric is agnostic of risk rating, and therefore may include exposures of companies who may be already transitioning or adapting their business models to climate risks, unlike UBS climate-sensitive sectors methodology, which takes a risk-based approach to defining material exposure to climate impacts. Economic sectors are classified according to the Group Industry Code 2.0 (GIC 2.0) which comprises a hierarchical structure, and further dissected using the heatmap segmentation. Internal UBS GIC2 sectors / subsectors are utilized. In the financial year 2023, UBS exposure to thermal coal sector within the lending book was immaterial therefore not reflected as a climate sensitive exposure as part of annual/sustainability disclosures.

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

Carbon-related assets are defined as significant concentrations of credit exposure to assets tied to the four non-financial groups as defined by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) (using Global Industry Classification Standard, GICS). These four groups are energy; transportation; materials and buildings; and agriculture, food and forest products. Recognizing that the term carbon-related assets is currently not well defined, the TCFD encourages banks to use a consistent definition to support comparability. The metric is calculated for UBS Group, UBS AG, UBS Switzerland AG, and UBS Europe SE, on the total loans and advances to customers and guarantees, as well as irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss) and is based on standalone and consolidated IFRS numbers. Credit exposure is drawn from a group CFO reporting system. The carbon-related assets metric is the total exposure of assets in the four non-financial groups as defined by the TCFD in its expanded definition published in 2021, UBS defines carbon-related assets through industry-identifying attributes of the firm's banking book. UBS further includes the four non-financial sectors addressed by the TCFD, including but not limited to, fossil fuel extraction, carbon-based power generation, transportation (air, sea, rail, and auto manufacture), metals production and mining, manufacturing industries, real estate development, chemicals, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, building and construction materials and activities, forestry, agriculture, fishing, food and beverage production, as well as including trading companies who may trade any of the above (e.g. oil trading or agricultural commodity trading companies). This metric is agnostic of risk rating, and therefore may include exposures of companies who may be already transitioning or adapting their business models to climate risks, unlike UBS climate-sensitive sectors methodology, which takes a risk-based approach to defining material exposure to climate impacts. Economic sectors are classified according to the Group Industry Code 2.0 (GIC 2.0) which comprises a hierarchical structure, and further dissected using the heatmap segmentation. Internal UBS GIC2 sectors / subsectors are utilized. In the financial year 2023, UBS exposure to met coal sector within the lending book was immaterial therefore not reflected as a climate sensitive exposure as part of annual/sustainability disclosures.

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)

320000000

(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

0.1

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Carbon-related assets are defined as significant concentrations of credit exposure to assets tied to the four non-financial groups as defined by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) (using Global Industry Classification Standard, GICS). These four groups are energy; transportation; materials and buildings; and agriculture, food and forest products. Recognizing that the term carbon-related assets is currently not well defined, the TCFD encourages banks to use a consistent definition to support comparability. The metric is calculated for UBS Group, UBS AG, UBS Switzerland AG, and UBS Europe SE, on the total loans and advances to customers and guarantees, as well as irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss) and is based on standalone and consolidated IFRS numbers. Credit exposure is drawn from a group CFO reporting system. The carbon-related assets metric is the total exposure of assets in the four non-financial groups as defined by the TCFD in its expanded definition published in 2021, UBS defines carbon-related assets through industry-identifying attributes of the firm's banking book. UBS further includes the four non-financial sectors addressed by the TCFD, including but not limited to, fossil fuel extraction, carbon-based power generation, transportation, metals production and mining, manufacturing industries, real estate development, chemicals, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, building and construction materials and activities, forestry, agriculture, fishing, food and beverage production, as well as including trading companies who may trade any of the above. This metric is agnostic of risk rating, and therefore may include exposures of companies who may be already transitioning or adapting their business models to climate risks, unlike UBS climate-sensitive sectors methodology, which takes a risk-based approach to defining material exposure to climate impacts. Economic sectors are classified according to the Group Industry Code 2.0 (GIC 2.0) which comprises a hierarchical structure, and further dissected using the heatmap segmentation. Internal UBS GIC2 sectors / subsectors are utilized. Oil&gas sector is grouped as single under “integrated oil&gas”. Therefore, disclose value reflects combined assets for both activities.

