

Schneider Electric

# 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

**Important: this export excludes unanswered questions**

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

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

▪

# Contents

## C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ EUR

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

#### (1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Privately owned organization

#### (1.3.3) Description of organization

Our global sustainability reports can be found on our website: <https://www.se.com/ww/en/about-us/investor-relations/regulatory-information/annual-reports.jsp>  
Publications include:-Universal Registration Document -Sustainable Development Report - Sustainability Disclosure Dashboard - Quarterly extra-financial results of our Schneider Sustainability Impact can be found at <https://www.se.com/ww/en/about-us/sustainability/sustainability-reports/> Schneider Electric is the global specialist in energy management and automation. With revenues of 35.9 billion in FY2023, our 135,000 employees serve customers in over 100 countries, helping them to manage their energy and process in ways that are safe, reliable, efficient and sustainable. From the simplest of switches to complex operational systems, our technology, software and services improve the way our customers manage and automate their operations. Our connected technologies will reshape industries, transform cities and enrich lives. At Schneider Electric, we call this Life Is On. New technologies enabling distributed and connected energy for the first time, challenge us to redefine the way we live. As the leader in energy management and automation, Schneider Electric helps its customers achieve more with fewer resources in a more connected, distributed and smart world and where the need for energy will continue to increase. Schneider Electric's response to the global climate challenge is to reduce its own impact and to offer products, services and solutions which help its customers reduce their energy consumption and CO2 emissions. The solutions Schneider Electric brings to the market are directly linked to activities to mitigate, adapt and improve humanity's resilience to climate change. In 2023, Schneider Impact Revenues (formerly known as Green Revenues) represent 74% of the Group's total revenues. In addition, to further contribute to a new electric and digital world, 100% of Schneider Electric's innovation projects are aligned with its purpose, more than 90% being either strictly green or neutral.

The numerous awards received each year by Schneider Electric and its leadership in the main ESG indices confirm that the Group is headed in the right direction. Schneider Electric has been a leading contributor to the fight against climate change for the past 20 years by implementing its own energy management and industrial automation services across operations, by supporting its clients in achieving their low-carbon and efficiency objectives and by allowing more than 40 million people to gain access to electricity. Schneider also takes an active part in a variety of multistakeholder organizations to promote solutions to climate change, call for a price to CO2 and strengthen CO2 governance globally. Finally, Schneider contributes since 2011 to the Livelihoods funds, which proposes innovative investment models to simultaneously address environmental degradation, climate change and rural poverty, while helping businesses become more sustainable. Schneider Electric is a signatory of the Business Ambition for 1.5C initiative. Climate ambitions are defined for 2025, 2030 and 2050: - Before 2025, demonstrate that Schneider Electric is carbon positive together with its customers and partners, thanks to CO2 savings delivered by EcoStruxure; - On the Group's operations (scope 1 and 2): be carbon neutral by 2025 (allowing CO2 offsets) and to comply with the Net-Zero Standards of the SBTi in 2030, reaching at least 76% reduction of GHG emissions, as compared to 2021 base year; - On indirect emissions (scope 3) in its supply chain and with customers: reduce GHG emissions by -25% by 2030 (versus 2021) as part of the Group's validated 1.5 C SBT targets, by actively engaging suppliers to accelerate their climate strategy and sourcing greener materials, as well as reducing offers' emissions on customers' ends; - Become carbon neutral on the Group's full end-to-end footprint by 2040 (scope 1, 2, and 3), 10 years ahead of the 1.5 C trajectory; - By 2050, Schneider Electric aims to comply with the Net-Zero Standards of the SBTi by reducing absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by at least 90% on a 2021 base year. The Group's 2030 targets (net-zero GHG emissions on scopes 1 and 2, and -25% on scope 3) are a validated 1.5C Science-Based near-term target; in addition, the 2050 target (at least - 90% GHG emissions on scope 1, 2 and 3) is approved by the SBTi as a Net-Zero long-term target, as per the SBTi's new Net-Zero Standards. By 2030, we also aim to: - Consume 100% renewable electricity (RE100) - Double energy productivity (vs 2005) (EP100) - Switch to 100% electric cars (EV100) - Provide access to energy to 100 million people. Since 2018, Schneider is one of the 15 companies (out of 4,500 signatories) to join the Global Compact LEAD initiative "Pathways to Low-Carbon and Resilient Development" to proactively share best practices in sustainable climate strategies.

[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

35902000000

## **(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.**

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

*The environmental reporting concerns all entities where Schneider Electric has operational control, and integrated in the Group for more than 2 years. Under this principle, some exclusions are AVEVA, RIB Software and Larsen & Toubro. Within the Group perimeter, given the complexity to obtain robust and meaningful data, in particular for small leased offices, estimated coverage indicators are provided for each reporting table. All Group industrial and logistics sites, in addition to certain major tertiary sites are covered. As per the Group's Environmental Policy, all industrial and logistics sites with more than 50 people and tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within 2 years after their acquisition or creation.*

[Fixed row]

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

### **ISIN code - bond**

#### **(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

☒ No

### **ISIN code - equity**

#### **(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### **(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier**

## CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

## Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SU.PA

## SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

## LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

## D-U-N-S number

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

275136398

### Other unique identifier

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iraq   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congo  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oman   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyprus |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Qatar  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guyana |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Israel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jordan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |

- ✓ Kuwait
- ✓ Latvia
- ✓ Mexico
- ✓ Algeria
- ✓ Austria
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Croatia
- ✓ Czechia
- ✓ Hungary
- ✓ Ireland
- ✓ Lebanon
- ✓ Morocco
- ✓ Myanmar
- ✓ Ukraine
- ✓ Bulgaria
- ✓ Cambodia
- ✓ Cameroon
- ✓ Colombia
- ✓ Slovenia
- ✓ Thailand
- ✓ Viet Nam
- ✓ Argentina
- ✓ Australia
- ✓ Bangladesh
- ✓ Costa Rica
- ✓ Guadeloupe
- ✓ Kazakhstan
- ✓ Luxembourg
- ✓ Switzerland
- ✓ Saudi Arabia

- ✓ Serbia
- ✓ Sweden
- ✓ Turkey
- ✓ Denmark
- ✓ Ecuador
- ✓ Estonia
- ✓ Finland
- ✓ Germany
- ✓ Nigeria
- ✓ Réunion
- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Senegal
- ✓ Tunisia
- ✓ Malaysia
- ✓ Mongolia
- ✓ Pakistan
- ✓ Portugal
- ✓ Slovakia
- ✓ Indonesia
- ✓ Lithuania
- ✓ Mauritius
- ✓ Singapore
- ✓ Azerbaijan
- ✓ Martinique
- ✓ Uzbekistan
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ New Zealand
- ✓ Philippines
- ✓ New Caledonia
- ✓ Taiwan, China



- ☒ South Africa
- ☒ Turkmenistan
- ☒ Côte d'Ivoire
- ☒ Dominican Republic
- ☒ Republic of Moldova
- ☒ Bosnia & Herzegovina
- ☒ United Arab Emirates
- ☒ United States of America

- ☒ North Macedonia
- ☒ Brunei Darussalam
- ☒ Republic of Korea
- ☒ Lao People's Democratic Republic
- ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, this is confidential data	Schneider Electric consider the geolocation data is confidential.

[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

### (1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 3 suppliers

### (1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

### (1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

*We are currently mapping our supply chain using three methods: 1. Internally known information, as we directly interact with many of our Tier-2/3s we have this information available and it only requires to be structured 2. Using a third party to contact some of our suppliers and map their Tier suppliers to our systems where we are currently not aware 3. Using Technology like AI to map information which is publicly available but has to be curated to our needs.*  
[Fixed row]

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

### (1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

### (1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain  
☒ Downstream value chain  
☒ End-of-life management  
☒ Other, please specify :Direct operations

#### (1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

*Select all that apply*

☒ Preparation for reuse

☒ Recycling

☒ Leakage

*[Fixed row]*

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

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

### Short-term

#### (2.1.1) From (years)

0

#### (2.1.3) To (years)

2

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

*Our short-term vision corresponds to our commitments, by 2025, to reach the 12 commitments of the 2021-2025 Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) and the 25 commitments of the 2021-2025 Schneider Sustainability Essentials (SSE). The execution of the Group's 2021-2025 sustainability strategy is tracked through quantitative Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), under two complementary tools: Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) and the new Schneider Sustainability Essentials (SSE). The SSI is the translation of our 6 long-term commitments into a selection of 11 highly transformative and innovative programs. The programs are tracked and published quarterly, audited annually, and linked to short term incentive plans for the managers of the Group. Another tool has been created to maintain a high level of commitment and transparency in the actions taken by the Group: the SSE. This tool brings balance between the innovative transformation plans of the SSI and the need to keep progressing on other long-lasting programs. In this spirit of continuous improvement, and in a holistic vision of sustainability, the SSE tracks annual progress with 25 quantitative KPIs, and some additional qualitative programs.*

### Medium-term

#### (2.1.1) From (years)

3

#### (2.1.3) To (years)

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

*Our mid-term vision is defined in our 2030 objectives: comply with the Net-Zero Standards of the SBTi in 2030 on scope 1 and 2, and -25% on scope 3 GHG emissions (from a 2021 baseline) as part of the Group's validated 1.5 C SBT targets by reducing the carbon emissions of the Group's sites as well as those of its industrial ecosystem including its suppliers and customers, quantify the CO2 emissions avoided by its customers thanks to its offers, reach 100% renewable electricity, 100% recycled or certified packaging, 100% recycled waste, 100% deforestation-free wood and double its energy productivity compared to 2005; switch to 100% electric cars; provide access to energy to 80 million people and contribute to the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals.*

## Long-term

### (2.1.1) From (years)

8

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

Select from:

☒ No

### (2.1.3) To (years)

27

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

**Row 1**

### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

### (2.2.2.4) Coverage

*Select from:*

- ☒ Partial

### (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

### (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

*Select from:*

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

#### (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

- ☒ Annually

#### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

*Select all that apply*

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

#### (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

*Select from:*

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

#### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Site-specific

#### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

##### **Commercially/publicly available tools**

- ☒ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

##### **Enterprise Risk Management**

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Stress tests



### International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

### Databases

- ☒ Other databases, please specify :Risilience Climate Hazard Atlas v2.0

### Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Scenario analysis

## (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

### Acute physical

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

### Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Other chronic physical driver, please specify :**freeze**

### Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

## Market

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

## Reputation

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

## Technology

- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☒ Other technology, please specify :Transition to increasing recycled content

## Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Other liability, please specify :Litigation brought by plaintiffs against companies for their liabilities in causing harm from climate change

### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ Yes

### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

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

## Row 2

### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

### (2.2.2.4) Coverage

*Select from:*

☒ Partial

#### **(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

#### **(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment**

*Select from:*

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

#### **(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment**

*Select from:*

☒ Every three years or more

#### **(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Medium-term

#### **(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process**

*Select from:*

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

#### **(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Site-specific

#### **(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used**

**Commercially/publicly available tools**

- ☒ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :GBS – Global Biodiversity Score, STAR – Species Threat Abatement and Restoration metric

**Enterprise Risk Management**

- ☒ Internal company methods

**International methodologies and standards**

- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

**Other**

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants

**(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered****Chronic physical**

- ☒ Other chronic physical driver, please specify :Analyse against pressures on terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity (IPBES): Climate Change, Land use change, Pollution, Resource exploitation

**Technology**

- ☒ Other technology, please specify :Transition to increasing recycled and renewable content

**(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Suppliers

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

*Select from:*

☒ Yes

### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*Global level: Regarding tools and methods used to assess impacts* The Global Biodiversity Score (GBS) is used as an essential first step to understand Schneider Electric's impacts and dependencies on nature and take appropriate action. An end-to-end Biodiversity Footprint Assessment (BFA) was first published in 2020, using the GBS tool to help company define relevant and impactful biodiversity strategies, across their entire value chain. The associated outcome of GBS is a detailed and modular result which can be split by input line (for example, by raw materials such as metal, plastic, or timber); by pressures on biodiversity (such as land use, climate change, etc.); or it can be presented by scopes (upstream, direct operations, downstream) in Mean Species Abundance per square kilometre (MSA.km<sup>2</sup>). The results from the GBS study was used to inform the business end to end sustainability strategy. Since the previous reporting period, a re-assessment was completed in 2023, evaluating the efficacy of the sustainability strategy. The results confirmed that actions were the correct ones, and identified an opportunity to increase recycled content in metals and packaging. The GBS methodology provides an overview of Schneider Electric's average dependencies by ecosystem service, both for Scope 1 and Upstream activities. The score ranges from 0% (no known dependency) to 100% (very high dependency to ecosystem services). On Scope 1 dependencies, Schneider Electric' score is low to very low (i.e. no significant dependencies on biodiversity). Schneider Electric is more dependent on ecosystem services related to water such as ground water, surface water, water flow maintenance and flood and storm protection. The Upstream Scope 3 critical dependency score is 35%, meaning that 35% of Schneider Electric's suppliers in the value chain is critically dependent on at least one ecosystem service. Thus, even if Schneider Electric's direct operations are not critically dependent on ecosystem services, almost one third of its value chain is critically dependent on at least one ecosystem service. This is particularly relevant in terms of dependence on water (surface and ground), an important resource in metal processing. *Site specific* The Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) - 2021 multi-site reports – is used to gain an overview on biodiversity priority sites, informing risk management, and addressing potential biodiversity impacts, where the Group ran a multi-site report with it. For each operational site, the report provides the counts of protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) within a 1-kilometer radius. The associated outcome is to enable users to assess the biodiversity-related features of multiple operational sites for risk management and strategy setting where 3% of the Group's sites are in proximity of a key biodiversity area (defined by IBAT as either "Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE)" or "Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)"). The Species Threat Abatement and Restoration metric (STAR) is used for the top 30 sites with IBAT as per risk and exposure. They have been selected to perform a deeper analysis, to quantify the contribution of operating at specific locations and to reduce the threat of species extinction risk

### Row 3

#### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ 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:*

- ☒ Annually

### (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

*Select all that apply*

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

#### (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

#### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

#### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

##### Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

##### Databases

- ☒ FAO/AQUASTAT

##### Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Scenario analysis

#### (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

##### Chronic physical

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water stress            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water availability at a basin/catchment level       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Groundwater depletion   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Declining water quality |   |



- ☒ Poorly managed sanitation
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability

#### Market

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

### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Local communities

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*The EcoVadis assessment covers four key dimensions; environment, labor and human rights and sustainable procurement and ethics. Water criteria falls within the environment sections. In 2023 SE achieved Advanced level with a rating of 79/100 and obtained a platinum medal (top 1% of all companies assessed). Performance from the EcoVadis / ISO26000 evaluation is a key element of the sustainable development strategy and Supplier Risk Management process. The results of the assessment are an integral part of business review and scheduled between buyers and suppliers on a quarterly to yearly basis. The Group has set out to engage all its strategic suppliers in a process of continuous improvements. At the end of 2023, strategic suppliers represented 56% of SE's purchase volume. Suppliers with low and medium risks are favored for business associated and those with high risk are engaged to establish risk mitigation plan. Site Environmental Risk Management: SE has ISO 14001 certifications by third parties at all Industrial sites with more than 50 SE employees. The ISO 14001 requires sites to also look upstream and downstream of the site and across the value chain against short, medium, long term. The ISO 14001 audits are one of a suite of ISO standards which represent SE integrated management system. The ISO14001 audit is complemented by an internal audit (Environment, Health, Safety Assessment) which ensures best practice and supports the sites on a journey of continuous improvement. Nonconformities reviewed by site, region and central teams to ensure issues are closed out. End to End Water Footprint: In 2022, a consultancy supported with SE's first end to end water footprint and identified that 99% of the company end to end water footprint was outside of Schneider Electric direct control. Upstream raw materials purchase (materials include: copper, steel, silver, nickel, brass) represented 18% of the companies water consumption and downstream use of products represented 81%. Initiatives to reduce our water footprint were aligned with resource programme*

*which increases recycled content in water (and energy) intensive metals and packaging. The end-to-end water footprint assessment has led to strategy decisions which have short, medium and long term time horizons. For instance short term initiatives include quick wins such as leak detection and low flow taps and toilets, whereas medium term initiatives that require significant capex investment such as closed loop water systems on the paintlines and surface treatment. And long term horizons involve product design and innovation in material specification. Site Water Risk Assessment: The Group has conducted a site level water risk assessment using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Filter, which is updated on an ongoing basis SE has 76 in scope sites in areas classified as 'high' or 'extremely high' baseline water stress. Due to the increased risk, these sites have more ambitious targets associated with metering, training and positive local impact. SE has a target to that '100% of sites located in areas subject to water stress will have a water conservation action plan by 2025, at the end of 2023, 73% of actions were complete. The assessment will be revisited frequently with tool updates or significant changes to the business footprint, and on an on-going basis as new facilities join the SE network through acquisitions, mergers and new openings.*

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

### **(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed**

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

[Fixed row]

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

### **(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations**

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

### (2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

#### Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

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

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

### (2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Water The Group recognizes the importance of water to our operations and local communities. The Group monitors the water stress level of all in scope sites using the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Sites identified as "high" or "extremely high" using the tool are classified as water-stressed. 76 sites are classified as water-stressed, accounting for about 46% of total water withdrawals. The Group has set the target that 100% of its sites in water-stressed areas have a water conservation strategy and related action plan by 2025 (SSE #11). The action plans require sites to conduct a water use assessment to identify opportunities for water efficiency improvements. This covers good practices associated with metering, both water-related technical and general water training for employees, and loss analysis. In 2023, the Group achieved 73% of its 2025 target. Additionally, the Group has been mandating an independent consultant to perform between 60 to 80 site audits per year to assess risks of natural hazard. Risk profiles of each site is regularly updated, and recommendations are made to mitigate and adapt to identified risks. Based on the analysis, out of 214 sites assessed, 30 sites are exposed to risks of flooding, especially in countries and regions at increasing risk such as Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, China, Brazil, Colombia, India, and France. Biodiversity The Group ran a multi-site report with the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) to identify biodiversity priority sites, inform risk management, and address potential biodiversity impacts. The approach is developed through a partnership with BirdLife International, Conservation International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and United Nations Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), IBAT collects and enhances the underlying datasets and maintains that scientific information. The IBAT report enables SE to assess the biodiversity-related features of multiple operational sites for risk management and strategy setting. For each operational site, the report provides the counts of protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) within a 1-kilometer radius. The results of the "IBAT multi-site Report, 2021" include all Schneider sites and show that, within a 1-kilometer radius: • 21% of its sites are in proximity of a protected area as defined by the IUCN, of which: 8% are in category 1a, 1b, and 2 (just six sites are in proximity of a category-1-protected area); 29% are in category 3 or 4; 31% are in category 5 or 6; and 32% are not applicable, not assigned or not reported. • 3% of the Group's sites are in proximity of a key biodiversity area Among the sites in proximity of a protected area, 33% are either industrial sites or distribution centers; the remaining 66% are office buildings. All results are made available to sites, so that they can better understand the local threat to biodiversity.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

### Risks

#### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

#### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

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

#### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

#### (2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

#### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring
- ☒ Other, please specify :Vulnerability accounting for adaptation actions

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*Quantitative and Qualitative definition of substantive financial or strategic impact: Our Property Damage and Business Interruption program defines substantive risks of financial impact as potential impacts above EUR100 million. This impact includes asset destruction and profit loss due to business interruption (defined as loss of gross margin multiplied by recovery time, plus transient over cost and cascade impacts). In addition, all events leading to losses above 1 million euros are qualified as “serious events” and escalated at global level. In addition, any risk that increases “Earning value at risk” (a measure of the total financial impact of the selected scenario over the given time period, discounted to today's value) by 2% is also considered a substantive risk. The identified risks, opportunities and impacts are also quantified on probability of occurrence and magnitude of impact by the relevant departments. Determination of risks: Environment and climate-related risks are included in Schneiders Enterprise Risk Management framework. This framework is a holistic approach to manage risk with the focus areas of: protecting the Group's value, assets, and reputation; identifying and measuring the major risks to which the Group is exposed; foreseeing changes in these risks; implementing risk prevention, mitigation, and building crisis response capabilities. In addition, in 2023, the Group performed a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to identify and price the materiality of physical and transition climate risks that may affect the Group's operations and its extended value chain in the short, medium, and long-term using scenario analysis. A relevant example of how controls are being incorporated into business strategy: Power of Two In May 2020, the Group's Schneider Electric Busway Guangzhou site was affected by severe flooding, resulting in temporary disruption to business and impact to customer service. The total financial impact amounted to an estimated EUR 1.3 million for repair to physical damage, warehousing and restoration. The Group has since reviewed its approach and implemented a new supply chain strategy with an increased focus on Resilience to ensure supply chain flexibility. More than 80% CapEx is engaged in the Power of Two in Manufacturing project, deliberately implementing redundancies of both dual factories for same products and dual suppliers for all critical parts and components to bolster greater resiliency.*