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)

320000000

(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

0.1

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Carbon-related assets are defined as significant concentrations of credit exposure to assets tied to the four non-financial groups as defined by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) (using Global Industry Classification Standard, GICS). These four groups are energy; transportation; materials and buildings; and agriculture, food and forest products. Recognizing that the term carbon-related assets is currently not well defined, the TCFD encourages banks to use a consistent definition to support comparability. The metric is calculated for UBS Group, UBS AG, UBS Switzerland AG, and UBS Europe SE, on the total loans and advances to customers and guarantees, as well as irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss) and is based on standalone and consolidated IFRS numbers. Credit exposure is drawn from a group CFO reporting system. The carbon-related assets metric is the total exposure of assets in the four non-financial groups as defined by the TCFD in its expanded definition published in 2021, UBS defines carbon-related assets through industry-identifying attributes of the firm's banking book. UBS further includes the four non-financial sectors addressed by the TCFD, including but not limited to, fossil fuel extraction, carbon-based power generation, transportation, metals production and mining, manufacturing industries, real estate development, chemicals, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, building and construction materials and activities, forestry, agriculture, fishing, food and beverage production, as well as including trading companies who may trade any of the above. This metric is agnostic of risk rating, and therefore may include exposures of companies who may be already transitioning or adapting their business models to climate risks, unlike UBS climate-sensitive sectors methodology, which takes a risk-based approach to defining material exposure to climate impacts. Economic sectors are classified according to the Group Industry Code 2.0 (GIC 2.0) which comprises a hierarchical structure, and further dissected using the heatmap segmentation. Internal UBS GIC2 sectors / subsectors are utilized. Oil&gas sector is grouped as single under “integrated oil&gas”. Therefore, disclose value reflects combined assets for both activities.

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:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

33153886250.44

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

2.9

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Carbon-related assets are defined as those assets tied to the energy and utilities sectors under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS), excluding water utilities and independent power and renewable electricity producer industries. This definition is suggested by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (2017). This approach gives a higher aggregate number than the MSCI revenue screens used to assess the various sub-categories of fossil fuels. The metric is calculated for the UBS-AM entity, covering our full holdings across traditional asset classes including cash and derivatives, but excluding our Hedge fund and Real Estate and Private Markets business.

Investing in thermal coal (Asset manager)

(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)

846390530

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0.1

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

We define investing in thermal coal as investing in companies that are related to thermal coal mining or thermal coal based power generation. The company can be linked to any GICS sector. Data is provided by MSCI ESG Research. We used the following screening factors: Generation Thermal Coal - Maximum Percentage of Revenue: This factor identifies the maximum percentage of revenue (either reported or estimated) that a company derives from the thermal coal based power generation. Thermal Coal Mining - Maximum Percentage of Revenue: This factor identifies the maximum percentage of revenue (either reported or estimated) that a company derives from the mining of thermal coal (including lignite, bituminous, anthracite and steam coal) and its sale to external parties. It excludes: revenue from metallurgical coal; coal mined for internal power generation (e.g. in the case of vertically integrated power producers); intra-company sales of mined thermal coal; and revenue from coal trading. We used a revenue threshold of 20% for both screen factors to be consistent with the UBS-AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy. The metric is calculated for the UBS-AM entity, covering our full holdings across traditional asset classes including cash and derivatives, excluding our Hedge fund and Real Estate and Private Markets business.

Investing in met coal (Asset manager)

(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)

136114527

(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

We define investing in met coal as investing in companies that are related to mining of metallurgical coal (including coking coal) and its sale to external parties. The company can be linked to any GICS sector. Data is provided by MSCI ESG Research. We used the following screening factors: Metallurgical Coal - Maximum Percentage of Revenue: This factor identifies the maximum percentage of revenue (either reported or estimated) that a company derives from the mining of metallurgical coal (including coking coal) and its sale to external parties. It excludes revenue from thermal coal, intra-company sales of mined metallurgical coal, and revenue from coal trading. We used a revenue threshold of 20% for the screen factor. The metric is calculated for the UBS-AM entity, covering our full holdings across traditional asset classes including cash and derivatives, excluding our Hedge fund and Real Estate and Private Markets business.

Investing in oil (Asset manager)

(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)

27827924986

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

2.4

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Please note that we do not report the values for “investing in oil” and “investing in gas” separately, but combined. We define Investing in oil and gas as investing in companies that are related to oil and gas related activities. The company can be linked to any GICS sector. Data is provided by MSCI ESG Research. We used the following screening factor: O&G Related Activities -Maximum Percentage of Revenue This factor identifies the maximum percentage of revenue (either reported or estimated) that a company derives from oil and gas related activities, including distribution / retail, equipment and services, extraction and production, petrochemicals, pipelines and transportation and refining but excluding biofuel production and sales and trading activities. We used a revenue threshold of 20% for this screen factor to be consistent with the UBS-AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy. The metric is calculated for the UBS-AM entity, covering our full holdings across traditional asset classes including cash and derivatives, excluding our Hedge fund and Real Estate and Private Markets business.