## Opportunities

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Revenue

### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

### (2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

### (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

### (2.4.7) Application of definition

i) *Situation: The threat of climate change is a huge challenge which necessitates electrification and decarbonization. On the other hand, this also makes water security another big challenge in the coming years Water and Wastewater systems need to address issues of water quality, service interruption, and decarbonization. Schneider has the opportunity to accelerate the drive toward a zero-emissions, bridging process and sustainability to meet end consumers' expectations for quality. ii)*

*Task: The Group has curated its portfolio to become a powerhouse in decarbonization and electrification, driving sustainability and efficiency for its customers. Being a clear #1 in electrification, globally, with a unique and focused portfolio of automation offers, from grids to buildings to industrial processes and leading end-to-end digital offers, across the lifecycle of its customers assets and operations, the growing demand for low-carbon products presents a significant business opportunity for the Group. On the Water front, SE works across the water cycle providing a range of services from strategy to execution, combining advanced digital capabilities, power and process solutions for energy efficiency, and innovative smart water technologies and services. iii) Action: To capture the opportunity for decarbonization, the Group is already exploring ways to enhance the efficiency and emissions profile of existing products and innovations. For Water, the range of services support industrial and municipal water user through three key offerings: 1) Energy Efficiency & decarbonization 2) Zero Water Waste 3) Water efficiency. iv) Result: Since 2018, SE has helped customers save or avoid 553M tonnes of emissions. As for water, revenues from our Water segment are about 0.92 billion EUR. We estimate an annual growth of 10% in this segment, generating additional revenue of approximately 92 million EUR. In addition, 4% of our R&D spending is allocated to water-related projects. Some qualitative factors used to define opportunities: Market Demand and Regulatory trends: low-carbon products like SF-6 free switchgears*

*Customer preferences, regulatory trends: Green Premium/env sustainable products Group's business strategy, mega trends: electrification, digitization to support sustainability*

[Add row]

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

**(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants**

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

**(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified**

*Internal Policies: SE requires all in scope sites to be ISO14001 certified, which includes chemical risk assessment and alignment with local regulation and internal standards, group-wide directives associated with potential water pollutants during manufacturing and product design. Examples are Hazardous Substances Directive. Chemicals, Group Substance & Material Directive, Product Substance Compliance Guideline. Management Systems: SE requires all in scope sites to be ISO14001 certified, which includes chemical risk assessment, prioritization and mitigation. In 2022 SE introduced a new chemical management system with global visibility of chemicals used across the manufacturing. Company standard: Product substance compliance is one of the pillars of the SE Green Premium offer, which defines additional material/substance content restrictions at product level. SE strives to have products compliant with RoHS and REACH substances restriction even if it is not in the legal or geographical scope of the directive. Metrics and indicators used: Chemical risks assessment and controls action plans are reviewed in the annual manufacturing excellence audit programme using an internal EHS Assessment. Site maturity is scored and progress tracked centrally. At a site level, where we use water in our processes and discharge wastewater for further third-party treatment offsite, we measure and track metrics associated with key water quality parameters such as Oils & Greases, Lead, Zinc,etc*  
[Fixed row]

**(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.**

Row 1

**(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category**

Select from:

☒ Oil

### (2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

*Situation: Oils are used in many manufacturing sites as a lubricant and for activities associated with logistics. If not managed properly, oils could enter groundwater, local water ways and / or wastewater effluent which have the potential to result in detrimental impacts on water ecosystems including toxicity to aquatic organisms and human health.*

### (2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Direct operations

### (2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Procedure(s) under development/ R&D
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Provision of best practice instructions on product use
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

*Measuring and Evaluating Success of Management Systems: SE has ISO 14001 certifications by third parties at all Industrial sites with more than 50 SE employees. To meet ISO requirements, sites must understand the chemicals stored on site, evaluate aspects and impacts and have appropriate risk mitigation. Emergency response planning ensure that accidental spills are managed in a timely manner. Internal reporting system support awareness and lessons sharing across sits. To evaluate success, Internal Environmental Audits include criteria associated with water pollution. Audits are conducted annually and indicate whether sites are adequately managing risks and impacts. Product Design: Water pollutants are characterized in the engineering design stage, confirmed during system startup, and monitored thereafter. Policies & Directives: Going beyond compliance, SE introduced a Hazardous Substances Directive in 2022 that defines requirements and*



management procedures for end to end management of chemicals from purchasing to disposal. *Specific Technologies: Water recycling using industry specific processes represent a growing part of our global sustainability efforts at plating and surface treatments manufacturing sites. Historical Liabilities: An Environmental Site Assessments forms part of the due diligence of new mergers and acquisitions to detect contamination of soil, ground water surfacet, and soil from known or unknown releases of chemicals to identify legacy pollution*

## Row 2

### (2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Inorganic pollutants

### (2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

*Heavy metals (e.g. Zinc, Nickel and Copper) are typical water pollutants generated from plating operations and can, if not managed correctly, have detrimental impacts on water ecosystems (e.g., toxicity to microorganisms) or human health (digestive tract illnesses and other health impacts)*

### (2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

### (2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Water recycling

☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

### (2.5.1.5) Please explain

*Measuring and Evaluating Success of Management Systems: SE has ISO 14001 certifications by third parties at all Industrial sites with more than 50 SE employees. To meet ISO requirements, sites must understand the chemicals stored on site, evaluate aspects and impacts and have appropriate risk mitigation. Emergency response planning ensure that accidental spills are managed in a timely manner. Internal reporting system support awareness and lessons sharing across sits. To evaluate success, Internal Environmental Audits include criteria associated with water pollution. Audits are conducted annually and indicate whether sites are adequately managing risks and impacts. Product Design: Water pollutants are characterized in the engineering design stage, confirmed during system startup, and monitored thereafter. Policies & Directives: Going beyond compliance, SE introduced a Hazardous Substances Directive in 2022 that defines requirements and management procedures for end to end management of chemicals from purchasing to disposal. Specific Technologies: Water recycling using industry specific processes represent a growing part of our global sustainability efforts at plating and surface treatments manufacturing sites. Historical Liabilities: An Environmental Site Assessments forms part of the due diligence of new mergers and acquisitions to detect contamination of soil, ground water, and soil vapor from known or unknown releases of chemicals to identify legacy pollution.*

*[Add row]*

## C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

### Climate change

#### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

### Water

#### (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

#### (3.1.3) Please explain

*Schneider Electric regularly assesses water-related risks. In 2022 the Group conducted corporate water footprint across the full value chain, covering water consumption, scarcity, eutrophication, ecotoxicity, and acidification. The assessment showed that direct water use and indirect energy water use in facilities amounts for less than 1% of Schneider Electric's overall water footprint; 18% was allocated to raw materials and 81% to the use phase of its products. Schneider Electric's direct operations are not water intensive with industrial processes consisting of mainly manual and automatic assembly. Water is primarily used for cooling and sanitary purposes and, at a few selected sites, for processes such as surface treatment and paint lines. However, without water the facilities cannot operate and as such, water remains a continued focus of the business with increased focus on sites located in the most water-stressed areas. In 2021, Schneider Electric set the*

target to reduce water intensity (in cubic meters of water withdrawn per million EUR of turnover) by 35% in 2025 vs. 2017, with a focus on sites with high water withdrawal and within water-stressed areas. In 2023, water withdrawal intensity was 53 cubic meters per million EUR of revenue, an evolution of -51% against the 2017 baseline. The business continues to maintain and strive towards further reductions, aligned with our purpose to make the most of our resources. The Group monitors the water stress level of all ISO 14001 sites (including factories, distribution centers, and large offices) using the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. 76 sites are classified as water-stressed, accounting for approximately 46% of total water withdrawals. The Group has set the target that 100% of its sites in water-stressed areas have a water conservation strategy and related action plan by 2025 (SSE #11). In 2023, the Group achieved 73% of its 2025 target. Most of the water discharged by Schneider Electric is sanitary and canteen wastewater and is sent to a third party, often a public entity, for treatment without requiring additional pre-treatment in Schneider's facility. In some cases, wastewater does require treatment before leaving the site boundary to reduce pollutants and monitoring plans align with regulatory requirements. Increasingly, sites with process water are adopting closed loop systems to eliminate wastewater, minimize freshwater withdrawal, and recover valuable raw materials.

## 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

Schneider has committed to increase green materials in its products to 50% by 2025. According to Schneider Electric, a green material has a lower environmental and social footprint, meaning low GHG emission, high recycled content, and minimized impact on people and the planet. Therefore, performance could be achieved, either through selecting material and/or supplier with a proven lower environmental footprint (e.g., proof of a material produced out of a 100% recycled content), or strengthening the traceability of sustainable initiatives in the value chain. The first action is particularly relevant for thermoplastics materials. Thermoplastics are qualified as "green" when the supplier provides evidence of a minimum recycled content, biobased content (the minimum threshold depends on whether the compound is halogenated or not) or is using a green flame retardant. In 2023, the Group accelerated its engagement with suppliers regarding their sustainable transformation. Schneider Electric also continued to engage with industry-wide organizations and contributes actively to the development of those to be seen as a catalyst of change across the supply chain. To minimize the potential harm to the environment and human health, Schneider Electric continues to prioritize the management and substitution of hazardous chemicals from its products, processes, and supply chain. The Group has tackled substance management for many years as part of our environmental programs reducing and managing its waste, emissions- and water-related risks, including pollution. It constantly substitutes substances or substance groups of concern targeted by regulations; when not technically possible, Schneider Electric ensures that the chemical risk is under control at all

lifecycle steps. The regionalization of environmental regulations (e.g., California Proposition 65, China RoHS and UAE RoHS) creates complexity, with thousands of suppliers. Therefore, Schneider maintains strong governance, relying on a global approach of environmental product stewardship directives fed by a regional and local environmental steward network. As substance presence identification and traceability are key, the Group is investing in robust digital systems to perform and report the environmental compliance of its wide product portfolio, across several hundreds of thousands of commercial references.

[Fixed row]

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

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Chile

☒ China

☒ Italy

☒ Japan

☒ Spain

☒ Brazil

☒ Canada

☒ Cyprus

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

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Schneider Electric proactively identifies and measures climate related risk and opportunity to assess existing and potential impacts to its business, operations, and value chain. The risk and opportunity assessment covers legal and regulatory risks and opportunities linked to current and emerging climate regulations, as well as market, technology, litigation and reputational risks and opportunities linked to changes in customer behaviors. As climate urgency intensifies, regulation appears to be a key lever in driving a faster and more co-ordinated transition. The outcome of climate regulations may result in additional requirements and fees or restrictions on*

certain activities or materials, impacting primarily companies slowing down this transition but creating as well opportunities for companies leading this transition towards a low-carbon economy.

#### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

#### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

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

*Schneider Electric anticipates possible financial impacts of future carbon emission costs by working to address both its operational and value chain footprints. Schneider Electric's upstream scope 3 footprint is about 40 times that of its scope 1&2 (7.9M tCO<sub>2</sub>e vs 0.2M tCO<sub>2</sub>e). Therefore carbon pricing mechanisms primarily present the potential for indirect impacts, like higher raw materials and manufactured components costs. Schneider estimates the policy risks to its future cash flows. However, the model doesn't consider our GHG reduction initiatives of our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Since 2005 we have fixed annual objectives for reduction and published (internally) the energy consumption of each production & logistics site each year. Since 2021 we have engaged our top 1,000 suppliers in reducing by 50% their emissions and increase the share of green materials we purchase to 50% by 2025.*

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

0

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

85600000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Schneider is using a carbon pricing database for 180 countries with future carbon price scenario for each country and sector, based on Government climate policy ambitions to estimate the policy risks to its future cash flows. The model calculates the operational and financial impact to each facility. Both revenue disruption resulting from the loss of facility output, as well as asset damages (to property, stock, and contents), which are recognized as impairment costs in the cash flow model, are considered. The annual expected loss is calculated as the value of the potential loss multiplied by the probability of event occurrence in a given year (derived from the Climate Hazard Atlas). Although the calculations are too intricate to be fully disclosed, the Group presents an overview of the scenarios and emission pathways considered below. Those include:

- A “no policy” scenario (using the emission pathway SSP5-RCP8.5 from the IPCC), whereby the Group’s 5-year and 10-year aggregated risk on earning value is EUR 0, representing minimum anticipated financial effects. SSP5 depicts a scenario driven by fossil fuel exploitation, rapid global economic growth, and energy-intensive lifestyles worldwide. It anticipates a peak in global population followed by a decline in the 2151 century. This projection is considered a “worst-case” scenario;
- A “stated policy” scenario (using the emission pathway SSP2-RCP4.5 from the IPCC), whereby current socioeconomic trends are extended into the future. It anticipates slow progress in global cooperation, moderate global population growth, and persistent income inequality;
- A “Paris Ambition” scenario (using the emission pathway SSP1-RCP1.9 from the IPCC), whereby the Group’s 5-year and 10-year cumulated risk on earning value is EUR 170M and 608M respectively (amounting to EUR 36M in 2025 and 86M in 2030), representing maximum anticipated financial effects. SSP1 is a ‘sustainability’ scenario, with high levels of global cooperation, a reduction in income inequality throughout the world, and minimization of material resource and energy usage. This projection is considered an optimistic scenario.

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Policies and plans

☒ More ambitious environmental commitments and policies

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5800000



### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The Cost of management corresponds to our Energy Action program. For the past years, the Group has invested to deploy its own solutions in its sites, which enabled equivalent savings on energy costs, and for the purchase of renewable energy certificates, to a reduction of 71% of Scopes 1 and 2 CO2 emissions compared to 2017. In 2023, about EUR 5.8 million was invested, of which EUR 5.5 million were capital expenses and EUR 0.3 million were operating expenses. The last miles in Schneider's journey to be "Net-Zero ready" in 2030, achieving 90% CO2 reductions vs. 2017, will be the hardest. It is estimated that around EUR 400 million will be invested by 2030, in technologies such as heat pumps to substitute comfort gas or such as EV chargers (bottom-up approach estimate based on the necessary site-level investments to transition from fossil-based equipment to all-electric equipment).*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*With regards to the EUR 5 million and EUR 15 million invested each year on energy efficiency, a. An example of where the amount is invested, is upgrading our smart factories and distribution centers. Schneider Electric leverages the power of its EcoStruxure architecture to deliver energy savings, and uses its own smart factories and distribution centers, the Group implements the three-layer EcoStruxure architecture, with connected meters and sensors to monitor energy consumption and quality, Edge Control Power Monitoring software to optimize daily operations, and analytics and services to benchmark performance and optimize energy and maintenance. Five of Schneider's Smart Factories have been designated as 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) Advanced Lighthouses by the WEF, located in India, China, France, the US, and Indonesia. With its Smart Factory and Distribution Center (DC) programs, the Group has deployed advanced manufacturing technologies in over 120 smart factories and distribution centers in the past 6 years. The EUR 400 million to be invested by 2030 will be invested in technologies such as heat pumps to substitute comfort gas or EV chargers. Such investments are usually not linear year-on-year as large projects may take a few years to design and implement, and opportunities at a given time depend on the local economic and regulatory context. Our main response is to reduce emissions. We estimate, it will take 400 million EUR to reduce our emissions by 2030. Although the cost to response is higher than the anticipated financial effect of the risk of carbon tax, the Group is determined to reduce emissions as part of its long-term strategy.*

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Acute physical

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

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Israel   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nigeria              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sri Lanka            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Costa Rica   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Zealand  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taiwan, China        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philippines  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong SAR, China |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saudi Arabia   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America                             |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |  |

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As a global company operating in over 100 countries the Group is exposed to the increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events, translating into operational risks. The Group performs between 60 to 80 site audits per year to assess risks of natural hazard. Site risk profiles are regularly updated, and recommendations are made to mitigate identified risks. Out of 214 sites assessed, 30 sites are exposed to risks of flooding. To date, the magnitude of impact is considered medium-low, and likelihood about as likely as not, as there has been no material loss above EUR 3 million over the past 10 years, however the Group is proactively monitoring this risk. In 2023, the Group has assessed how those risks might evolve in likelihood and potential severity due to the climate change, conducting a forward-looking climate risk and vulnerability assessment to identify physical & transition climate risks that may affect SE sites, extended supply chain and economic activities under different IPCC scenarios and timelines. Without adaptation action and in a Paris Agreement (2C) scenario, the expected aggregated impact to Schneider Electric's discounted cash flows from physical climate-related risks amounts to 2% over the next 10 years. Currently, the most disruptive threats faced are drought and water stress. In the future there is a likely increase in exposure of our sites to heatwave, drought, and water stress in China, Spain, France, Australia, the Philippines, UAE and the US

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

35000000

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

50000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Infrastructure, technology and spending

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

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

28000000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Schneider's management method consists of risks quotations. Climate-related physical risks like floods are part of the risk assessments and standard reviews made by independent global risk experts (GRC), thereby defining potential financial impacts and the cost of response. GRC measures and weighs: • passive threats relating to natural disasters, construction, occupancy • active risks relating to physical protection, human exposure, natural hazards All industrial and logistics sites are evaluated every three years. The Group deploys protection measures to mitigate the risks. Action plans are being developed for sites potentially exposed to floods. Plans may include installing flood gates or moving equipment to a higher level,, delivery increase, etc.. As of 2022, eight Schneider sites are protected by levees. The cost of management can be approximated by that of insurance plans. The cost (including tax) of the Group's main global insurance programs, totaled around 28 million in 2023.

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

Case study: The Group's Schneider Busway Guangzhou site was recently affected by severe flooding in China, resulting in temporary disruption to business. The total financial impact amounted to an estimated EUR 1.3 million for repair to physical damage, salvage and disposal of damaged items, warehousing and restoration over several months. The Group has launched a new supply chain strategy called STRIVE including an increased focus on Resilience to ensure supply chain flexibility is continually improved. More than 80% of selected CapEx is engaged in the Power of Two in Manufacturing project, deliberately implementing redundancies of both dual factories for same products and dual suppliers for all critical parts and components leveraging multiple factories and suppliers to bolster greater resiliency. As a result of the STRIVE strategy, 84% of top risks are secured with strategic stock, and 51% of top risks secured under a specific multi-sourcing project.

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Chronic physical

☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latvia                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Algeria  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pakistan   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Zealand  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philippines  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saudi Arabia   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taiwan, China            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea        |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russian Federation       |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates     |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |  |

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Climate change is expected to result in changes in precipitations patterns and extreme variability. For example, chronic changes in the Philippines – where the Group has a facility and collaborates with a few suppliers – may lead to more frequent and severe extreme weather events, thereby interrupting production at site or disrupt*

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

#### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

#### **(3.1.1.14) Magnitude**

Select from:

- ☒ Low

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

6890000

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

34470000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The potential financial impact of the risk relates to reduced production capacity – either due to discontinued operations at the Group's impacted site, or to lack of supply to this site related to local suppliers being impacted and unable to deliver, ultimately resulting in decreased revenues. To calculate this potential financial impact, we start by estimating (A) a financial impact ratio per euro turnover, based on the analysis of one specific impacted site, and then multiply this ratio by (B) the % of turnover which could be impacted at Group level. The following parameters are taken into account for calculation of (A) a financial impact ratio per euro turnover: site's annual revenues, percentage of orders lost as a result of a single day of disruption and number of days of disruption. The calculations are made under the assumption that (i) revenues are generated evenly throughout the year, (ii) a single day of disruption leads to a hypothetical loss of half of the daily average orders, and (iii) disruption lasts a week. Based on this, the estimated ratio is 0.96%. Revenues at site level are confidential, therefore we provide an explanation for calculation breakdown but can't disclose detailed numbers. This means that for EUR 100 of turnover, the estimated potential financial impact is EUR 0.96. We then apply this ratio to (B) the % of turnover which could be impacted at Group level, which we assess to be between 2% and 10%, assuming that the likelihood of having several sites impacted on a given year is low. Therefore, the financial impact is assessed to be between (A) \* (B) 0.96% \* 2% \* EUR 35,902 million EUR 6.89 million (minimum) and 0.96% \* 10% \* EUR 35,902 million c. EUR 34.47 million (maximum). To keep a conservative approach, and given the uncertainties, we estimate an overall impact between EUR 6 and 35 million (i.e.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Diversification

☒ Increase supplier diversification

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

7500000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation



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

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

Schneider Electric’s response to this risk consists of resilience initiatives to bolster business continuity over the long run. As part of a new strategy called “Power of Two”, Schneider Electric’s is proactively working to qualify alternate factories for same products and suppliers for all critical parts and components to improve continuity of supply. By doing so, the Group can dual- source critical components from partners in different geographies to help ensure availability regardless of business disruptions that may occur. As of Dec 2023, The Group can dual-source critical components from partners in different geographies to help ensure availability regardless of business disruptions that may occur, such as natural disasters. As a result of the STRIVE strategy, 84% of top manufacturing risks are secured with strategic stocks, and 70% of top supply risks are secured under a specific multi-sourcing project. Case study: in the Philippines, the Group identified products at risks based on revenues and then conducted a study to assess whether it should implement its Power of Two resilience strategy. The industrial planning team investigated associated existing technological challenges and budgeting. The site then worked with partners in the region (e.g. in Vietnam) and invested in tools and equipment to mitigate potential business interruptions and secure cost of goods sold (and therefore revenues). As a result of the actions taken, the site will be able to secure around 35% of its sales through BCP by 2024.

[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:

☒ Other, please specify :Earning value at risk, discontinuity, disruption and asset damage

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

610000000

### (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

*Physical climate risks affect both revenue and assets. These two factors are combined in the metric - "Earning value at risk, discontinuity, disruption and asset damage" reported. Revenues vulnerable to physical risk for climate change amount to EUR 476M. Assets vulnerable to physical risk for climate change amount to EUR 134M, therefore the "Earning value at risk, discontinuity, disruption and asset damage" amounts to 610M.. SE's financial metric are not susceptible to the effect of transition risks. Instead, there are opportunities linked to transition risks such as the increase in demand of products and services.*

[Add row]

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

### (3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☒ Fines, but none that are considered as significant

### (3.3.3) Comment

*During the reporting year, there have been two fines, penalties and/or enforcement orders. Water related fines, penalties and/or enforcement orders are reported internally using a platform called GlobES for reporting of Health, Safety and Environmental incidents, near misses and lessons learnt. In addition, sites are required to update the system annually to report on any enforcement orders, fines, penalties. The definition of serious or significant incidents and fines, enforcement orders and penalties is detailed within the Internal Global Environment Event Reporting and Alerts Directive. The fines received during the reporting period, whilst important, are not considered 'significant' inline with this Directive. The scope of the incident reporting is for all Schneider sites, including non-operating sites in Schneider Electric remediation portfolio. In 2023, SE started the roll-out of a new central incident reporting platform to which will provide greater visibility*  
[Fixed row]

### (3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

#### (3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

2

#### (3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

1100

#### (3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

0.1

#### (3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

#### (3.3.1.5) Comment

*In 2023, one site incurred two penalties associated with exceedance of effluent wastewater limits. During the previous reporting year (2022) there had been no fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations. The 2023 fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations therefore represents an increase from the previous year. Despite not being deemed 'significant' as defined by the Internal Global Environment Event Reporting and Alerts Directive, there are requirements associated with notification, root cause analysis corrective and preventive actions and wider communication of lessons learnt for all levels of severity.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

Select from:

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

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

*As part of our global business strategy and commitments to fight climate change, we are continuously at work to reduce our energy consumption and carbon footprint. Carbon taxes and trading schemes are evolving around the world and not taking action could result in financial impacts between EUR 246-548 million for our operations (including costs passed on by suppliers, assuming a price of 50EUR per tonCO<sub>2</sub>). Such regulations could come into force in the next 3 years, for example with EU's carbon border tax set to come into force by 1 January 2026. To mitigate this risk of expanding carbon tax or trading schemes, as well as to reduce the impact of the previous UK Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC), we have implemented the Schneider Energy Action (SEA) program. The SEA is our corporate program for reducing energy consumption in key areas which are HVAC, certain equipment (such as air compressor), lighting and specific industrial processes. SEA program focuses mainly on Building Services, but also on Processes (reduction of energy in industrial production lines like molding, painting an ovens, air compressors). The 2021-2025 company program includes the following objectives:• improve energy efficiency in our sites by 15% over 5 years compared to 2020 (13% achieved as of end of 2023);• deployment of certification for energy management systems in accordance with standard ISO 50001 in all sites consuming over 5GWh per year;• identification of opportunities to reduce energy consumption in all sites as a result of the energy action audits;• promotion of renewable energy adoption on sites (mainly solar), integrating Schneider Electric solutions, and purchasing renewable energy when it is available locally. In 2023, all the activities under this SEA program contributed to save 10,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, 133.7 million kWh, with 5.8 million euro of investment. Examples of activities as part of SEA: formal internal audits of energy consumption, lights replaced, variable speed drives used, meters, sensors, regulators, solar panels, and building management systems installed. As part of SEA program, we have ISO 50001 certified 128 sites by end 2023.*

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

## Climate change

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

*Select from:*

☒ Opp1

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

#### Products and services

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

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

*Select from:*

☒ Downstream value chain

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

*Select all that apply*

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

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Schneider Electric believes in an acceleration of digital adoption, more electric and decarbonized energy, and industrial systems, to mitigate climate transition risks for the company, in particular the market risk of changing customer behaviour and technology risk of transition to lower emissions technology and products and limiting climate change adverse consequences. Schneider Electric is strategically positioned to capitalize on the current energy & climate change challenges by providing products, solutions and services that help our customers reduce energy consumption and CO2 emissions. Our EcoStruxure platform addresses the pressure organizations face from rising energy taxes helping them understand and manage their consumptions and emissions. Implementation of our solutions can achieve enterprise-wide energy savings up to 20%. From 2018 to 2023, SE helped customers save and avoid 553 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, over the lifecycle of the products sold during this time, through the implementation of EcoStruxure architecture as solutions for our customers. Actionable data on Resource Advisor enables users to conserve resources, optimize business performance, and implement their strategy. Many corporations rely on Resource Advisor to house key energy, performance, project data and to calculate emissions. We complement this by providing sustainability advisory services to leverage best practice in implementation of energy and sustainability initiatives.

#### **(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity**

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

#### **(3.6.1.12) Magnitude**

Select from:

- ☒ High

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

Schneider Electric believes that the current energy & climate change challenges will accelerate digital adoption, making way for the transition to cleaner, more electric and decarbonized energy. Schneider Electric is positioned to capitalize on the risks brought by climate change with products, solutions and services that help

customers reduce energy consumption and CO2. Solutions such as our EcoStruxure platforms, including Resource Advisor is used by many global corporations to house key energy, performance, project data and to calculate emissions, directly addresses the data and reporting challenges brought by increasing sustainability regulations. It is expected that in the short term, the accelerated digital adoption and energy transition will almost certainly increase demand for the Group's decarbonization and energy efficiency solutions.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

28771000000

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

34751000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We estimate the annual financial positive implications of this opportunity with our Impact revenues ie c. 74%\*35.9bn 26.6bn per year and growing. Schneider Impact Revenues (formerly known as Green revenues) are defined as offers that bring energy, climate, or resource efficiency to our customers. Schneider Impact revenues can be split into four categories: 1. Energy efficiency architectures bringing energy and/or resource efficiency to customers. 2. Grid reinforcement and smart grid architectures contributing to electrification and decarbonization. 3. Products with differentiating green performance, flagged thanks to our Green Premium label. 4. Services that bring benefits for circularity (prolonged asset lifetime and uptime, optimized maintenance operations, repair, and refurbish) and energy efficiency (maintenance to maintain the operational performance of equipment and avoid a decrease of energy efficiency over time). Additionally, revenues derived from activities with fossil sectors and others are systematically excluded, including Oil & Gas, coal mining, and fossil-power generation, in line with prevailing corporate responsibility reporting and sustainable finance practices, even though Schneider Electric's technologies deliver resource and carbon efficiency in such sectors as well. In line with Schneider Electric's strategy to phase out SF6 from offers by 2025, SF6-containing switchgear for medium voltage applications are also excluded. In addition, neutral technologies such as signaling, racks and enclosures, access control, or emergency lighting are excluded. In the short term, Schneider Impact revenues are expected to remain between 70% and 80%, while the financial target 2024-2027 is an organic revenue growth between 7% and 10%. In the short-term time span of 2 years, the minimum and maximum is calculated as follows: 1. Minimum: 70%\*35.9bn\*1.07228.8bn 2. Maximum: 80%\*35.9bn\*1.12 34.8bn

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1800000000



### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*We measure revenues from these activities under an Impact Revenue KPI (see additional comments). In 2023, Impact Revenues represent c. 74% of the Group's total revenues. In addition, more than 90% of R&D investments are either strictly green or neutral, according to the Schneider Impact Revenue's definition, as those investment support the development of green or neutral offers. We estimate the costs with our green innovation, which is about 90% of our R&D investments (5.6% of annual revenues) therefore:  $90\% \times 5.6\% \times 35.9\text{bn}$  1.8bn per year.*

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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

## Water

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp5

### (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:

☒ Downstream value chain

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

*Select all that apply*

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

### (3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Does not affect any river basin in particular

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*Schneider Electric is the digital partner for sustainability, resilience, and efficiency for the water cycle from water resources to water distribution, sewage management and treatment. Customers are supported from strategy to execution, combining power and process solutions for energy efficiency and net-zero water, and innovative smart water technologies and services to boost water efficiency, safety, reliability and circularity. Increased demand and the threat of climate change make water security one of the biggest challenges in the coming years. Building next-generation Water and Wastewater systems needs to address issues including leakage, water quality, customer satisfaction, service interruption, energy savings and decarbonization. Schneider has the opportunity to accelerate the drive toward a zero-emissions future, bridging process and sustainability to meet end consumers' expectations for quality and traceability. Working with partners, the Group has a unique opportunity to deliver energy management and automation digital solutions for industrial users and water and wastewater industry that supplies water to the world. Regarding the river basins where this opportunity occurs: 'Other, please specify' has been selected as digital and automation represents a significant opportunity for industrial users and water and wastewater industry across all markets and river basins.*

### (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

*The effect of the opportunity on the financial position: 2023: The financial performance of the water and wastewater opportunities are integrated into the Group financial statements, the revenues from the Water Segment (as one of 8 strategic segments) is approximately 100million Euro. Specific disclosure in the 2023 annual report for Taxonomy Eligible activities: Infrastructure enabling low carbon water transport absolute turnover of 50m Euro. Future Expectation: Demand for energy management and automation digital solutions for industrial users and water and wastewater industries is expected to grow 10% CAGR over the coming years driven by ageing of existing water networks and climate change.*

### (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)

183000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic segments of Schneider Electric. Revenues from our Water segment are about 1 billion USD. For a 10% growth in our "Water segment" we would generate additional revenue of about 100 million USD. Specifically, 183,000,000 EUR accounts for solutions which assist in adapting to climate-related events e.g. leakage sensors. This amount is also included in Impact Revenues.*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

80000000

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*4% of our Research and Development spending (that is equal to 5.6% of our global revenues) is allocated to water-related projects. Cost  $4\% \times 5.6\% \times 35.9\text{bn}$  80M*

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*Schneider Electric works across the water cycle providing a range of services from strategy to execution, combining advanced digital capabilities, power and process solutions for energy efficiency, and innovative smart water technologies and services. This support industrial and municipal water user to do more with less, delivered with three key offerings: 1) Energy Efficiency & decarbonization 2) Zero Water Waste 3) Water efficiency and resilience. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic segments of Schneider Electric. Revenues from our Water segment are about 1 billion USD. allocated to water-related projects. Schneider Electric invests in softwares and solutions and develops partnerships/collaborations with selected leading water stakeholders. In addition, 4% of our R&D spending (that is equal to 5% of our global revenues) is allocated to water-related projects. The R&D spending will be used to develop our offers in manufacturing, installation, or provision of*

*associated services for leakage control technologies that enable leakage reduction and prevention in water supply systems and manufacture, development, installation, deployment maintenance, repair, or provision of professional services for IT or OT data driven solutions to control, manage, reduce, and mitigate leakage in water supply systems.*

## Climate change

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

#### Markets

☒ Stronger competitive advantage

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Peru

☒ Chile

☒ China

☒ Egypt

☒ India

☒ Canada

☒ France

☒ Greece

☒ Latvia

☒ Italy

☒ Japan

☒ Kenya

☒ Spain

☒ Brazil

☒ Norway

☒ Poland

☒ Sweden

☒ Algeria

60

- ☒ Mexico
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Czechia
- ☒ Denmark
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Hungary
- ☒ Viet Nam
- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Indonesia
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ Taiwan, China
- ☒ Republic of Korea
- ☒ Russian Federation
- ☒ United Arab Emirates
- ☒ United States of America

- ☒ Austria
- ☒ Bulgaria
- ☒ Colombia
- ☒ Malaysia
- ☒ Pakistan
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ New Zealand
- ☒ Philippines
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ Saudi Arabia
- ☒ South Africa
- ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*Since 1950, chemical production has increased fiftyfold and is expected to triple from 2010 to 2050, with only a small number of the 350,000 chemicals in use fully assessed for safety. Beyond being a health concern, substances can contribute to climate change as they emit GHG throughout their lifecycle. To minimize the potential harm to the environment and human health, as well as reducing its proportion of revenues vulnerable to regulatory and market risks in the transition towards a low carbon economy, Schneider Electric continues to prioritize the management and substitution of hazardous chemicals from our products, processes, and supply chain. Compliance with RoHS and REACH regulations is a key pillar of Green Premium program. A greater number of customers, regulators, and standards bodies request quality and detailed environmental data. Many building standards and local regulations demand or promote offers providing Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs). Environmental footprint assessment is a mandatory requirement in the Green Premium program, reducing the Group's exposure to reputational risks in the transition to a low-carbon economy, as well as regulatory and market risks. Ultimately, this opportunity provides our suite of solutions competitive differentiation against our peers due to a comprehensive range of products with environmental data.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

### (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

*It is expected that consumer preferences shift to sustainable alternative products and services, increasing the demand for products with superior environmental performance and accessible environmental data. Schneider Electric launched in 2008 its Green Premium program to transparently communicate the environmental value of a product to customers, with both qualitative and quantitative data. The Group is in a favorable position to benefit from this trend as 80% of product revenues are covered by GreenPremium. The Green Premium label means that a product follows the EcoDesign principles, and: • is compliant with RoHS and REACH regulations; • has an estimated lifecycle assessment (LCA); and • has clear end-of-life instructions. Customers can consult digital conformity declarations, PEPs, and end-of-life instructions on product pages, on the “Check a Product” website. In 2023, more than one million downloads have been made from the “Check a Product” application. This is a testimony of customer demand for product environmental information. This will very likely increase revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services in the short term.*

### (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)

17200000000

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

19500000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The annual revenue in 2023 was 35.9bn. In 2023, 81% of product revenues (which was 53% of annual revenue in 2023) are covered by GreenPremium representing EUR15.1 B in revenue (Annual revenue\* product revenue percentage\* GreenPremium coverage). Our commitment is to maintain this coverage (ranging from at least 79% to at most 85%) by 2025. The financial target 2024-2027 is an organic revenue growth between 7% and 10%. To calculate the short term financial impact, we consider a two year time span, assuming the organic revenue growth is at least 7% and at most 10% for both years. Minimum: 79%\*19bn \*1.07217.2bn Maximum: 85%\*19bn\*1.1219.5bn*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

20100000

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*About 1% of total Research and Development envelope (5.6% of annual revenues) is devoted to Eco-design and Green Premium programs (0.01 x 0.056 x 35.9bn c. 20,100,000).*

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*We respond to product labelling regulations, providing customers environmental information on products through Green Premium (GP), an eco-label based on criteria defined by international standards. This aligns with our customers expectations. The new Green Premium program is structured around five value propositions: • a regulatory compliance and environmental transparency base, with products that comply with REACH and RoHS regulations, an environmental declaration, a circular profile, a design for new offerings that is in line with the EcoDesign Way, and Schneider Electric's EcoDesign process that has been reviewed and validated by UL against the ANSI/IEC62430 (Environmental Conscious Design) standard. • at least two additional environmental performance attributes, chosen from a list based on three pillars: well-being, resources and circular performance, • or the obtaining of an external label Today, 80% of Schneider Electric's product sales come from Green Premium products. Timescale wise, the ambition is to maintain this 80% by 2025 as part of the Schneider Sustainability Essentials program (SSE #6). Various strategies are engaged to deliver even more transparent information to our customers: In 2021, the Group launched a pilot project to produce more granular Product Environmental Profile (PEP) data and start sharing them with a few strategic customers. Over 2023, the PEP digitization program has been deployed, using artificial intelligence (AI) and a dedicated software, enabling the Group to extrapolate and digitize quality data on more than 30,000 products. it is now possible to share PEP data at product level with more customers, positioning Schneider Electric as a key player of the sustainable transformation of our markets using quantitative data issued from LCAs. To minimize the potential harm to the environment and human health, Schneider Electric continues to prioritize the management and substitution of hazardous chemicals from our products, processes, and supply chain. In 2023, the Group updated its definition of green products to align with the EU Taxonomy Appendix C. It also updated its Substance in Products Directive giving the main orientations and strategy to follow for products in our portfolio. EcoDesign allows*



businesses to implement our environmental commitments into new product development processes. In 2023, the Group structured the EcoDesign strategy while developing multiple assets to better support all Design and R&D teams.

## Climate change

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

#### Capital flow and financing

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

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Canada

☒ India

☒ Israel

☒ Singapore

☒ United States of America

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*“SE Ventures” is a corporate venture capital fund created in partnership with Schneider Electric. SE Ventures current portfolio is composed of direct investments in various start-up companies and funds of funds. SE Ventures is Schneider’s sole corporate venture capital function, with backing of 1 billion EUR. This includes the*

*fund's second 500M EUR fund that was launched in Nov 2022. SE is focused on building strong relationships with entrepreneurs to advise, invest, and act as strategic accelerants for high potential startups with a focus on energy management, electric mobility, cybersecurity, AI, and Industry 4.0. Currently around half of our portfolio companies are in climate technology/sustainability space.*

### **(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity**

*Select from:*

☒ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

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

*Select all that apply*

☒ Short-term

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

*Select from:*

☒ Likely (66–100%)

### **(3.6.1.12) Magnitude**

*Select from:*

☒ Medium

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

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

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

*Select from:*

☒ Yes

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

1000000000

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

1000000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*There are two main opportunities brought by SE Ventures. The first is through getting a return on capital invested, helping realize the potential of our portfolio companies. We expect both SE Venture funds to generate at least a 2x multiple on the EUR 1 billion in invested capital. The second is through revenue and R&D savings generated through commercial agreements with startups, where we save more time compared to an internal development to get the initial offer to market. Based on the above assumption, the approach to calculating the estimated potential financial impact calculations are as follows: Total estimated potential financial impact Total expected future value of fund – Total invested capital (1,000,000,000\*2) - (1,000,000,000) EUR 1,000,000,000. Return on Investment 2,000,000,000/1,000,000,000 200%*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1000000000

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Direct financial impact of fund profitability – overall both SE Venture funds are expected to generate at least a 2x multiple on invested capital. The cost to realize opportunity therefore equals to the 1 Billion invested in the fund*

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*Examples of projects and companies that we invested since the start of SE Ventures are featured on our SE Ventures website under “Portfolio Highlights”: <https://www.se.com/ww/en/about-us/ventures/se-ventures.jsp> Case Study: In 2019 SE Ventures acquired a stake in AutoGrid to Accelerate AI Adoption in the Power Sector, which enables Schneider Electric to learn more about the topic while limiting net cash exposure compared to financing a full internal R&D project. After seeing the potential, Schneider has then announced the acquisition of AutoGrid in 2022, aiming to deliver cutting-edge technologies to drive adoption of smart grids and reduction of carbon emissions. As mentioned by the Group's Chief Innovation Officer at Schneider Electric, "with Autogrid, Schneider Electric can deliver significant value to energy companies by delivering cutting-edge technologies to drive adoption of smart grids and reduction of carbon emissions." Announcement of 2019 investment into AutoGrid: <https://www.auto-grid.com/news/schneider-electric-acquires-stake-in-autogrid-to-accelerate-ai-adoption-in-the-power-sector/> Announcement of 2022 acquisition of AutoGrid: <https://www.auto-grid.com/news/climate-ai-pioneer-autogrid-to-be-acquired-by-schneider-electric-to-accelerate-energy-transition/> [Add row]*

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

### Climate change

#### (3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

26600000000

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

Select from:

☒ 71-80%

#### (3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*In the reporting year 2023, 74% of SE revenue was aligned with Schneider Impact revenues, which mean EUR 26.6 bn was attributable to offers that bring energy, climate, or resource efficiency to our customers. Schneider Impact revenues are split into four categories described thereafter. Activities included are: 1. Energy efficiency architectures bringing energy and/or resource efficiency to customers. Offers include building management systems, power management systems, lighting and room control, thermal control, variable speed drives, Sustainability Business (SB), and industry automation. Neutral technologies such as signaling, racks and enclosures, access control, or emergency lighting are excluded. 2. Grid reinforcement and smart grid architectures contributing to electrification and decarbonization. This includes all technologies and architectures contributing to a “New Electric World”, helping grid and electrification come to life: smart grid and microgrid technologies, electric vehicles charging infrastructure, medium voltage systems to upgrade electricity distribution networks, low voltage connectable offers enabling smart grid management and energy efficiency, secure power and switches that enable security, and security of supply. 3. Products with differentiating green performance, flagged thanks to our Green Premium program. Green Premium products offer environmental transparency (with digital lifecycle analysis and circular end-of-life instructions), superior compliance to stringent environmental regulations, and differentiating environmental performance through specific environmental attributes (note: double-accounting with categories 1 or 2 is removed) 4. Services that bring benefits for circularity (prolonged asset lifetime and*

uptime, optimized maintenance operations, repair, and refurbish) and energy efficiency (maintenance to maintain the operational performance of equipment and avoid a decrease of energy efficiency over time).