Investing in gas (Asset manager)

(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)

27827924986

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

2.4

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Please note that we do not report the values for “investing in oil” and “investing in gas” separately, but combined. We define Investing in oil and gas as investing in companies that are related to oil and gas related activities. The company can be linked to any GICS sector. Data is provided by MSCI ESG Research. We used the following screening factor: O&G Related Activities -Maximum Percentage of Revenue This factor identifies the maximum percentage of revenue (either reported or estimated) that a company derives from oil and gas related activities, including distribution / retail, equipment and services, extraction and production, petrochemicals, pipelines and transportation and refining but excluding biofuel production and sales and trading activities. We used a revenue threshold of 20% for this screen factor to be consistent with the UBS-AM Sustainability Exclusion Policy. The metric is calculated for the UBS-AM entity, covering our full holdings across traditional asset classes including cash and derivatives, excluding our Hedge fund and Real Estate and Private Markets business.
[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, 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 **:**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 disclose 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 Financing Guideline. UBS must carry out due diligence procedures in accordance with the Group policy on sustainability and climate risks. The guideline applies to all loans and bonds that are labelled, marketed, or promoted1 as having intentions or objectives to achieve environmental, social or governance ("ESG") outcomes for which UBS acts as a lender, intermediary or issuer.2 It sets out applicable Sustainable Product Labels as well as a set of minimum requirements for labelling purposes. There is no single sustainability framework underpinning the sustainable financing labels. The labels of sustainable loan and bond products are largely based on the definitions used by the Loan Market Association (LMA), Loan Syndication & Trading Association (LSTA), Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA) and the International Capital Market Association (ICMA).

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

☑ Paperless/ digital service

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Other, please specify :Energy transition (fossil to renewables)

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

Active as well as indexed funds with a wide set of E/S promotion characteristics or Sustainable Investment objectives that are either based on standard broad market equity indices or custom built for specific client needs. In 2023, we enhanced our climate-related client offering, providing investors with several new solutions that contribute to a lower-carbon economy while satisfying various risk and return objectives. Some highlights include: – UBS Equities Global Climate Aware and UBS Equities Switzerland Net-Zero Ambition: In partnership with a Swiss institutional client, we developed the UBS Equities Switzerland Net-Zero Ambition fund to meet growing demand for net-zero-aligned products. It leverages UBS AM's award-winning proprietary Climate Aware methodology to align its carbon emissions profile with net zero (1.5 degree global warming) requirements, while also supporting social and governance objectives. Using the same approach, we repositioned our Switzerland-domiciled Global Climate Aware rules-based equity funds to pursue a net-zero ambition. – UBS Global Emerging Markets Equity Climate Transition: Building on the successful UBS Global Equity Climate Transition strategy, which was launched in 2022 together with global investment consulting firm Aon, this strategy focuses on emerging market companies seeking to transition to a low carbon economy while aligning with SDG dimensions critical to a just transition. The solution leverages UBS AM's proprietary Climate Aware framework and our global Climate Engagement Program.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

100

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.12) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

UBS-AM takes adverse impacts into account in a variety of ways across its investment processes. The extent to which adverse impacts are considered depends on the product feature or client objective: Exclusions: There may be instances where investing in certain companies with substantially elevated environmental, social or reputational risks outweigh the benefits. The UBS-AM Exclusion Policy lays out the details of how UBS AM addresses such instances to avoid adverse impacts and the product scope to which exclusions are applied. ESG Integration: Adverse impacts may be considered as part of the risk integration process, which will differ by asset class. Any specific portfolio carbon targets would be disclosed in offering documents. For indexed products, UBS-AM considers sustainability characteristics

and risks as part of the relevant index selection process. Creation of Sustainability Focus / Impact products designed to reduce adverse impacts: UBS-AM has developed a number of financial products with a reduced level of adverse impacts. For actively managed SI focused products where UBS-AM is the primary portfolio manager, sustainability – including the analysis of adverse impacts – plays a role in the investment process. Companies or investments that exhibit elevated sustainability risks are actively avoided through the rule set for portfolio construction of SI focused products. Impact products go one step further, actively seeking to invest in companies and projects with positive social and environmental external impacts on society or the environment. The extent to which adverse impacts are considered depends on the product feature or client objective.