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

183000000

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In the reporting year 2023, EUR 183 million was attributable to water-related opportunities. It represents 0.5% of the annual revenue. This value is also included in the Impact Revenues values, EUR 26.6 bn mentioned in climate-related opportunities.  
[Add row]

## C4. Governance

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

#### (4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

#### (4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

#### (4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

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

and employees shall continue to be represented on the Board in compliance with the provisions set forth in Articles 11.3 and 11.4 of the Articles of Association; and • It preserves the continuity of the Board by changing some of its members at regular intervals, if necessary, by anticipating the expiry of members' terms of office. See URD 2023, Section 4.1.1.4 Skills & Diversity, pg 375 - Diversity policy within the Board of Directors and within the management of the Company

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

2023-universal-registration-document.pdf,2023-universal-registration-document.pdf  
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures                                   |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan                              |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities |   |

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain



The board of directors, through the Governance, Nominations & Sustainability Committee, has oversight of climate-related issues. The committee advises on the sustainability strategy and acts as internal advisor for sustainable development. The committee meets at the initiative of its Chairman or at the request of the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the CEO. The agenda is drawn up by the Chairman, after consulting with the Chairman of the Board of Directors. This committee met 6 times in 2023 and reported to the board on the CSR performance, including the Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI). 3 of the 12 indicators of the SSI 2021-2025 specifically address climate-related issues. In 2023, the Board of Directors, after having established a climate strategy validated by SBTi, invited Schneider Electric shareholders to express their views on the Company's climate strategy in a consultative vote at the Annual General Meeting on May 4, 2023. More than 97.5% of shareholders voted in favor of the climate strategy presented. Schneider Electric's Board of Directors has publicly stated that it intends to repeat this consultation at the 2026 Annual General Meeting to allow shareholders to express their views on the progress made in implementing the strategy and on the strategy itself. This will coincide with the launch of the new Schneider Sustainability Impact cycle, with the current plan ending in 2025. Additionally, an item related to the Company's Climate strategy (without a resolution submitted to a shareholder vote) was included on the agenda for the Annual General Meeting held on May 23, 2024 which was an opportunity to present an update since the Say on Climate resolution in 2023. In 2020, the Board validated the 2021-2025 Schneider Sustainability Impact ("SSI"), defining six new objectives to be achieved by 2025, which are then translated into 11 highly transformative and innovative programs, including 3 specifically on Climate (Grow our Schneider Impact revenues to 80%, Help our customers save and avoid 800 million tons of CO2, Reduce CO2 emissions from top 1,000 suppliers' operation by 50%). Each year, the Governance, Nominations and Sustainability Committee (replacing the Human Resources & CSR Committee) and then the Board of Directors review the progress made and the achievement of objectives of the SSI which are tracked and published quarterly. The annual variable compensation of both the Chief Executive Officer and that of the 64,000 employees, includes ESG criteria, part of which relates to Climate. In addition, in 2024, the Board of Directors proposed to introduce sustainability criteria for the LTIP linked to the reduction of our Scope 1, 2, and 3 (upstream) CO2 emissions, in order to align executive remuneration with the Group commitment in terms of climate transition and Schneider Electric's sustainable value creation direction.

## Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

- ☒ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – less than annually

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*At the Board of Directors level, the Governance, Nominations & Sustainability Committee advises on the sustainability strategy and acts as internal advisor for sustainable development. The Committee met 6 times in 2023 and examines the Group's sustainability policy and reports to the board of directors. The agenda is drawn up by the Chairperson, after consulting with the Chairperson of the board of directors. KPIs directly linked to climate change or resource efficiency included in our 2021-2025 Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) were reviewed during these meetings. Our Schneider Sustainability Essentials 2021-2025 program completes our engagement toward resource preservation and climate change mitigation with 25 KPIs. The progress plans of the SSI are an integral part of our company programs. SE has used the barometer as its sustainable development dashboard since 2005. The barometer outlines the Group's sustainable development objectives for a 3- year period and quarterly results for its KPIs. The SSI 2021-2025 comprised 11 KPI. All our barometer's KPIs are audited every year (by independent verifiers PwC). In 2023 again, they all received limited assurance (in addition, SSI #8 received a 'reasonable' assurance level in 2023). The Group Sustainability Committee is in charge of monitoring and steering the sustainability topics for the Executive Committee (management board), including our action plans related to resource efficiency (CO2, waste, water, raw materials...). This Committee gathers the six members of the Executive Committee (1 level away from the CEO) in charge of Strategy & Sustainability, Global Human Resources, Global Supply Chain, Marketing, Finance and Governance & Secretary General, along with*

the Chief Sustainability Officer and the VP Environment, every quarter. In 2020, this committee validated the new 2025 SSI and SSE targets, including the target SSE#11 on preserving water in water stressed areas and has achieved 73% of its 2025 target by the end of 2023.

## Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

- ☒ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*Board-level oversight: At board level, the Governance, Nominations & Sustainability Committee, which met 6 times in 2023, monitors risks management in relation to ESG policy and initiatives including biodiversity-related issues. The Governance, Nominations & Sustainability Committee reported on its work at the Board's meetings of July 26, October 25, and December 13, 2023.. The Sustainability SVP makes reports annually to the Board Committee, discussing key environmental topics including biodiversity and presenting the progress on the Schneider Sustainability Impact and Schneider Sustainability Essentials programs, covering biodiversity-related issues (see SSI #3, 4, 5 and SSE #6, 8, 9, 10 especially).*

*[Fixed row]*

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

#### Climate change

#### (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

#### (4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

### (4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

#### Academic

- ☒ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :Agronomy engineer from Institut National Agronomique Paris-Grignon
- ☒ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Master of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Lund (Sweden)

#### Experience

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

#### Water

### (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

### (4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

### (4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

### Academic

- ☒ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :Agronomy engineer from Institut National Agronomique Paris-Grignon
- ☒ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Master of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering

### Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

#### **Climate change**

##### **(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility**

###### **Executive level**

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

##### **(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position**

###### **Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities**

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

###### **Engagement**

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

###### **Policies, commitments, and targets**

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

###### **Strategy and financial planning**

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan issues
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan environmental issues
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

## Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

## Water

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

#### Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)



#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

##### **Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities**

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

##### **Policies, commitments, and targets**

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

##### **Strategy and financial planning**

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

#### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

#### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*Below the Group Sustainability Committee, is the Group Chief Sustainability Officer as well as the Global GSC Sustainability SVP manage with their team all environmental topics, from carbon reduction, waste management to water-related issues. As water-related risks are rated with low importance by both internal and external stakeholders in our materiality matrix, water-related issues are discussed at board level when important matters arise. In addition, the Global GSC Sustainability SVP presents the Group's overall environmental performance twice a year to the Executive VP in charge of Global Supply Chain. Water consumption data is collated and audited each year by an independent third party auditor. Our Schneider Sustainability Essentials 2021-2025 program, which consists of 25 targets, contains one target (SSE#11) aiming to deploy a water conservation strategy and action plan for all sites in water-stressed areas.*

## Biodiversity

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

#### Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

#### Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

#### Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

### (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

### (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*The Chief Strategy and Sustainability Officer is responsible for managing environmental-related issues, including biodiversity. In 2022, the Group Sustainability Committee (created in 2010) became the Function Committee. The committee is composed of the Executive Committee members in charge of key Functions: Governance, Global Marketing, Human Resources, Strategy, Sustainability, Finance and Digital. The committee meets quarterly. In 2023, this committee met 7 times. The Committee regularly discusses and monitors the sustainability strategy and initiatives, for example through the definition and review of the Schneider Sustainability Impact and Schneider Sustainability Essentials programs, which comprise several biodiversity-related initiatives (see SSI #3, 4, 5 and SSE #6, 8, 9 and 10 especially).*

[Add row]

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

### **Climate change**

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

20

#### **(4.5.3) Please explain**

*From 2019, weight of the SSI criteria increased from 6% to 20% in the collective part of the annual short-term incentive, highlighting the importance of sustainability on SE's business agenda. In 2023, the SSI performance impacted the short-term incentive plans for 64,000 employees (20% of collective share), including the Executive Committee members and the CEO. Additionnally the Schneider Sustainability External and Relative Index (SSERI), which measures Schneider's performance in four major ESG external ratings (CDP Climate Change, Vigeo Eiris, DJSI and EcoVadis), which cover climate-related issues, impacts 25% of the long-term incentives (LTI) for 3,000 top leaders. A revised compensation policy was voted during the 2024 Annual General Meeting of the Group, whereby Scopes 1, 2, and 3 (upstream) CO2 emissions reduction targets are used instead of SSERI to calculate 25% of Long Term Incentive Plans starting in 2024, to align executive remuneration with climate transition commitments*

### **Water**

#### **(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

25

#### (4.5.3) Please explain

*For 2021-2025 period, the SSI & SSE embed KPI linked to water-related issues: 100% of sites in water-stressed areas have a water conservation strategy and related action plan, as well as biodiversity and green materials KPIs that have indirect impacts on water preservation. The Schneider Sustainability External and Relative Index (SSERI), which measures Schneider's performance in four major ESG external ratings (CDP Climate Change, Vigeo Eiris, DJSI and EcoVadis), which cover climate-related issues, also impacts 25% of the long-term incentives (LTI) for 3,000 top leaders.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

#### Climate change

##### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

**Board or executive level**

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

##### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

*Select all that apply*

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

##### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

## Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

## Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

## Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

## Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement

## Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
- ☒ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*The Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025 comprised 11 key performance indicators (KPI) scored out of 10.. The average score, with each indicator weighted equally, provides the overall performance of the SSI. Departments directly affected by the progress plans (Human Resources, Environment, Access to Energy, etc.), each represented by a project leader, implement measures to achieve the objectives of the plans. The SSI score is included in the variable compensation of more than 64,000 collaborators globally (20% of annual variable compensation depends directly upon the score achieved). The SSI's indicators are generally part of the variable compensation of the teams in charge of them. Additionally, the SSERI (Schneider Sustainability External and Relative Index) is used to calculate long-term incentive plans for 3,000 top leaders for all plans granted since July 2019. The final vesting of 25% of the performance shares granted to the*

Chairman & CEO depends upon this new index which is calculated based on external recognitions from 4 major ESG ratings: - CDP Climate Change - DJSI World Index - Euronext Vigeo - EcoVadis

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

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

## Water

#### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

##### Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

#### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

#### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

##### Targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

##### Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

#### (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

*As part of its Schneider Sustainability Impact 2021-2025 program, Schneider Electric has set a target related to its Impact Revenues (To grow Impact revenues to 80%). The methodology used to calculate these. revenues is tied to the products and services offered by the Company, of which a few are linked to Water & Wastewater solutions. The SSI program is part of the variable compensation (Short term incentive plan) for 64,000 managers of the group. In the same way, the Schneider Sustainability External & Relative Index (SSERI) is used for the long-term incentive plan granted to 3,000 employees including the Corporate Officer. This index is calculated based on our performance in S&P DJSI, Vigeo Eiris and Ecovadis assessments which all factor in water-related issues. For details on thresholds used to indicate successful performance, see our 2023 URD, pg 425*

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

*Water management is considered and assessed in S&P DJSI, Vigeo Eiris and Ecovadis assessments, the scores of which are included in the Schneider Sustainability External & Relative Index (SSERI). This index is used to measure Schneider's sustainability performance and impacts 25% of long-term incentives (LTI) for 3,000 employees. Among the Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025 score (out of 10), some of the targets are indirectly linked to water & waste water solutions. Schneider Electric has set a target related to its Impact Revenues (To grow Impact revenues to 80%). The methodology used to calculate these. revenues is tied to the products and services offered by the Company, of which a few are linked to Water & Wastewater solutions.*

### Climate change

#### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

**Board or executive level**

- ☒ Corporate executive team

#### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares

### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

#### **Targets**

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

#### **Strategy and financial planning**

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

#### **Emission reduction**

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

#### **Resource use and efficiency**

- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement

#### **Engagement**

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
- ☒ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

*Select from:*

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

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives



*The Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025 comprised 11 key performance indicators (KPI) scored out of 10.. The average score, with each indicator weighted equally, provides the overall performance of the SSI. Departments directly affected by the progress plans (Human Resources, Environment, Access to Energy, etc.), each represented by a project leader, implement measures to achieve the objectives of the plans. The SSI score is included in the variable compensation of more than 64,000 collaborators globally (20% of annual variable compensation depends directly upon the score achieved). The SSI's indicators are generally part of the variable compensation of the teams in charge of them. Additionally, the SSERI (Schneider Sustainability External and Relative Index) is used to calculate long-term incentive plans for 3,000 top leaders for all plans granted since July 2019. The final vesting of 25% of the performance shares granted to the Chairman & CEO depends upon this new index which is calculated based on external recognitions from 4 major ESG ratings: - CDP Climate Change - DJSI World Index - Euronext Vigeo - EcoVadis*

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

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

### **Climate change**

#### **(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive**

##### **Sustainability specialist**

☒ Other sustainability specialist, please specify :All employees

#### **(4.5.1.2) Incentives**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

#### **(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics**

## Targets

- ✓ Progress towards environmental targets
- ✓ Achievement of environmental targets
- ✓ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
- ✓ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

## Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ✓ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

## Emission reduction

- ✓ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

## Resource use and efficiency

- ✓ Energy efficiency improvement

## Engagement

- ✓ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ✓ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues
- ✓ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*The Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025 comprised 12 key performance indicators (KPI) scored out of 10. The new SSI 2021-2025 is the translation of our 6 long-term commitments into a selection of 11 highly transformative and innovative programs and 1 local commitment. Another tool has also been created: the Schneider sustainability essentials (SSE). It tracks annual progress of 25 quantitative KPIs, and some additional qualitative programs. The average score, with each indicator weighted equally, provides the overall performance of the SSI. Departments directly affected by the progress plans (Human Resources, Environment, Access to Energy, etc.), each represented by a project leader, implement measures to achieve the objectives of the plans. This project leader works directly with local managers in their respective areas. The SSI score is included in the variable compensation of more than 64,000 collaborators globally.*

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

*Some KPIs of the SSI and SSE related to Climate and Supply Chain engagement include: SSI #1 Grow our green revenues to 80%; SSI #2 Deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers; SSI #3 Reduce CO2 emissions from top 1000 suppliers' operations by 50%; SSI #6 100% of our strategic suppliers provide decent work to their employees; SSE #17 4,000 suppliers assessed under our 'Vigilance Program'.*

### Water

#### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

##### Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

#### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares

#### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

##### Targets

- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

##### Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

#### (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

As part of its Schneider Sustainability Impact 2021-2025 program, Schneider Electric has set a target related to its Impact Revenues (To grow Impact revenues to 80%). The methodology used to calculate these. revenues is tied to the products and services offered by the Company, of which a few are linked to Water & Wastewater solutions. The SSI program is part of the variable compensation (Short term incentive plan) for 64,000 managers of the group.In the same way, the Schneider Sustainability External & Relative Index (SSERI) is used for the long-term incentive plan granted to 3,000 employees including the Corporate Officer. This index is calculated based on our performance in S&P DJSI, Vigeo Eiris and Ecovadis assessments which all factor in water-related issues. For details on thresholds used to indicate successful performance, see our 2023 URD, pg 425

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

Water management is considered and assessed in S&P DJSI, Vigeo Eiris and Ecovadis assessments, the scores of which are included in the Schneider Sustainability External & Relative Index (SSERI). This index is used to measure Schneider’s sustainability performance and impacts 25% of long-term incentives (LTI) for 3,000 employees. Among the Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025 score (out of 10), some of the targets are indirectly linked to water & waste water solutions. Schneider Electric has set a target related to its Impact Revenues (To grow Impact revenues to 80%). The methodology used to calculate these. revenues is tied to the products and services offered by the Company, of which a few are linked to Water & Wastewater solutions.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

## Row 1

### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

See our publicly available Group-level Environment Policy for details. In addition to these publicly available documents, the elements above are further covered in our internal Environmental Directive to ensure a successful implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS).

[https://www.se.com/ww/en/download/document/SE\\_Environment\\_Policy/?ssrtrue](https://www.se.com/ww/en/download/document/SE_Environment_Policy/?ssrtrue)

### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

#### Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to No Net Loss
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

### Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

### Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

### Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

### Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

*Select all that apply*

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

## (4.6.1.7) Public availability

*Select from:*

- ☒ Publicly available

## (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

## (4.10) 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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RE100                                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terra Carta                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business 4 Nature                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Global Compact                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN) |  |

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

*RE100: Committed to sourcing 100% of its electricity from renewables by 2030 TCFD: The CEO of Schneider Electric signed a statement of support for the TCFD recommendations in 2017. SBTi: Schneider Electric was one of the first companies to have its Net-Zero targets validated by the most recent SBTi "Corporate Net-Zero Standard" in August 2022. The Group is committed to be "Net-Zero Ready" in its operations and to reduce its scope 3 emissions by 25% by 2030, and to be Net-Zero across its full value chain by 2050. UN Global Compact: Schneider Electric has signed the Global Compact in December 2002. Commitment is also evidenced by the participation of Schneider's Chairman who sits on the global Board of the United Nations Global Compact. World Business Council for Sustainable Development: Participation in various workstreams such as PACT (Partnership for Carbon transparency) on carbon accounting, avoided CO2 emissions, SOS1.5 (a cross-sectoral framework to assist businesses in modernizing their processes and preparing for 1.5C enabling businesses to see the obstacles to be overcome and the steps required to hasten change). For other participation in collaborative frameworks, initiatives and commitments, please see section 2.1.8 Global and local external partnerships to move forward collectively p. 91-94 in our 2023 URD.*

[Fixed row]

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

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

*Select all that apply*

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

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

*Select from:*

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

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Paris Agreement

**(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement**

*2023-universal-registration-document.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**

*Schneider Electric presents information about its lobbying activities in the French High Authority for Transparency in Public Life, in the EU Transparency Register (46302264606-44), and in the US Lobbying Disclosure Act Registration. – URD 2023 pg 132*

#### **(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**

*In 2022, Schneider Electric signed Corporate Knights' Action Declaration on Climate Policy Engagement together with more than 50 other companies to support climate action aligned with the Paris Agreement, when engaging with policymakers, work with trade associations to advance alignment with the Paris Agreement and monitor and disclose climate policy alignment (see attached URD 2023 p. 180). In its Trust Charter, Schneider Electric has defined an unequivocal position regarding impact on climate change and CO2 emissions in its code of conduct ("Trust Charter"), which applies to everyone working at Schneider or any of our subsidiaries. Hence, we train our employees yearly on the Trust Charter and regularly ask that they confirm their acceptance of its content. As indicated in the Charter, "We share our carbon-neutrality responsibility and ambitions with our employees, customers and other stakeholders." - The Group has been a leading contributor to the fight against climate change for the past 15 years by implementing its own energy management and industrial automation solutions across operations, by supporting its clients in achieving their low-carbon and efficiency objectives, and by allowing more than 30 million people to gain access to electricity. Schneider also takes an active role in a variety of multi-stakeholder organizations to promote solutions to climate change, call for a price to CO2, and strengthen CO2 governance globally. Since 2011, the Group has also been contributing to the Livelihoods Funds, which proposes innovative investment models to simultaneously address environmental degradation, climate change, and rural poverty. For details on our commitment, see Please see our URD 2023 sections 2.1.8 Global and local external partnerships to move forward collectively and 2.1.9 Schneider Electric contribution to standardization p. 91-96; 2.2.7.6 Focus on responsible lobbying, political activity, and donations p. 132.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

**Row 1**

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

*The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive*

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change

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

##### Environmental impacts and pressures

- ☒ Emissions – CO2
- ☒ Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify :Climate related targets

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ Regional

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ EU27

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ Support with no exceptions

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Responding to consultations
- ☒ Participation in voluntary government programs
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

0

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- ☒ SmartEN

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*SmartEn describes itself as "the European business association integrating the consumer-driven solutions of the clean energy transition, (aiming) to create opportunities for every company, building and car to support an increasingly renewable energy system." SmartEN works with the European Institutions advocating for*

electrification, demand-response electricity and decentralised energy, helping better integrate intermittent renewables. We support these goals. In 2023, we were on the Board and chaired the Buildings & Neighbourhoods working group.

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

35000

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

### Row 2

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

14000

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

We hope to better influence and support key climate files like the Energy Efficiency Directive, the Renewable Energy Directive, Electricity Market Design reform and provide input to Commission consultations

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

### **Row 3**

#### **(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### **(4.11.2.4) Trade association**

##### **Europe**

☒ BusinessEurope

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ 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**

*BusinessEurope is a confederation of European business, representing a large number of enterprises of all sizes and sectors and focusing on growth and competitiveness of European industry. Schneider supports the growth and competitiveness messages of BusinessEurope, but takes a somewhat different approach when it comes to level of ambition on climate policy, particularly on the phasing out fossil fuels. We take part in different Working Groups and try to shape the positioning of the Association, but we have limited leverage since we don't have a leadership position on any Working Group or Board.*

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

34000

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned



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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

#### Row 4

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

##### Europe

☒ Eurelectric

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*The Power to Buildings Business Hub "enables smart and sustainable buildings across Europe". We were a Knowledge Partner, sponsoring the hub for 2023. Eurelectric advocates for electrification and the grid investment needed to decarbonise and integrate intermittent renewables. The Buildings Hub was an opportunity to emphasise the importance of electrification of buildings in the context of the revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, pushing for high ambition and building automation. We also wanted to show support for Eurelectric's embrace of a holistic view of the electricity system, which included elements outside of the grid proper (including demand-response and decentralised energy).*

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

50000

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

*We hope to better influence and support key climate files like the Energy Efficiency Directive, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and provide input to Commission consultations*

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

**Row 5**

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ SolarPower Europe

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

15000

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

*We hope to better influence and support key climate files like the Energy Efficiency Directive, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and provide input to Commission consultations*

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

*Select from:*

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

*Select all that apply*

☒ Paris Agreement

### Row 6

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

*Select from:*

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

### Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :EuroAce, List can be found at this link: [https://transparency-register.europa.eu/searchregister-or-update/organisation-detail\\_fr?id=46302264606-44](https://transparency-register.europa.eu/searchregister-or-update/organisation-detail_fr?id=46302264606-44)

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

35000

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

We hope to better influence and support key climate files like the Energy Efficiency Directive, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and provide input to Commission consultations.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[\[Add row\]](#)

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

##### **Row 1**

#### **(4.12.1.1) Publication**

Select from:

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

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

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ GRI
- ☒ IFRS
- ☒ TCFD
- ☒ Other, please specify :SASB

#### (4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

#### (4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

*Select from:*

- ☒ Complete

#### (4.12.1.5) Content elements

*Select all that apply*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity indicators  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water pollution indicators        |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies |  |

#### (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

See our Chapter 2 "Sustainable Development", in particular section 1 "Sustainability for all" pages 69-105, section 3 "Leading on decarbonization" pages 154-183, section 4 "Being efficient with resources" pages 184-209, section "7.4 Task-force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) correspondence table" pages 296-301 and section 8 "Indicators" p. 306-322.

**(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication**

*2023-universal-registration-document.pdf*

**(4.12.1.8) Comment**

*This is our annual registration document*  
*[Add row]*



## C5. Business strategy

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

#### Climate change

##### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

##### (5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

#### Water

##### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

##### (5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Every three years or less frequently

[Fixed row]

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

#### Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

#### Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used    SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### **Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts**

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

#### **Finance and insurance**

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

#### **Stakeholder and customer demands**

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

#### **Regulators, legal and policy regimes**

- ☒ Global targets

#### **Relevant technology and science**

- ☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

### Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

### Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth
- ☒ Globalizing markets
- ☒ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Global input/output model capacity

## (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

## (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

## Water

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

#### Water scenarios

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

### (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

☒ Chronic physical

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

**Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts**

☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*There are inevitable assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints with climate modelling. To mitigate these, a trusted tool was used and data is referred to reputable data sets.*

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*The water stress rating was conducted in 2021 with the Aqueduct Version 4.0. As new sites are opened or acquired, the Group runs a location-specific update, and where needed sites are incorporated into the water action plan requirements. The WRI water stress assessment uses a 2030 timeframe, aligning with two company sustainability strategy cycles and realistic for mobilizing support and engagement with priority sites, needed to access capital. The 'Business as Usual' represented a conservative approach.*

### Climate change

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

## Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 1.9

### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used    SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

#### Finance and insurance

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

#### Stakeholder and customer demands

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

#### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets

#### Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

## Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

## Macro and microeconomy

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

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*The chosen scenario sets are relevant to Schneider Electric business strategy as the NGFS scenario framework has become the industry standard when investigating financial risks to a business related to the climate transition. The NGFS and SSP scenarios, alongside other data sources including the likes of the IEA, CPLC, IPR, and a host of research around changing preferences, litigation trends, and investor behaviours enable Schneider Electric to quantify their risk exposure to changing carbon taxes & ETSs across the entire emissions footprint, changing consumer preferences, divestment scenarios, the rise of climate-related litigation, fossil-fuel reliant asset devaluation, and consumer boycotting. The scenarios used to map out physical risks to Schneider Electric's value chain, from raw material supply to key facility disruption and damage, are taken from RCPs and use CMIP6 data. All of the scenarios used in Resilience's modelling empowers Schneider Electric to quantify their exposure to physical and transition-related climate risks over 5- and 10-year time horizons for a range of futures. The futures mapped out in this modelling range in assumed warming (relative to Industrial levels) of between 1.5 – over 4C by 2100.*

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used



## Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used    SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

#### Finance and insurance

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

#### Stakeholder and customer demands

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

#### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets

#### Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

## Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

## Macro and microeconomy

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

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

## Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 7.0

### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used    SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP3

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

#### Finance and insurance

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

#### Stakeholder and customer demands

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

#### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets

#### Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

## Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

## Macro and microeconomy

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

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

## Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used    SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

#### Finance and insurance

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

#### Stakeholder and customer demands

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

#### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets

#### Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)



## Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

## Macro and microeconomy

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

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

## Climate transition scenarios

☒ IRENA

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

*Select from:*

☒ Qualitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

*Select from:*

☒ Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

*Select all that apply*

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

*Select from:*

☒ Unknown

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment

#### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation

#### Macro and microeconomy

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

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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## Climate change

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

##### Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA 2DS

#### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

*Select from:*

☒ Qualitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

*Select from:*

☒ Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

*Select all that apply*

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

*Select from:*

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

##### **Stakeholder and customer demands**

☑ Consumer sentiment

##### **Regulators, legal and policy regimes**

☑ Global regulation

##### **Macro and microeconomy**

☑ Domestic growth

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

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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Electric to quantify their exposure to physical and transition-related climate risks over 5- and 10-year time horizons for a range of futures. The futures mapped out in this modelling range in assumed warming (relative to Industrial levels) of between 1.5 – over 4C by 2100.

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

#### Climate transition scenarios

☒ BNEF NEO

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer sentiment

#### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

#### Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

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

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

#### Climate transition scenarios

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

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario



Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

##### Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer sentiment

##### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

##### Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

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

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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### Climate change

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

##### Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

#### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Market

- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

##### Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment

##### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

##### Macro and microeconomy

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

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*The assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints within the scenarios that are used by the Resilience toolkit to model climate risk are mostly directly linked to the RCP, SSP, and NGFS scenarios we use to define our model narratives. Alongside the inherent assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints within these scenario*

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

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The chosen scenario sets are relevant to Schneider Electric business strategy as the NGFS scenario framework has become the industry standard when investigating financial risks to a business related to the climate transition. The NGFS and SSP scenarios, alongside other data sources including the likes of the IEA, CPLC, IPR, and a host of research around changing preferences, litigation trends, and investor behaviours enable Schneider Electric to quantify their risk exposure to changing carbon taxes & ETSs across the entire emissions footprint, changing consumer preferences, divestment scenarios, the rise of climate-related litigation, fossil-fuel reliant asset devaluation, and consumer boycotting. The scenarios used to map out physical risks to Schneider Electric's value chain, from raw material supply to key facility disruption and damage, are taken from RCPs and use CMIP6 data. All of the scenarios used in Risilience's modelling empowers Schneider Electric to quantify their exposure to physical and transition-related climate risks over 5- and 10-year time horizons for a range of futures. The futures mapped out in this modelling range in assumed warming (relative to Industrial levels) of between 1.5 – over 4C by 2100.

## Water

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

##### Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 1.9

#### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used    SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

#### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

#### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

#### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

#### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

**Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts**

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

## Finance and insurance

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

## Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

## Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*The assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints within the scenarios that are used by the Resilience toolkit to model climate risk are mostly directly linked to the RCP, SSP, and NGFS scenarios we use to define our model narratives. Alongside the inherent assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints within these scenario frameworks there are also similar assumptions brought in for each individual model. The physical risk models leveraged at Resilience use CMIP6 projected future climate data, observed ERA 5 climate data, and WRI Aqueduct data. The selection of models used in our climate analysis brings with it uncertainties, but using a multi-model mean technique allows a scientific consensus to be filtered out when modelling future climate risks*

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

*[Add row]*

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

### Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

### (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

*The following summary illustrates the evolution of Schneider Electric's physical risk exposure by natural hazard under the pathway SSP2-4.5, representing a moderate scenario that extends current socioeconomic trends into the future. Out of 338 sites assessed, 187 will have a high likelihood of being exposed to at least one following natural hazard: flash flood, heatwave, water stress, temperate or tropical windstorm by 2050. Based on this scenario analysis of the changing impact of natural disasters caused by climate change, without any mitigations, Schneider Electric could potentially face a cumulative earning value at risk of 300M (2%) over the next five years. How the results of scenario analysis have informed risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management: the Group has deployed protection measures to mitigate or avoid the risks. For example, Schneider committed for 100% of its sites in water-stressed areas to have a water conservation strategy and related action plan by 2025. In addition, action plans are developed for sites with potential flood exposure. Plans may include installing flood gates or moving equipment to a higher level, production increase or reduction, delivery increase, checking external areas for possible objects that could float, and more. Several factories in France were identified with exposure to riverine flooding. As a result, the Group took the appropriate adaptation measures to mitigate risk exposure and enhance resilience: • Development of a flood emergency response plan. • Implementation of a flood warning protocol, including the monitoring of local weather forecast and river levels. • Assignment of responsibilities, including designations for safe de-energization and shut-down procedures should an event occur. • Development of a recovery and clean-up plan with personnel designated responsibilities in coordinating post-flood salvage and arranging emergency utility equipment. The Group maintains robust protocols and response measures if a weather incident should occur. Through its Property Damage and Business Interruption program, aligned with the ISO 22301 standard, Schneider Electric outlines substantive risks on the business and ensures crisis management, from the initial phase following an incident all the way to the recovery of activities. To mitigate and adapt to business disruption risks, the Group launched the "Power of Two in Manufacturing", a project to bolster greater supply chain resiliency. The project aims at ensuring that no product is manufactured in a single location, or with only one supplier for any critical parts or components. By doing so, the Group can dual-source critical components from partners in different geographies to help ensure availability regardless of business disruptions that may occur, such as natural disasters.*

## Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

### (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

*For our direct operations: The Group has 76 ISO 14001 sites in areas classified as 'high' or 'extremely high' water stress, as defined by World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Whilst we have not experienced water insecurity related incidents in 2023, we expect water scarcity risks to increase, in line with the scenario analysis. Direct impacts of water insecurity could result in business continuity challenges and expand operations in critical areas. Indirect impacts could include employee absenteeism either associated with domestic water access interruptions, declining water quality and / or energy interruptions where water and energy dependencies exist eg. Hydropower, nuclear & fossil power plant cooling needs. See previous question for details of the physical climate risk scenario analysis. Climate scenarios show that water scarcity crisis will accelerate, strengthening the need for efficient water and wastewater networks. We expect the market of energy and water management and automation in the water and wastewater sector to grow in the coming decades. How the results of scenario analysis have informed risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management: the Group has deployed protection measures to mitigate or avoid the risks. For example, Schneider committed for 100% of its sites in water-stressed areas to have a water conservation strategy and related action plan by 2025. In addition, action plans are developed for sites with potential flood exposure. Plans may include installing flood gates or moving equipment to a higher level, production increase or reduction, delivery increase, checking external areas for possible objects that could float, and more. Several factories in France were identified with exposure to riverine flooding. As a result, the Group took the appropriate adaptation measures to mitigate risk exposure and enhance resilience: • Development of a flood emergency response plan. • Implementation of a flood warning protocol, including the monitoring of local weather forecast and river levels. • Assignment of responsibilities, including designations for safe de-energization and shut-down procedures should an event occur. • Development of a recovery and clean-up plan with personnel designated responsibilities in coordinating post-flood salvage and arranging emergency utility equipment.*

[Fixed row]

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

### (5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:



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

### (5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

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

*Schneider Electric is committed to enabling companies to transition to a sustainable future through the latest technology and energy management solutions. While we acknowledge the global shift towards renewable energy sources, we also recognize the current energy landscape and the ongoing reliance on fossil fuels. Our involvement in the oil & gas and fossil fuel sector is aimed at supporting these industries in carrying out processes in the most efficient, safe, and environmentally responsible manner. We strive to drive positive change within these sectors by offering innovative solutions that improve efficiency, reduce environmental impact, and pave the way for a more sustainable energy future. Our ultimate goal is to facilitate a smooth and responsible transition towards cleaner energy practices while recognizing the current energy needs of society. We have deployed stewardship actions to prevent ESG risks in our projects through proactive ESG risk identification, assessment, escalation, mitigation and follow -up in line with SE sustainability engagement.*

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

Select from:

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

### (5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

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

### (5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- ☒ Less frequently than annually

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

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

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

*The progress against the transition plan can be tracked by the evolution of our Scope 1,2 & 3 emissions. Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions have seen an absolute reduction of 31.2% as compared to base year 2021. Scope 3 emissions have decline by 17.4% compared to 2021. We are on track to meet our SBTi targets for 2030 i.e. (-76% in Scopes 1 and 2, and -25% in Scope 3). See 2023 URD 2.1.2 6 long term commitments and tools to measure progress pg 71-75.*

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

*Schneider Electric Net-Zero Commitment-EN.pdf*

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Plastics
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity
- ☒ Other, please specify :Resource depletion

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

*Our transition plan is part of Schneider Electric's broader sustainability strategy. In response to the societal, economic, and ecological worldwide transformations, expectations from its stakeholders, and aligned with its Purpose and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), Schneider Electric has made six long-term commitments (Among which 3 are focused on the environment). By tracking its sustainability performance and publishing quarterly results, Schneider*

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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

*[Fixed row]*

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

#### **Products and services**

##### **(5.3.1.1) Effect type**

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

*Climate Change: Key takeaways from our analysis until 2040 is the dominant role of: • Efficiency: a critical enabler for decarbonization, resiliency and security • Electrification: the world is becoming more electric, with 2x growth against other sources of energy • Digitization: with the increase in connectivity, complemented by real-time information and competitive computing capabilities, digital technologies play a major role in reaching decarbonization targets while augmenting economic productivity. ii) Based on this analysis, our response to this opportunity is to offer more products, services and solutions that help our customers to reduce their energy consumption and CO2 emissions (medium- to long-term horizon). The solutions Schneider Electric brings to the market are directly linked to activities to mitigate, adapt to and improve our resilience to climate change. Examples include our Green Premium products, our Energy and Sustainability Services -Smart energy management systems, gathered on our EcoStruxure platform -Technologies and solutions for Smart District and Smart Grids -Solutions to help underprivileged populations access clean, safe and reliable energy. Case study of substantial strategic decision: In 2020, building on this analysis, we have taken new 2025 commitments under our SSI, for instance to generate 80% of Impact revenues by 2025 (vs 70% in 2019), i.e. revenues from offers that bring energy, climate, or resource efficiency to our customers. In 2020 we launched new innovations, such as EcoStruxure Automation Expert and our SM AirSeT switchgear to eliminate SF6 from our systems. For decades, SF6 has been trusted for use in MV switchgear, but it is the most potent greenhouse gas. Powered by air and digital, SM AirSeT uses established air and vacuum technology and keeps its original functionalities and connectivity. SM AirSeT represents a huge step forward for MV distribution, and the planet, combining Schneider's renowned switchgear with innovative green SF6-free technology. Water: SE is developing solutions for water processes decarbonization, water usage optimization and water treatment efficiency We also provide equipment for the hydropower market. In addition, 4% of our R&D spending (5% of our global revenues) is allocated to water-related projects over the long-term. To accelerate, Schneider develops partnerships with leading water companies (such as Veolia, Suez and Acciona). SE focuses on developing teams and know-how in growing markets, such as South East Asia and South America. Revenues from our Water segment are about USD1 billion. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic segment of Schneider. Our activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants -Water Treatment plants -Water Resources -Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks The latest release of our EcoStruxure Automation Expert helps water and wastewater plants overcome efficiency roadblocks.*

## 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
- ☒ Water

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

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

## 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

☒ Water

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

Schneider has been stepping up its investment in R&D, both in value and as a percentage of Group revenues, investing about 4.8% of its turnover in R&D between 2012 and 2016, 5.1% between 2017 and 2021, 5.4% in 2022, 5.6% in 2023 and, as outlined during its 2023 Capital Markets Day, expects a step-up in strategic R&D investments over the coming years towards 7% of turnover in R&D. In 2023, this represented an investment in R&D of approximately EUR 2.0 billion. The Group estimates that about 90% of its innovation is either contributing to climate change mitigation or neutral in its contribution to climate change mitigation, according to its Impact revenues methodology. i) We identified that maintaining the best offers on the market for greener, more efficient products and services that support the transition to a low-carbon economy needs adapted investments in Research and Development in the short term. For Schneider Electric, electrification represents growth opportunities in buildings, industries, infrastructure and grids, data centers, and homes, and is part of the solution to the Climate emergency. The analysis showed that electrification will intensify in line with the energy transition, due to several factors such as Further electrification of industrial processes currently powered by gas. The acceleration of electricity demand, due to growth in internet traffic, data center infrastructure, and increased connectivity. Increased electrification in buildings, driven by the electrification of heating, cooking, and cooling, and new regulations to accelerate decarbonization ii) Building on this, our community of over 1,400 certified R&D engineers are nurtured to fuel our innovation strategy accordingly (medium-term horizon). In 2023 more than 1,000 new patent applications were filed on both our core and digital technologies. Innovations recently introduced include for example Resi9 Green (introducing recycled content into an electrical component which complies with high standards in terms of safety and performance, such as resisting temperatures up to 950 degrees). WATER: It is estimated that 4% of our Research and Development spending (that is equal to 5% of our global revenues) is allocated to water-related projects over the long-term, i.e. circa  $4\% \times 5.6\% \times 35.9 \text{ billion EUR}$  80 million.