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

☑ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(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 53.7 billion in green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked (GSSS) bonds through 102 bond deals during 2023. Our deal activity was particularly strong in EMEA and Australia while also solidifying our market-leading position in the Swiss-franc-denominated market with the Investment Bank's market share at nearly 50%. In addition, we have built a strong position in Brazil's local labelled ESG debt market. Deal highlights included the structuring and execution of the Western Australia Treasury Corporation's (WATC) inaugural AUD 1.9 billion green deal, and winning the structuring mandate for the Australian government. The funds for WATC will support government projects targeting environmental outcomes, such as investments to decarbonize the main electricity grid. This includes batteries and wind farms, EV charging infrastructures as well as rebates and standalone power systems. Meanwhile, the establishment of the Australian government's green bond framework highlights its key priorities, by referencing its aim for upcoming green bonds to finance projects that will help Australia achieve its ambition to be net zero by 2050. In July 2023, we acted as a joint global coordinator, physical bookrunner and sustainability coordinator on a debut EUR 270 million green senior secured notes issuance in support of the leveraged buy-out (LBO) of Amara Nzero by a consortium led by Cinven. This was the first green bond to be issued in EMEA with LBO use of proceeds. In August 2023, we facilitated an innovative senior non-preferred sustainability-linked loan (SLL) note from Nordea. This transaction represented the first banking SLL note issued across core currency markets globally.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

100

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ No

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:

☑ Other, please specify :Infrastructure

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Low-emission transport

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

Our eco-transport differentiated, yield-focused strategy provides access to a multi-decade opportunity to decarbonize transport using a low-risk, infrastructure approach while providing tangible and measurable carbon reductions

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

100

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.12) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

In UBS AM REPM, we take into consideration ESG factors including Principal Adverse Impacts ("PAIs") that have the potential to have a material financial impact and incorporate them into our investment analysis and decision-making processes. On an annual basis, this is disclosed via the SFDR PASI reporting process.

Row 5

(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

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Infrastructure

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Regenerative production

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The energy storage strategy aims at developing utility scale energy storage facilities to unlock access to a new frontier of renewable energy. The synergy with renewables aims to accelerate the decarbonization of the electrical grid, helping to enable the phasing out of carbon-intensive fossil fuels.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

100

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.12) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

In UBS AM REPM, we take into consideration ESG factors including Principal Adverse Impacts ("PAIs") that have the potential to have a material financial impact and incorporate them into our investment analysis and decision-making processes. On an annual basis, this is disclosed via the SFDR PASI reporting process.

Row 6

(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:

☑ Real estate

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Energy efficiency measures

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

Real estate funds that have a commitment to a 2030 midterm reduction and 2050 net zero science-based target in alignment with the 1.5-degree Celsius scenario

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

100

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

100

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.12) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

In UBS AM REPM, we take into consideration ESG factors including Principal Adverse Impacts (“PAIs”) that have the potential to have a material financial impact and incorporate them into our investment analysis and decision-making processes. On an annual basis, this is disclosed via the SFDR PASI reporting process.
[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

Our sustainability report has been reviewed by Ernst & Young Ltd (EY). The content of the reporting has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. We use the GRI as the basis for our sustainability reporting. Our reporting, the GRI content index, supplementary information, and EY's assurance report can be downloaded from ubs.com/sustainability-report. Additionally, selected metrics in our sustainability reporting have been subject to reasonable or limited assurance by EY against our definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document. A list of these metrics and level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. 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-statement.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

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ey-assurance-statement.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

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ey-assurance-statement.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

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ey-assurance-statement.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

Our sustainability report has been reviewed by Ernst & Young Ltd (EY). The content of the reporting has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. We use the GRI as the basis for our sustainability reporting. Our reporting, the GRI content index, supplementary information, and EY's assurance report can be downloaded from ubs.com/sustainability-report. Additionally, selected metrics in our sustainability reporting have been subject to reasonable or limited assurance by EY against our definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document. A list of these metrics and level of assurance can be found in the assurance report. 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-statement.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

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ey-assurance-statement.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

Our sustainability report has been reviewed by Ernst & Young Ltd (EY). The content of the reporting has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. We use the GRI as the basis for our sustainability reporting. Our reporting, the GRI content index, supplementary information, and EY's assurance report can be downloaded from ubs.com/sustainability-report. Additionally, selected metrics in our sustainability reporting have been subject to reasonable or limited assurance by EY against our definition and methods as defined in our Basis of Reporting document. A list of these metrics and level of assurance can be

found in the assurance report. 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-statement.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

NOTE ON OUR 2024 CDP SUBMISSION: With the acquisition of Credit Suisse, UBS is currently on a multi-year integration journey and therefore data & information presented in this submission is provided on varying consolidation / entity scope. We strived to follow the same approach as described in the "About this report" section on pages 5-7 of the UBS Group Sustainability Report 2023, available on www.ubs.com/gri.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

sustainability-report-2023.pdf
[Fixed 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