## 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

☒ Water

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

Risks related to chronic and acute changes in weather and extreme events have been identified as potential threats to operations in the medium term. Extreme weather events not only pose a threat to Schneider Electric's assets and properties but also to the overall supply chain, potentially resulting in revenue losses, increased costs, and higher working capital requirements. Consequently, delays in production and delivery can impact customer experience. To address these challenges, the Group is collaborating closely with its suppliers and research and development teams to qualify alternate components, aiming to support increased demand and enhance supply continuity. As of the end of 2023, component mapping has covered 73% of global revenue, with containment plans in place for all medium and high business risk components. Additionally, the three-year resilience plan, "Power of Two," launched in 2021, has been significantly expanded to cover all critical businesses, with 60% fully operational and most expected to be live by 2024. Furthermore, 69% of distribution centers are supported by a logistic back-up powered by flow orchestration through seven digitized control towers to mitigate disruptions. Leveraging its network of 153 factories, 79 distribution centers, and seven control towers globally, the Group can monitor global transport reliability, labor availability, and overall market dynamics in real time. This allows for adjustments in lead times as necessary, while enacting mitigating actions to ensure minimal lead times. Additionally, all strategic distribution centers are equipped with a ready-to-deliver backup logistic center, covering 71% of business as of today. Regarding water usage, the Group recognizes its significance to operations and local communities, particularly in water-stressed areas. It monitors the water stress level of all ISO 14001 sites using the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Sites identified as "high" or "extremely high" using the tool are classified as water-stressed, irrespective of the amount of water withdrawn. Currently, 76 sites are classified as water-stressed, accounting for about 46% of total water withdrawals. The Group has set a target for 100% of its sites in water-stressed areas to have a water conservation strategy and related action plan by 2025 (SSE #11). The action plans necessitate water use assessments to identify opportunities for water efficiency improvements, encompassing good practices associated with metering, technical and general water training for employees, loss analysis, and process-related activities. In 2023, the Group achieved 73% of its 2025 target.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assets
- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Liabilities
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Access to capital
- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply



- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

*REVENUES: i) We have defined our climate change & sustainability portfolio of offers (products, solutions and services), which contributes directly or indirectly to help our customers increase their efficiency in managing their energy and resources. This portfolio represents c.74% of sales in 2023. With this portfolio, in 2023 we've been granted 7th place in worldwide companies with highest turnover serving energy transition, in the Carbon Clean 200 list. In terms of timeframe, we consider the short term since our revenues are already influenced. In our 2021-2025 Schneider Sustainability Impact we have defined a specific objective to increase our Impact Revenues (formerly Green Revenues) to 80% in 2025 (vs 70% in 2019). Each year, the performance of the SSI accounts for 20% of the Short term incentive plans (collective share) for 64,000 Schneider employees, including top leadership. In addition we measure the CO2 impact of our solutions for our customers: since 2018, our solutions helped our customers save and avoid 440 million TCO2 and we target 800 million by 2025. OPERATING COSTS: i) We have defined a long-term 1.5 degrees CO2 strategy and a roadmap to 2030, validated by the Science- Based Targets initiative, and also became RE100 members in 2017 and committed to work towards 100% renewable electricity in our mix by 2030. Our Schneider Energy Action program is key to meet our decarbonization targets. At the end of 2023, this program enabled the following achievements: • Around EUR 6.0 million and 133.7 million kWh were saved in 2023 compared to the 2019 baseline. • Around EUR 5.8 million were invested, of which EUR 5.5 million were capital expenses and EUR 0.3 million were operating expenses. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES: i) For the decarbonization of its own operations, the Group invests progressively in energy efficiency, site electrification, renewable energies, and electric chargers for company vehicles. For the past years, the Group has invested between EUR 5 million and EUR 15 million each year in energy efficiency, deploying its own solutions in its sites, which enabled equivalent savings on energy costs, and for the purchase of renewable energy certificates, to a reduction of 71% of Scopes 1 and 2 CO2 emissions compared to 2017. The last miles in Schneider's journey to be "Net-Zero ready" in 2030, achieving 90% CO2 reductions vs. 2017, will be the hardest. To support this objective the Group has communicated to the capital market*

## Row 2

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Capital expenditures



### (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

- ☒ Water

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

Schneider Electric is actively investing to achieve this business objective and strategy. To further contribute to a new electric and digital world, 100% of SE's innovation projects are aligned with its purpose, more than 90% qualifying as impact innovation under Schneider's definition, or neutral. WATER - REVENUES: It is estimated that 4% of our Research and Development spending (that is equal to 5% of our global revenues) is allocated to water-related projects over the long-term, i.e. circa 4% \* 5% \* 35.9 billion EUR 72 million. For example, in 2021 the Group is developing innovative solutions for energy efficiency and water conservation for sustainable buildings, municipalities, utilities and industrial water applications as part of the partnership with Wilo. The aim of the agreement is to develop a common value proposition to tackle the existing challenges for water sustainability by defining unique digital solutions for water scarcity, water recycling and infrastructure efficiency, and then deploy those solutions at scale. Revenues from our Water segment are about above Euro 1 billion WATER - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: Water optimization is part of the business continuous improvement program and part of our purpose. Water efficiency and management often has additional benefits associated with energy savings, waste minimization and material recovery. The investment into continuous improvement occurs at site and not centrally allocated. However, the introduction of circular water solutions which eliminate industrial wastewaters require more significant investment. For instance, the recent circular water system integrated into the paint lines in one of the French sites cost the business 1.5million Euro. This program will be expanded across similar sites, resulting in more significant investments, with longer paybacks.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

### Row 1

#### (5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Schneider Electric Impact Revenue

#### (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

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

26462000000

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

74

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

80

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

80

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

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

[Add row]

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

**Row 1**

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Manufacture of renewable energy technologies

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

#### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

129000000

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2000000

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*This calculation uses two combined approaches: an offer-based approach and an end-segment approach. The offer-based approach involves reviewing each line of business' offers against the EU Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts' economic activities definition. The end-segment approach reviews revenues generated from offers fitting the economic activities description sold to Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green Transport and Renewables). There is no double-counting between the two approaches. The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 35,902 million, representing 81% of revenues. For 80% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an offer-based approach, involving workshops and analysis at the product category level. For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an end-segment-based approach. The remaining 19% of revenues are analyzed separately for entities with their own reporting frameworks. Assumptions are made regarding product categories, net sales and end-segment sales data to determine the amount of eligible and aligned revenue. Rigorous assessments are conducted for specific activities, and Schneider Electric continuously reviews and improves its circular practices.*

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

*In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. Furthermore, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources have been key focal points. The company consistently evaluates water-related risks and conducted a comprehensive water footprint analysis along its value chain in 2022. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.*

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

*2023-universal-registration-document.pdf*

### Row 3

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

*Select from:*

☒ Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

*Select from:*

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

*Select from:*

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

*Select all that apply*

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

#### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

*Select all that apply*

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

1035000000

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

3

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

3

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

0

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

64000000

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

4

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

4

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

0

**(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**



*This calculation uses two combined approaches: an offer-based approach and an end-segment approach. The offer-based approach involves reviewing each line of business' offers against the EU Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts' economic activities definition. The end-segment approach reviews revenues generated from offers fitting the economic activities description sold to Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green Transport and Renewables). There is no double-counting between the two approaches. The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 35,902 million, representing 81% of revenues. For 80% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an offer-based approach, involving workshops and analysis at the product category level. For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an end-segment-based approach. The remaining 19% of revenues are analyzed separately for entities with their own reporting frameworks. Assumptions are made regarding product categories, net sales and end-segment sales data to determine the amount of eligible and aligned revenue. Rigorous assessments are conducted for specific activities, and Schneider Electric continuously reviews and improves its circular practices.*

#### **(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### **(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

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

#### **(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### **(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis**

*In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. Furthermore, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources have been key focal points. The company consistently evaluates water-related risks and conducted a comprehensive water footprint analysis along its value chain in 2022. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on*

enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2023-universal-registration-document.pdf

### Row 4

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Manufacture of other low carbon technologies

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- ☒ Turnover
- ☒ CAPEX
- ☒ OPEX

#### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

- ☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

121000000

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

264000000

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

16

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

16

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

0

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

844000000

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

48

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

48

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

0

**(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*GHG emission savings are calculated using Schneider's saved and avoided emissions methodology. This calculation method was audited by an independent third-party in accordance with ISO 14067:2018 standard. This calculation uses two combined approaches: an offer-based approach and an end-segment approach. The offer-based approach involves reviewing each line of business' offers against the EU Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts' economic activities definition. The end-segment approach reviews revenues generated from offers fitting the economic activities description sold to Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green Transport and Renewables). There is no double-counting between the two approaches. The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 35,902 million, representing*

81% of revenues. For 80% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an offer-based approach, involving workshops and analysis at the product category level. For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an end-segment-based approach. The remaining 19% of revenues are analyzed separately for entities with their own reporting frameworks. Assumptions are made regarding product categories, net sales and end-segment sales data to determine the amount of eligible and aligned revenue. Rigorous assessments are conducted for specific activities, and Schneider Electric continuously reviews and improves its circular practices.

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. Furthermore, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources have been key focal points. The company consistently evaluates water-related risks and conducted a comprehensive water footprint analysis along its value chain in 2022. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability

practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2023-universal-registration-document.pdf

### Row 5

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

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

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

#### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

6703000000

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

19

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

19

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

0

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

200000000

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

12

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

12

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

0

#### (5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

*This calculation uses two combined approaches: an offer-based approach and an end-segment approach. The offer-based approach involves reviewing each line of business' offers against the EU Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts' economic activities definition. The end-segment approach reviews revenues generated from offers fitting the economic activities description sold to Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green Transport and Renewables). There is no double-counting between the two approaches. The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 35,902 million, representing 81% of revenues. For 80% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an offer-based approach, involving workshops and analysis at the product category level. For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an end-segment-based approach. The remaining 19% of revenues are analyzed separately for entities with their own reporting frameworks. Assumptions are made regarding product categories, net sales and end-segment sales data to determine the amount of eligible and aligned revenue. Rigorous assessments are conducted for specific activities, and Schneider Electric continuously reviews and improves its circular practices.*

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

*In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to*



fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. Furthermore, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources have been key focal points. The company consistently evaluates water-related risks and conducted a comprehensive water footprint analysis along its value chain in 2022. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2023-universal-registration-document.pdf

### Row 6

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Infrastructure for rail transport

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

#### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

52000000

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1000000

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

0

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

0

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

0

#### (5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

*This calculation uses two combined approaches: an offer-based approach and an end-segment approach. The offer-based approach involves reviewing each line of business' offers against the EU Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts' economic activities definition. The end-segment approach reviews revenues generated from offers fitting the economic activities description sold to Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green Transport and Renewables). There is no double-counting between the two approaches. The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 35,902 million, representing 81% of revenues. For 80% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an offer-based approach, involving workshops and analysis at the product category level. For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an end-segment-based approach. The remaining 19% of revenues are analyzed separately for entities with their own reporting frameworks. Assumptions are made regarding product categories, net sales and end-segment sales data to determine the amount of eligible and aligned revenue. Rigorous assessments are conducted for specific activities, and Schneider Electric continuously reviews and improves its circular practices.*

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

*In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. Furthermore, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources have been key focal points. The company consistently evaluates water-related risks and conducted a comprehensive water footprint analysis along its value chain in 2022. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.*

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2023-universal-registration-document.pdf

### Row 7

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

#### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

183000000

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

1

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

1

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

0

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

16000000

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

1

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

1

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

0

#### **(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*This calculation uses two combined approaches: an offer-based approach and an end-segment approach. The offer-based approach involves reviewing each line of business' offers against the EU Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts' economic activities definition. The end-segment approach reviews revenues generated from offers fitting the economic activities description sold to Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green Transport and Renewables). There is no double-counting between the two approaches. The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 35,902 million, representing 81% of revenues. For 80% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an offer-based approach, involving workshops and analysis at the product category level. For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an end-segment-based approach. The remaining 19% of revenues are analyzed separately for entities with their own reporting frameworks. Assumptions are made regarding product categories, net sales and end-segment sales data to determine the amount of eligible and aligned revenue. Rigorous assessments are conducted for specific activities, and Schneider Electric continuously reviews and improves its circular practices.*

#### **(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

*In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. Furthermore, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources have been key focal points. The company consistently evaluates water-related risks and conducted a comprehensive water footprint analysis along its value chain in 2022. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.*

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

*2023-universal-registration-document.pdf*

## Row 8

### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

*Select from:*

☒ Infrastructure enabling low-carbon water transport

### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

*Select from:*

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

*Select from:*

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

*Select all that apply*

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

*Select all that apply*

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

50000000



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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1000000

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

0

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

0

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

0

**(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*This calculation uses two combined approaches: an offer-based approach and an end-segment approach. The offer-based approach involves reviewing each line of business' offers against the EU Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts' economic activities definition. The end-segment approach reviews revenues generated from offers fitting the economic activities description sold to Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green Transport and Renewables). There is no double-counting between the two approaches. The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 35,902 million, representing 81% of revenues. For 80% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an offer-based approach, involving workshops and analysis at the product category level. For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an end-segment-based approach. The remaining 19% of revenues are analyzed separately for entities with their own reporting frameworks. Assumptions are made regarding product categories, net sales and end-segment sales data to determine the amount of eligible and aligned revenue. Rigorous assessments are conducted for specific activities, and Schneider Electric continuously reviews and improves its circular practices.*

#### **(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### **(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

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

#### **(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### **(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis**

*In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. Furthermore, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources have been key focal points. The company consistently evaluates water-related risks and conducted a comprehensive water footprint analysis along its value chain in 2022. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on*

enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.

**(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence**

2023-universal-registration-document.pdf

**Row 9**

**(5.4.2.1) Economic activity**

Select from:

☒ Low carbon airport infrastructure

**(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported**

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

**(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment**

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

**(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics**

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

#### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

*Select all that apply*

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

32000000

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1000000

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

0

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

0

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

0

#### (5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

*This calculation uses two combined approaches: an offer-based approach and an end-segment approach. The offer-based approach involves reviewing each line of business' offers against the EU Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts' economic activities definition. The end-segment approach reviews revenues generated from offers fitting the economic activities description sold to Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green Transport and Renewables). There is no double-counting between the two approaches. The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 35,902 million, representing 81% of revenues. For 80% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an offer-based approach, involving workshops and analysis at the product category level. For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an end-segment-based approach. The remaining 19% of revenues are analyzed separately for entities with their own reporting frameworks. Assumptions are made regarding product categories, net sales and end-segment sales data to determine the amount of eligible and aligned revenue. Rigorous assessments are conducted for specific activities, and Schneider Electric continuously reviews and improves its circular practices.*

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

*In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. Furthermore, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources have been key focal points. The company consistently evaluates water-related risks and conducted a comprehensive water footprint analysis along its value chain in 2022. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.*

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2023-universal-registration-document (1).pdf

#### Row 10

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

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

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

#### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

494000000

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

1

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

1

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

0

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

12000000

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

1

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

1

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

0

#### (5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

*This calculation uses two combined approaches: an offer-based approach and an end-segment approach. The offer-based approach involves reviewing each line of business' offers against the EU Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts' economic activities definition. The end-segment approach reviews revenues generated from offers fitting the economic activities description sold to Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green Transport and Renewables). There is no double-counting between the two approaches. The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 35,902 million, representing 81% of revenues. For 80% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an offer-based approach, involving workshops and analysis at the product category level. For 1% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an end-segment-based approach. The remaining 19% of revenues are analyzed separately for entities with their own reporting frameworks. Assumptions are made regarding product categories, net sales and end-segment sales data to determine the amount of eligible and aligned revenue. Rigorous assessments are conducted for specific activities, and Schneider Electric continuously reviews and improves its circular practices.*

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis



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

**(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis**

*In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. Furthermore, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources have been key focal points. The company consistently evaluates water-related risks and conducted a comprehensive water footprint analysis along its value chain in 2022. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.*

**(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence**

2023-universal-registration-document (1).pdf

Row 11

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- ☒ Professional services related to energy performance of buildings

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- ☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- ☒ Taxonomy-aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- ☒ Turnover  
☒ CAPEX

#### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

- ☒ Activity enabling mitigation

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

1157000000

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

3

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

3

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

0

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

9000000

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

1

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

1

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

0

**(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information**

*This calculation uses two combined approaches: an offer-based approach and an end-segment approach. The offer-based approach involves reviewing each line of business' offers against the EU Climate and Environmental Delegated Acts' economic activities definition. The end-segment approach reviews revenues generated from offers fitting the economic activities description sold to Taxonomy-eligible end-segments (Green Transport and Renewables). There is no double-counting between the two approaches. The denominator of Taxonomy-eligible revenue is EUR 35,902 million, representing 81% of revenues. For 80% of revenues, eligibility and alignment calculation is done using an offer-based approach, involving workshops and analysis at the product category level. For 1% of revenues, eligibility and*

alignment calculation is done using an end-segment-based approach. The remaining 19% of revenues are analyzed separately for entities with their own reporting frameworks. Assumptions are made regarding product categories, net sales and end-segment sales data to determine the amount of eligible and aligned revenue. Rigorous assessments are conducted for specific activities, and Schneider Electric continuously reviews and improves its circular practices.

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

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

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

In accordance with Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, Schneider Electric has embraced environmentally sustainable practices across its operations. The company has strategies to address climate change mitigation and has evaluated physical climate risks. Schneider Electric has also implemented robust adaptation solutions to fortify its operations against potential climate-related challenges. Furthermore, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources have been key focal points. The company consistently evaluates water-related risks and conducted a comprehensive water footprint analysis along its value chain in 2022. In alignment with its dedication to sustainability, Schneider Electric has also undertaken measures to transition to a circular economy, aiming to ascend the waste hierarchy by prioritizing "reduce and reuse" strategies. Regarding pollution prevention and control, Schneider Electric has been meticulous in its approach to regulatory compliance. The company has provided detailed clarifications pertaining to regulations such as (EU) 2017/852 on mercury, the directive on the restriction of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), and the Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). Notably, Schneider Electric has devoted significant efforts to measure and ensure compliance with these regulations, extending its diligence beyond the scope of the European Union. The company's commitment to compliance extends to substances laid down in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, with a focus on enhancing the traceability of product components beyond tier 1 and making this information digitally available to its customers. In the realm of biodiversity and ecosystem protection and restoration, Schneider Electric has outlined its position in relation to its role as a project contractor, establishing processes for conducting Environmental Site Assessments as part of its due diligence phase for new mergers and acquisitions. By adhering to these rigorous environmental and sustainability practices, Schneider Electric underscores its unwavering commitment to responsible and ethical business operations, aligning with global sustainability initiatives and regulations.

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

2023-universal-registration-document (1).pdf

[Add row]

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

#### (5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

*As defined in Article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation, an activity shall qualify as environmentally sustainable only if it is carried out in compliance with the specific minimum safeguards detailed in the regulation. Schneider Electric takes reference from the Final Report on Minimum Safeguards by the Platform on Sustainable Finance as a guidance to report against minimum safeguards, which looks at four key areas: Human Rights, Corruption, Taxation, and Fair Competition. Human rights: The Company has established an adequate human rights due diligence process as outlined in the UNGPs and OECD Guidelines for MNEs. For details, please see Schneider Electric's Vigilance Plan as well as section 2.2.2 on page 115 of 2023 URD. Corruption: The Company has anti-corruption processes in place. For details, see section 2.2.7 on page 130 of 2023 URD. Taxation: The Company treats tax governance and compliance as important elements of oversight, and there are adequate tax risk management strategies and processes in place. For more details, see section 2.2.9 on page 134 of 2023 URD. Fair competition: The Company promotes employee awareness of the importance of compliance with all applicable competition laws and regulations. For details, see section 2.2.8 on page 133 of 2023 URD.*

#### (5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

*Schneider Electric supports the purpose of the EU Taxonomy. When fully developed, it will act as a tool for decision-making on sustainable investments and channel funding where it is needed to accelerate the transition to a sustainable economy. Schneider Electric has experienced both the value as well as the challenges of conducting a mapping of sustainable business activities early on and is leveraging this know-how to support the development of the EU Taxonomy. 2023 saw the addition of over 35 new economic activities across various sectors to the EU Taxonomy framework, an evolution that the Group has actively supported. Schneider Electric has engaged with the European Commission as well as with the Platform for Sustainable Finance directly and via trade associations. The Group joined the latter to help draft the technical screening criteria for the new activity CCM 3.20 on low, medium, and high voltage electric equipment for transmission and distribution. Schneider Electric will continue active involvement in the discussions to improve the framework on two fronts: speeding up the completion of the framework with missing sustainable technologies; and improving the usability and practical implementation of the technical screening criteria. Going forward, the Group will also continue to engage with its peers, through industry bodies, to discuss interpretation of the technical screening criteria.*

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

### (5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (5.5.2) Comment

About 99% of the Group's carbon footprint is either related to upstream emissions from the transportation and transformation of raw materials by its suppliers, or to downstream emissions from product use or end-of-life that all depend on product design and R&D investments. Schneider has been embedding environmental considerations into product design for more than 16 years, since the creation of its internal Green Premium label. In 2023, the Group continued to revamp its EcoDesign Way process to better manage the environmental impact throughout the lifecycle of products, and to co-ordinate efforts across the value chain. In addition to that, Schneider is reinforcing its process at an early stage of product development, so that all future generations of products achieve substantial carbon footprint savings, meaning that any new product developed by the Group will result less greenhouse gases than the previous generation. Schneider has been stepping up its investment in R&D, both in value and as a percentage of Group revenues, investing about 4.8% of its turnover in R&D between 2012 and 2016, 5.1% between 2017 and 2021, 5.4% in 2022, 5.6% in 2023 and, as outlined during its 2023 Capital Markets Day, expects a step-up in strategic R&D investments over the coming years towards 7% of turnover in R&D. In 2023, this represented an investment in R&D of approximately EUR 2.0 billion. The Group estimates that about 90% of its innovation is either contributing to climate change mitigation or neutral in its contribution to climate change mitigation, according to its Impact revenues methodology. More details on Schneider's Impact revenues are provided in section 2.1.10 on page 97. An example of investment priority is on SF6-free products, in line with Schneider Electric's target to substitute 100% of relevant offers with SF6-free medium voltage technologies by 2025 (SSE #2). For SF6-free products, more than EUR 170M have already been invested in both R&D and CapEx in factories, and a total future spend (2024 - 2027) close to EUR 60M more is already planned.

[Fixed row]

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

**Row 1**

**(5.5.2.1) Technology area**

Select from:  
☒ Unable to disaggregate by technology area

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

90

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

2016000000

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

100

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

*To further contribute to a new electric and digital world, 100% of Schneider Electric’s innovation projects are aligned with its purpose, more than 90% qualifying as impact innovation under Schneider’s definition, or neutral. This includes every innovation contributing to a decarbonized world, for instance energy and process efficiency, resource optimization, SF6-free projects, or Green Premium offers. The methodology to calculate this figure is similar to the Schneider Impact revenue methodology*  
[Add row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

-1

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

0

#### (5.9.5) Please explain

*CAPEX investments related to water are done at country/site level and are not consolidated at global level. These investments support the delivery of the Water Conservation Action Plans and the overall water efficiency. This includes smaller investments into metering, efficient fixtures and fittings and maintenance of water related systems and larger investments into circular water systems that recover process water for paint lines and surface treatment. It is anticipated that the CAPEX investment on water will continue at the same rate to achieve the 2025 targets, with no significant increase or decrease expected. Water OPEX is due to our water supply costs and is stable year on year (see limited change in total water withdrawals). We do not expect significant change in the future OPEX as consumption will decrease as we take action through our eco-efficiency programme but future water prices are expected to increase above inflation.*

*[Fixed row]*

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



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

[Fixed row]

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

### Row 1

#### (5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

*Select from:*

☒ Implicit price

#### (5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Drive energy efficiency
- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- ☒ Stress test investments
- ☒ Other, please specify :Change internal behaviour

#### (5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Existing or pending legislation
- ☒ Scenario analysis

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

*the Group assesses marginal abatement costs (additional cost per ton of CO<sub>2</sub>) of some specific decarbonization actions or programs, in order to determine what are the most cost-efficient ones.*

#### (5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

*Select all that apply*

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

#### (5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

*Select from:*

- ☒ Uniform

#### (5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

*Select from:*

- ☒ Evolutionary

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

*Schneider uses different carbon price scenarios, varying from EUR 50-130/ton (depending on time horizons). A short-term price of 50/tCO<sub>2</sub> and a long-term price of 130/tCO<sub>2</sub> are used to measure the potential impact of CO<sub>2</sub> pricing on the Group's supply chain and review of progress against the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets.*

#### (5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e)

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

130

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Procurement
- ☒ Product and R&D
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Value chain engagement

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

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

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

*We have been adopting an implicit internal price to carbon across geographies for a number of years already, through our several programs aiming at reducing our CO2 footprint, such as: - ambitious energy efficiency targets and performance, resulting in CO2 reductions, - renewable energy projects adoption and explicit targets set for next years, resulting in CO2 reduction, - CO2 reduction from transportation (air to sea, route optimization, container fill-rate, etc.), - eco-design of all our products with explicit CO2 consideration, Our governance and external commitments on CO2 together has enabled us to provide the required incentives to reduce CO2 emissions. CO2 cost has been taken into consideration in industrial network modelling to account for future CO2 prices in industrial decisions. This has enabled*

measurement of the potential impact of CO2 pricing on the Group's supply chain. Schneider views internal CO2 pricing as a useful tool to reinforce its governance and external commitments on CO2.

[Add row]

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

**Suppliers**

**(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered**

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Plastics

**Customers**

**(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered**

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Plastics

## Investors and shareholders

### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Plastics

## Other value chain stakeholders

### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :n/a

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

n/a

[Fixed row]

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

## Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

### (5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

*Each supplier undertakes to apply the principles of ISO 26000 (incl. water management) & ISO 14001. Performance resulting from the EcoVadis / ISO26000 evaluation is a key element of the sustainable development strategy and SRiM process. The business reviews for suppliers evaluate the results of the assessment regularly. if the Supplier fails to fulfil any obligation described above, SE may unilaterally terminate the Order without any further formality or compensation.*

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

1000

## Plastics

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

## Climate change

### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

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

## Plastics

### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*Since 2021, Schneider Electric is implementing a Sustainable Packaging program, which aims at ensuring all cardboard used in the packaging of Company products are recycled and all singleuse plastics are phased out by 2025 (SSI #5). To achieve this transformation, a two-pronged approach is deployed. On one hand, a cross-functional team is deployed across business units to review the packaging design, and explore and authorize the use of alternate materials for packaging; on the other hand, Procurement teams across regions engage with suppliers to ensure the deployment of the roadmap by the suppliers to meet the prescribed requirements. Dedicated categories of packaging material were included, resulting in 63% of the packaging spend in scope attributed to sustainable packaging at the end of 2023, vs. 45% in 2022.*

[Fixed row]

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

#### Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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



### (5.11.5.3) Comment

*See Article 20 of Schneider Electric General Purchasing terms and conditions, where suppliers undertake to adhere to and comply with the principles and guidance of the ISO 26000 “Guidance on Social Responsibility” international standard. [...] If the Supplier fails to fulfil any obligation described above, SEI may unilaterally terminate the Order without any further formality or compensation fifteen (15) calendar days after formal notice with which the Supplier fails to comply. URD 2023 P.139-140, Schneider Electric deploys a fourth-step process comprising of a Supplier Qualification process (SAM), Parts / Products Qualification process (SQM), Supplier Performance Process (SPM), and Supplier Development Process (SDP) to qualify new and legacy suppliers for continued business association, where sustainability performance is a key evaluation criteria. During the commercial stage the performance of the supplier is constantly evaluated by the SPM. Different functional teams evaluate different performance parameters, including sustainability as one of the pillars, and the overall performance has an impact on the nature of business relationship. The supplier performance is tracked by SE supplier leaders on a monthly or pluri-annual basis depending on the severity of the risks and classification of the supplier. All business reviews with suppliers and internal functional business reviews with department Executives cover the sustainability performance as a key evaluation criteria*

*[Fixed row]*

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

#### **Climate change**

#### **(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement**

*Select from:*

☒ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

#### **(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select all that apply*

☒ First-party verification

☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

#### **(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### **(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers**

Select all that apply

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

- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

#### (5.11.6.12) Comment

*While we don't require suppliers to get approbation from SBTi on their science-based target, as per our Supplier Code of Conduct, suppliers are expected to address climate change & reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with science and set reduction targets: "Suppliers should quantify their greenhouse gas emissions and adopt ambitious emission reduction targets to limit global warming to 1.5-degree C. The suppliers are expected to take steps to address their own operations towards Carbon neutrality and ultimately Net Zero emission, while challenging their own supply chain to develop similar approach. The required policy should go beyond energy efficiency measures and encourage innovation by revisiting the raw material composition/technology use and extending the measures to their own supply chain". This code of conduct applies to all suppliers. In addition, in 2021 we launched the Zero Carbon Project (SSI #3), whereby about 1,000 top CO2 emitting suppliers representing around 70% of procurement spend formally committed to reduce their CO2 emissions by 2025 following extensive technical training sessions. Progress in setting targets and reducing CO2 emissions in part of suppliers' Quarterly Business Reviews (QBRs)*

### Climate change

#### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

#### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Other, please specify :Tracking of climate targets and CO2 performance as part of SSI #3 Zero Carbon Project, and CDP rating for 500 suppliers in CDP Supply Chain program

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

*Select from:*

☒ 51-75%

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

*Select from:*

☒ 100%

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

*Select from:*

☒ 76-99%

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

*Select from:*

☒ Retain and engage

#### **(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

*Select from:*

☒ 100%

#### **(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

### (5.11.6.12) Comment

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

## Climate change

### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

*Select from:*

☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

*Select all that apply*

☒ First-party verification

☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

*Select from:*

☒ 100%

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

*Select from:*

☒ 51-75%

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

*Select from:*

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

#### (5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

#### (5.11.6.12) Comment

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

### Climate change

#### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

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

#### **(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ First-party verification  
☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ 51-75%

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ 51-75%

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ 100%

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ 76-99%

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ Retain and engage

#### (5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

#### (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

#### (5.11.6.12) Comment

*Performance resulting from the EcoVadis/ ISO 26000 evaluation is a key element of the sustainable development strategy and Supplier Risk Management process. The results of the assessment are an integral part of the business reviews scheduled between buyers and suppliers on a quarterly to yearly basis. The goal is to share with suppliers all improvement plans to put in place before next assessment, in order to improve all aspects of their sustainability posture. Strategic suppliers are identified based on several criteria (quality, productivity, delivery, innovation, sustainability, etc.) and represent the supply base with the best overall performances, to whom Schneider Electric is allocating business. This dynamic process allows highest-performing suppliers to become or remain our “strategic” suppliers, while worst performing ones are demoted from this status. The Group has set out to engage all its strategic suppliers in a process of continuous improvement in sustainability. At the end of 2023, strategic suppliers represented c. 56% of Schneider Electric’s purchases volume. Strategic suppliers who have passed the third-party evaluation process cover approx 90% of total strategic purchasing volume.*

### Climate change

#### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

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

#### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply



- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

- ☒ Retain and engage

#### **(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged**

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

### (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

### (5.11.6.12) Comment

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

*[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 make credible renewable energy usage claims
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones
- ☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Schneider Electric partners with top 1,000 suppliers to help reduce their operations' CO2 footprint by 50% by 2025

### Financial incentives

- ☒ Provide financial incentives for suppliers with a climate transition plan

### Information collection

- ☒ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

### Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms
- ☒ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions
- ☒ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :accelerate zero carbon day workshops organized in different regions globally, local action capsule (actions for augmenting & monitoring supplier performance )

#### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ 1-25%

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ 51-75%

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

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

### Plastics

#### (5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Circular economy

#### (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

### Information collection

- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

### Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

#### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

[Add row]

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

### Climate change

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Customers

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements
- ☒ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Develop comprehensive capacity building suite including customized training programs, diagnostics-self assessment checklists, solar calculators, decarbonization playbook

#### Innovation and collaboration

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

### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

*Schneider has developed a unique portfolio of products and solutions for energy management in homes, buildings, data centers, infrastructures and industrial plants. Our solutions typically enable savings of 30%, based on data provided by past projects. Schneider has the largest portfolio of energy management solutions to meet the new needs of the grid as well as the demand side. Innovative, advanced digital solutions and services enable utilities to operate and maintain more reliable, resilient, and efficient grids, enabling the smooth integration and management of distributed energy resources into power networks. Digitized microgrid solutions bring new levels of flexibility to the demand side and our power architectures allow end users to efficiently control and optimize their consumption and processes. Finally, Schneider also provides services, enabled by software, to connect, optimize, and impact the business of energy and sustainability for end users. With over 30B energy spend under management Schneider advises customers on their energy procurement strategies, enabling companies to adopt more sustainable and efficient*

energy profiles, a 'must do' as the number of market actors increases alongside demands for decarbonized, reliable and cost-effective energy solutions. A growing proportion of customers value the Group offers' sustainable performance and how they clearly benefit from it (e.g. kWh, CO2, water, costs, low toxicity, superior safety, reparability, longer lifespan, access to markets, etc). In 2018, Schneider rolled out its new Green Premium (GP) eco-label, aimed at bringing greater environmental added value to the entire offering portfolio (products, services and software), with an approach that is even more customer-focused, and takes the specific characteristics of each market segment into account. Based on its program launched in 2008, which is historically focused on its product offering, Schneider is now responding to the increase in the number of environmental regulations and the expectations of its customers, who are increasingly demanding in terms of environmental performance. One of the features of GP is the PEP (Product Environmental Profile), available to 100% of our customers, which are defined as a product-oriented "summarized" version of a full LCA. It relies on Product Category Rules (PCR) or Product Specific Rules (PSR).

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Quantitative threshold for a measure of success: Schneider Electric aim to reach a cumulated 800 million tonnes of CO2 of saved and avoided emissions by its customers between 2018 and 2025 (SSI #2). Description of the impact of your engagement on climate-related issues: Overall, from 2018 to 2023, Schneider Electric helped customers save and avoid 553 million tonnes of CO2e, over the full lifecycle of the products sold during this period of time (113 million tonnes in 2023). Schneider Electric products and services have helped customers decarbonize and reduce their environmental footprint, thanks to various value propositions that leverage the IoT-enabled architecture EcoStruxure. Examples include: • Energy efficiency: the Group helps companies become more efficient and reduce their CO2 emissions, for instance with variable speed drives or energy performance contracting. • Renewable power generation: PPAs or microgrids lead to the consumption of less carbon-intensive electricity. • Reduced GHG leakage: SF6-free equipment or SF6 recovery services lead to reduced emissions. • Materials efficiency: circularity business models (e.g., refurbish) or lead battery recycling lead to reduced emissions for manufacturing virgin materials. Additionally, Schneider Electric aims to achieve 80% of sales under our new Green Premium (GP) program. At the end of 2022, Green Premium income for the Product was 80%, representing about 27.3 billion in revenue from Green Premium Products.

## Water

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

##### Innovation and collaboration

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

#### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

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

*Water scarcity crisis is accelerating. Water is a finite resource, so optimizing its usage is essential. Managing water resources can be an overwhelming task for any company or organization; it deals with developing, planning, distributing, and managing optimal water resources. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Schneider Electric works with customers and offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy*

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*Impact: Impact of the engagement: enhancement in operational efficiency, resource (water, energy) efficiency, longer asset lifetime, optimized maintenance activities, increased safety and security. The measure of success is the performance in addressing waterrelated issues, including leakage rate, water quality, customer satisfaction, frequency of service interruption, and energy savings*

### Climate change

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Investors and shareholders

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

##### Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

##### Innovation and collaboration

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



### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

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

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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

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

**Row 1**

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

## (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

## (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

## (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

## (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 3

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

- ☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ No

### Row 4

#### (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

##### **Innovation**

- ☒ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 5

#### (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

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

## Row 6

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 7

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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



energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 8

#### (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

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 9

### (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

### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

## (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

## (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

## (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 10

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Higher incomes due to increased productivity
- ☒ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

## Row 11

### (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

#### Innovation

- ☒ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with*

customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 12

### (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

##### Innovation

- ☒ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

Row 13

### (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

**Innovation**

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' products/services operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits



Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 14

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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

2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 15

#### (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

Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 16

### (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

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 17

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

### Row 18

#### (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

##### Innovation

- ☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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

Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 19

#### (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

## Innovation

- ☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

## Row 20

### (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

### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

## (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

## (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

## (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 21

## (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

### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

## (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

## Row 22

### (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

**Innovation**

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 23

#### (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

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

## Row 24

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 25

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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

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### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 26

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions



### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

**Row 27**

### (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

### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

## (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

## (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

## (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 28

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 29

#### (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

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives*

for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 30

#### (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

## Innovation

- ☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

## Row 31

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 32

## (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

### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

## (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*



#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

### Row 33

#### (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

**Innovation**

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 34

#### (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

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 35

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 36

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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

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#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 37

#### (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

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

**Row 38**

### (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

### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

## (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

## (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

## (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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



Select from:

☒ No

## Row 39

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 40

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 41

#### (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

## Innovation

- ☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

## Row 42

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 43

## (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

### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

## (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

- ☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ No

## Row 44

### (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

**Innovation**

- ☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 45

#### (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

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 46

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 47

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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

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### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 48

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

**Row 49**

### (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

### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

## (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

## (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

## (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 50

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 51

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives*



for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 52

#### (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

## Innovation

- ☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

## Row 53

### (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

### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

## (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

## (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

## (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 54

## (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

### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

## (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

- ☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ No

## Row 55

### (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

#### Innovation

- ☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 56

#### (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

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 57

### (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

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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



### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 58

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption
- ☒ Reduction of own operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

- ☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ No

## Row 59

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

*Select from:*

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

- ☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers’ operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 60

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

## Innovation

- ☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

- ☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

- ☒ No

## Row 61

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

*Select from:*

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

Row 62

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

**Innovation**

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 63

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 64

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits



Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 65

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water*

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#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 66

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

☒ Reduction of customers’ operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

## Row 67

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

*Select from:*

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

*Select all that apply*

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

**Row 68**

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

**Innovation**

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 69

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 70

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 71

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water*



and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 72

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers’ operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 73

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

**Row 74**

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 75

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

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Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 76

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

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Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 77

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 78

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption



### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

☒ Reduction of customers’ operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

## Row 79

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

*Select from:*

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

*Select all that apply*

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

**Row 80**

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

**Innovation**

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 81

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 82

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 83

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 84

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers’ operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 85

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply



☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

**Row 86**

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

**Innovation**

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 87

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 88

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 89

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 90

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

☒ Reduction of customers’ operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

## Row 91

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

*Select from:*

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

*Select all that apply*

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

**Row 92**



### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

**Innovation**

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 93

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

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### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 94

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 95

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 96

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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☒ Reduction of customers’ operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

**Row 97**

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

**Row 98**

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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



Select from:

☒ No

## Row 99

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

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Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 100

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

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### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 101

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water*

and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 102

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

☒ Reduction of customers’ operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

## Row 103

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

*Select from:*

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

*Select all that apply*

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

**Row 104**

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

**Innovation**

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 105

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits



Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 106

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 107

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water*

and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 108

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

☒ Reduction of customers’ operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

## Row 109

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

*Select from:*

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

*Select all that apply*

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

☒ 0-1 year

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

*Select from:*

☒ No

**Row 110**

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

**Innovation**

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 111

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

## Row 112

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits



Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 113

#### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The "Water segment" is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our "Water segment" activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water*

and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 114

#### (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

##### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our Green Premium eco-label provides incremental value to companies at all stages of the supply chain. For example, a machine builder incorporating Green Premium components into its machines will be able to easily translate this information to its own customers. This will provide the builder a competitive advantage with customers seeking to understand environmental impact in their organizations, as well as provide the appropriate information on RoHS, REACH, and other directives for non-European Union companies looking to expand to the EU. The builder will be able to market itself as contributing to the sustainability of its customers. 2) Beyond the carbon impact of our products, we are the global specialist in energy management and a core partner of all actors in the energy supply chain to make the efficiency economy a reality. While global energy demand is set to rise to support growing industrialization and urbanization, the scarcity of resources is becoming more pressing. Everyone needs to do more with less. With available and mature technologies that can save up to 30% of business-as-usual energy consumption, energy efficiency is a key component of this energy challenge. See question SM1.4a for more details on our products and solutions. 3) Among our many services, we offer solutions for retrofitting: up to date replacement solutions providing compatibility and adaptation to previous installations. More information and contact on our website: [www.schneider-electric.com](http://www.schneider-electric.com) Services Field and Automation Services Life Cycle Services Renew. 4) In our Schneider Sustainability Impact (SSI) 2021-2025, we target to deliver 800 million tons of saved and avoided CO2 emissions to our customers by 2025, since 2018. As of end 2022, the Group delivered 440 million tonnes of CO2e of this commitment. The methodology and results of this indicator are audited every year as part of the extra-financial audit.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

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

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

**Row 115**

### (5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

#### Innovation

☒ New product or service that reduces customers' operational water consumption

### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*Our EcoStruxure architecture leverages connected products (IoT), edge control and apps, analytics and services to deliver operational and resources efficiency to our customers. The “Water segment” is one of the 8 strategic Segment of Schneider Electric. Our “Water segment” activity covers: - Wastewater Treatment Plants - Water Treatment plants -Water Resources - Desalination plants -Water Networks -Wastewater Networks. Schneider Electric offers a wide range of solutions for water and wastewater infrastructure: • Smart Water Solutions enable proactive detection and improved operational planning • Automation and telemetry solutions enable efficient management and transform field data into business intelligence • Safe and intelligent power solutions enable better control of electrical distribution within pump stations • Video security, access control, cybersecurity, and arc flash mitigation solutions enable to increase the safety and security of assets • Service, from field maintenance to energy management, extend life cycle of assets.*

### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Reduction of customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

## C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

### Climate change

#### **(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used**

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

*As a general rule and subject to any particular exception, Schneider Electric reports CSR data at Group level for all financially consolidated entities over which it has operational control. New acquisitions are included in the reporting scope within 2 years, meaning that data is consolidated into Group reporting at the latest from the third year post acquisition. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. Within this scope, small entities may exceptionally be excluded if their collective exclusion does not exceed 5% of consolidated revenues or total number of employees. Reporting coverage is provided together with indicators' tables.*

### Water

#### **(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used**

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

*As a general rule and subject to any particular exception, Schneider Electric reports CSR data at Group level for all financially consolidated entities over which it has operational control. New acquisitions are included in the reporting scope within 2 years, meaning that data is consolidated into Group reporting at the latest from the third year post acquisition. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. Within this scope, small entities may exceptionally be excluded if their collective exclusion does not exceed 5% of consolidated revenues or total number of employees. Reporting coverage is provided together with indicators' tables.*

## Plastics

### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

*As a general rule and subject to any particular exception, Schneider Electric reports CSR data at Group level for all financially consolidated entities over which it has operational control. New acquisitions are included in the reporting scope within 2 years, meaning that data is consolidated into Group reporting at the latest from the third year post acquisition. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. Within this scope, small entities may exceptionally be excluded if their collective exclusion does not exceed 5% of consolidated revenues or total number of employees. Reporting coverage is provided together with indicators' tables.*

## Biodiversity

### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

*As a general rule and subject to any particular exception, Schneider Electric reports CSR data at Group level for all financially consolidated entities over which it has operational control. New acquisitions are included in the reporting scope within 2 years, meaning that data is consolidated into Group reporting at the latest from the third year post acquisition. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. Within this scope, small entities may exceptionally be excluded if their collective exclusion does not exceed 5% of consolidated revenues or total number of employees. Reporting coverage is provided together with indicators' tables.*

[Fixed row]

## C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

#### (7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, an acquisition

☒ Yes, a divestment

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

*In 2023, Schneider Electric announced the completion of the transaction to acquire the entire share capital of AVEVA. The Group acquired 100% of the capital of EcoAct SAS (IFRS 3R is not completed as of 31/12/2023) and raised its stake in EV Connect Inc. at 99.4%. In 2023, the Group closed the transaction for the disposal of its Transformer plants in Poland and Türkiye, RIB Software's VinZero business, Gutor Electronics' operations and Telemecanique Sensors.*

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

*Main acquisitions of the period: On September 21, 2022, the Group confirmed its firm intention to acquire the share capital of AVEVA that it did not already own. On January 18, 2023, following the deliverance of the UK Court Order to the Registrar of Companies, the Scheme (acquisition by the Group of the outstanding AVEVA shares not already owned) became effective. On November 2, 2023, the Group acquired 100% of the capital of EcoAct SAS ("EcoAct"), an international leader in climate consulting and net zero solutions headquartered in Paris, France. EcoAct will be reported within the Energy management reporting segment. The purchase accounting as per IFRS 3R is not completed as of December 31, 2023. Divestment: On January 6, 2023, the Group closed the transaction for the disposal of its Transformer plants in Poland and Türkiye to Cahors Group, an international company specializing in energy distribution, headquartered in France. On May 31, 2023, the Group closed the transaction for the disposal of RIB Software's VinZero business to a European corporate. On August 2, 2023, the Group closed the transaction for the disposal of Gutor Electronics' operations to Latour Capital, a French private equity investor. On October 31, 2023, the Group closed the transaction for the*



disposal of its industrial sensors business, Telemecanique Sensors, to YAGEO. Reporting perimeter: As a general rule and subject to any particular exception described, new acquisitions are included in the reporting scope within 2 years, meaning that data is consolidated into Group reporting at the latest from the third year post acquisition. For more details, see our 2023 URD p. 266.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

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

The historical values of Scope 1 and Scope 3 CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emission indicators have been updated to be in line with the latest Global Warming Potential (GWP) value of SF<sub>6</sub>, as published by the IPCC in its 6th Assessment Report available in January 2024. Previous GWP value of 23,500 (AR5) has been updated to 24,300 (AR6) for 2023 and historical emissions. In 2022, Schneider Electric updated the grids decarbonization scenario that are used to estimate use phase emissions. The emissions under the “use of sold products” category correspond to the lifetime emissions from the use of products sold by Schneider during the year of reporting. When calculating these emissions, the Group has to factor the useful life of the products and the projected carbon intensity of the grids where its consumers are located over that lifetime. The Group has historically based the emission factor of the grids where its customers are located on a scenario from the International Energy Agency (IEA) that models the future decarbonization of the grids. Previously, the emission factors of the grids were based on the Reference Technology Scenario of the “Energy Technology Perspectives 2017” (IEA, 2017). For the 2022 carbon footprint, the GHG emissions from electricity have been updated with the most recent scenario, to better reflect the current stated policies of countries (Stated Policies Scenario from the “World Energy Outlook 2022” (IEA, 2022), which is based on current policies, as well as policies announced by governments at the time of publication).

[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 3

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

*The historical values of Scope 1 and Scope 3 CO2 equivalent emission indicators have been updated to be in line with the latest Global Warming Potential (GWP) value of SF6, as published by the IPCC in its 6th Assessment Report available in January 2024. Previous GWP value of 23,500 (AR5) has been updated to 24,300 (AR6) for 2023 and historical emissions. The update of the emission factors of the electricity grids, where customers are located, is the major driver for the significant reduction in the emissions from scope 3 category 11 (use of sold products) between 2021 and 2022: -15% as compared to the reported emissions in 2021 for this category. To better illustrate the evolution of the emissions from this category under the evolution of Schneider Electric's activities, the 2021 emissions from category 11 have been re-calculated using the same scenario for the evolution of the carbon intensity of the grids. With this recalculation, the difference between 2021 and 2022 is a 3% emissions reduction.*

### (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

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

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

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

### (7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

### (7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

### (7.3.3) Comment

*Scope 2 emissions are quantified with the market-based methodology and the location-based methodology, following GHG Protocol scope 2 guidance. Our climate strategy includes the sourcing of renewable electricity. We have materialized this objective by committing to the RE100 initiative and by using the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Market-Based method to calculate our emissions. Under this method, we use an emission factor of 0 for the scope 2 emissions of the renewable electricity we source, and for the remaining part of emissions, the emission factors are, by order of preference: supplier-specific emission factors when available, residual mix emission factors when available, and national emission factors in the other cases.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.**

**Row 1**

#### (7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

#### (7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

#### (7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

#### (7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

*Emissions from refrigerant gases are monitored locally, in accordance with applicable regulations. These emissions are mainly due to the operation of air conditioning systems and are not directly linked to our industrial activities. These emissions have been estimated, and since they are below the de minimis threshold we have set of 5% (estimate: 9,969 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, which is equal to 4.93% of scope 1 and 2 emissions) this source of emissions is therefore considered not relevant.*

#### (7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

*These emissions have been estimated based on the actual surface of buildings occupied by the company, a combination with estimated surface to be equipped with air conditioning systems (for instance, 100% of tertiary / offices buildings), and average ratios of leakages of R134a and R410a based on a literature review (examples of source: "Mines, Armines. Inventaires des Emissions des fluides frigorigènes 2017")*

[Add row]

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

#### Scope 1

##### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

##### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

**(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The historical values of this indicator have been updated to be in line with the latest Global Warming Potential (GWP) value of SF6, as published by the IPCC in its 6th Assessment Report available in January 2024. Previous GWP value of 23,500 (AR5) has been updated to 24,300 (AR6) for 2023 and historical emissions. This change impacts Scope 1 and Scope 3 CO2 equivalent emissions. For this category of emissions, the previous value was 140,936 tons of CO2e.*

**Scope 2 (location-based)**

**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2021

**(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

430720.0

**(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Scope 2 emissions are quantified with the market-based methodology and the location-based methodology, following GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, and the results from both approaches are disclosed and audited. Values calculated with market-based and location-based methodologies should not be added.*

**Scope 2 (market-based)**

**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2021

**(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

153115.0

**(7.5.3) Methodological details**

Scope 2 emissions are quantified with the market-based methodology and the location-based methodology, following GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance, and the results from both approaches are disclosed and audited. Values calculated with market-based and location-based methodologies should not be added. Market-based electricity emissions are calculated using residual electricity emissions factors (source AIB) for European countries, and average country emission factors for other countries (IEA).

## Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7278733.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology is compliant with ISO 14069 principles. (i) Description of the types and sources of activity data used to calculate emissions: the calculations are based on our purchasing database with spend (\$) and volumes (e.g., tons) of procurement. The methodology allows to take into account the wide heterogeneity of our procurement portfolio: raw materials, electronic and electrical products, printed circuit board assembly, fabricated components, along with non production purchases (e.g., services such as insurance and banking services). As per the principles of carbon accounting, calculations are based on physical quantities as much as possible, using the tons of metals and plastics we purchased. (ii) Description of emission factors data: we use emission factors from various sources, mainly from EIME, Ecoinvent and ADEME Base Carbone. Calculations are based on the type of commodity that is purchased, and not specific to supplier.

## Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62876.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*These emissions correspond to the manufacturing emissions for buildings and vehicles that Schneider Electric operates. For buildings, the calculations are based on the surfaces that are occupied by the company, according to the internal real estate database. The emissions due to the construction of buildings are taken into account, with an amortization similar to conventional accounting: construction emissions are “amortized” over the expected lifetime of the building. Emissions from company cars leased by the company are also included, using the same methodology. At last, emissions from other capital assets are either considered as secondary compared to emissions from buildings and cars or are taken directly into account in emissions from the “Purchase of goods and services” with an annual approach (no amortization). Emission factors are taken from Ecoinvent and ADEME Base Carbone.*

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

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2021

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

53167.0

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*These emissions are derived from energy consumption data that are used for Scope 1 and 2 emissions; the upstream emissions methodology is dependent on the type of energy: for all energy types except electricity, a constant share of Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions is taken into account (for instance approximately 20% for natural gas or oil); for electricity, the upstream emissions include upstream emissions of the power plants fuels, transport and distribution losses and embodied emissions in power plants. These emissions for electricity are calculated on a “by country” basis, based on external data from the International Energy Agency (for transport and distribution losses and upstream emissions from fuels) and the IPCC (for the embodied emissions in power plants).*

### **Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2021

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

616519.0

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

Emissions from freight that is paid by Schneider Electric are calculated in a dedicated tool with a detailed and comprehensive methodology. Using emission factors from DEFRA, ADEME and EcoTransit, the emissions are calculated from the activity data directly collected from the main transport suppliers of the company. It allows to calculate emissions for every single shipment from these suppliers. Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter. Emissions are calculated at a granular level for the most important suppliers of the company; they cover 74% of spend in 2021, therefore the emissions are then extrapolated to cover 100% of spend on transportation.

## Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42760.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes the emissions for the waste treatment of industrial waste, recycled industrial waste and office waste. Using average emission factors from EcoInvent and IPCC, the emissions from office waste are derived from the number of employees (using a default ratio of office waste/employee/year); the emissions from industrial waste, either recycled or not, are derived from environmental reported data on waste volumes (in tons) and recycling rate for large industrial and tertiary sites

## Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30778.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes the emissions from short-term rental cars and air travels. Emissions factors are coming from DEFRA and ADEME Base Carbone. For air travel, the CO2 emissions are reported by the travel agency (a verification and validation of their methodology have been done by Schneider Electric). For car rental,



*the activity data is coming from the different car leasing companies: either in km or in fuel consumption; these primary data are checked and completed based on statistical average and CO2 data from cars manufacturers. A specific deviation factor is taken into account to correct the discrepancy between the CO2 label of cars and the real-world emissions on the roads. Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter. The CO2 emissions for air travel are coming from the travel agency, after verification and validation of their methodology by Schneider Electric.*

## **Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2021

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

152359.0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The emissions are based on the headcount of employees of Schneider Electric by geographic regions. For a given region, the individual emissions are derived based on assumptions on commuting distances (kilometer travelled per year for commuting), and commuting mode (car, public transport, train, walk or bicycle). These assumptions were chosen based on literature review and Carbone 4 consultancy experience; they are based on public statistics by country (e.g., ADEME for France). Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter.*

## **Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/29/2021

### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Not applicable to Schneider Electric*

## Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

485877.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*These emissions correspond to freight that is not directly paid by Schneider Electric. Therefore the emissions are derived from an assumption on the share of transportation indirect cost in the procurement of commodities. For instance, based on previous carbon footprint experience and literature review, freight cost represents approximately 7% of cost of metals procurement. The indirect spend on freight is then translated into CO2emissions using an average split on freight types (either domestic or international freight) and the CO2 intensity of these freight types (using Schneider Electric's own CO2 intensity on paid freight). Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter.*

## Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Not applicable to Schneider Electric*

## Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

**(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

55338592

**(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*The historical values of this indicator have been updated to be in line with the latest Global Warming Potential (GWP) value of SF6, as published by the IPCC in its 6th Assessment Report available in January 2024. Previous GWP value of 23,500 (AR5) has been updated to 24,300 (AR6) for 2023 and historical emissions. This change impacts Scope 1 and Scope 3 CO2 equivalent emissions. For this category of emissions, the previous value was 55,224,389 tons of CO2e. These emissions correspond to products sold by Schneider Electric during the year of reporting and cumulated over their lifetime. These emissions are attributable to electricity consumption of products, either due to internal consumption or due to heat dissipation (Joule effect). The GHG emissions from electricity considered are forward-looking during the lifetime of products, based on a scenario from the International Energy Agency (IEA) that factors in the future decarbonization of the grids.*

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

**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2021

**(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

4675824

**(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Using our Product Environmental Profiles (PEP), based on Life Cycle Assessments (LCA), we know that the End-of-Life phase of our products is not significant as compared to their total carbon impact. One exception is products that contain SF6 gas. SF6 is a gas used as an insulator and/or breaker in medium voltage devices. It is a powerful greenhouse gas and therefore requires special treatment to prevent atmospheric emissions to occur. That is why this category of emissions, which includes the end-of-life treatment emissions for all products (either with or without SF6), is so significant in the overall carbon footprint. It must be noted that this figure is not derived from the volume of SF6 released in 2021 due to the end of life of all products sold in the past, but the SF6 gas used by Schneider Electric in products annually that may be released at end of product life. For all products of the company, either with or without SF6, the emissions from the end-of-life are calculated as for the emissions for use phase (using LCA in PEP). But more specifically for SF6: (i) Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions: the emissions are derived from SF6 gas purchased by Schneider Electric and installed, as per the sales data of the company and the specifications of the products. The Global Warming Potential of SF6 is an external data provided by the IPCC and has been recently updated in the 6th Assessment Report; (ii) Description of the methodologies, assumptions and allocation methods used to calculate emissions: an assumption is made on the release in the atmosphere of SF6 at product*

decommissioning, based on Schneider Electric’s research, taking into account that some SF6 in equipment is being recycled, while the majority is not recycled. The historical values of this indicator have been updated to be in line with the latest Global Warming Potential (GWP) value of SF6, as published by the IPCC in its 6th Assessment Report available in January 2024. Previous GWP value of 23,500 (AR5) has been updated to 24,300 (AR6) for 2023 and historical emissions. This change impacts Scope 1 and Scope 3 CO2 equivalent emissions. For this category of emissions, the previous value was 4,954,408 tons of CO2e.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Schneider Electric

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Schneider Electric

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Schneider Electric

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Schneider Electric

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

## (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)

112792

#### (7.6.3) Methodological details

- *Measurement Approach: measured data for 80% of the Group's energy consumption. Extrapolation for the remaining 20% based on square meters (SQM) of remaining sites multiplied by the kWh/SQM of measured sites • Emission Factors: Base Carbone for energy-related Scope 1 emissions, and IPCC for the Global Warming Potential of SF6 • Inputs: meter, invoice, and/or receipts of purchase for building natural gas and fuel oil. Mass balance for SF6 leakage. •*

*Assumptions: if no scope 1 building energy exists for measured sites in a country, scope 1 building energy for extrapolated sites is assumed to be 0*  
[Fixed row]

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

### Reporting year

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

386781

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

89440

#### (7.7.4) Methodological details

- *Measurement Approach: measured data for 80% of the Group's energy consumption. Extrapolation for the remaining 20% based on square meters (SQM) of remaining sites multiplied by the kWh/SQM of measured sites* • *Emission Factors: IEA, AIB, supplier-specific network values* • *Inputs: meter, invoice, and/or receipts of purchase for building electricity and district heat.* • *Assumptions:*  
[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)**

6829733

#### **(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology**

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

0

#### **(7.8.5) Please explain**

*The methodology is compliant with ISO 14069 principles. (i) Description of the types and sources of activity data used to calculate emissions: the calculations are based on our purchasing database with spend (€) and volumes (e.g., tons) of procurement. The methodology allows to take into account the wide heterogeneity of our procurement portfolio: raw materials, electronic and electrical products, printed circuit board assembly, fabricated components, along with non production purchases (e.g., services such as insurance and banking services). As per the principles of carbon accounting, calculations are based on physical quantities as much as possible, using the tons of metals and plastics we purchased. (ii) Description of emission factors data: we use emission factors from various sources, mainly from EIME, Ecoinvent and ADEME Base Carbone. Calculations are based on the type of commodity that is purchased, and not specific to supplier*

## Capital goods

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

55361

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average product method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*These emissions correspond to the manufacturing emissions for buildings and vehicles that Schneider Electric operates. For buildings, the calculations are based on the surfaces that are occupied by the company, according to the internal real estate database. The emissions due to the construction of buildings are taken into account, with an amortization similar to conventional accounting: construction emissions are “amortized” over the expected lifetime of the building. Emissions from company cars leased by the company are also included, using the same methodology. At last, emissions from other capital assets are either considered as secondary compared to emissions from buildings and cars or are taken directly into account in emissions from the “Purchase of goods and services” with an annual approach (no amortization). Emission factors are taken from Ecoinvent and ADEME Base Carbone.*

## 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)

40652

## (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

82

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*These emissions are derived from energy consumption data that are used for Scope 1 and 2 emissions; the upstream emissions methodology is dependent on the type of energy: for all energy types except electricity, a constant share of Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions is taken into account (for instance approximately 20% for natural gas or oil); for electricity, the upstream emissions include upstream emissions of the power plants fuels, transport and distribution losses and embodied emissions in power plants. These emissions for electricity are calculated on a “by country” basis, based on external data from the International Energy Agency (for transport and distribution losses and upstream emissions from fuels) and the IPCC (for the embodied emissions in power plants).*

## Upstream transportation and distribution

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

563643

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

- ☒ Spend-based method
- ☒ Fuel-based method
- ☒ Distance-based method

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

70

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

*"Emissions from freight that is paid by Schneider Electric are calculated in a dedicated tool with a detailed and comprehensive methodology. Using emission factors from DEFRA, ADEME and EcoTransit, the emissions are calculated from the activity data directly collected from the main transport suppliers of the company. It allows to calculate emissions for every single shipment from these suppliers. Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter. Emissions are calculated at a granular level for the most important suppliers of the company; they cover 7470% of spend on transportation services in 2021, therefore the emissions are then extrapolated to cover 100% of spend on transportation."*

### Waste generated in operations

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

34927

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category includes the emissions for the waste treatment of industrial waste, recycled industrial waste and office waste. Using average emission factors from EcolInvent and IPCC, the emissions from office waste are derived from the number of employees (using a default ratio of office waste/employee/year); the emissions from industrial waste, either recycled or not, are derived from environmental reported data on waste volumes (in tons) and recycling rate for large industrial and tertiary sites.*

## Business travel

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

60702

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Fuel-based method

☒ Distance-based method

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

12

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category includes the emissions from short-term rental cars and air travels. Emissions factors are coming from DEFRA and ADEME Base Carbone. For air travel, the CO2 emissions are based on a trip-by-trip basis, taking into account the actual transportation legs from one airport to another. For car rental, the activity data is coming from the different car leasing companies: either in km or in fuel consumption; these primary data are checked and completed based on statistical average and CO2 data from cars manufacturers. A specific deviation factor is taken into account to correct the discrepancy between the CO2 label of cars and the real-word emissions on the roads. Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter.*

## Employee commuting

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

181977

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*The emissions are based on the headcount of employees of Schneider Electric by geographic regions. For a given region, the individual emissions are derived based on assumptions on commuting distances (kilometer travelled per year for commuting), and commuting mode (car, public transport, train, walk or bicycle). These assumptions were chosen based on literature review and Carbone 4 consultancy experience; they are based on public statistics by country (e.g., ADEME for France). Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter*

## Upstream leased assets

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

Schneider Electric uses the operational approach to calculate its carbon footprint; emissions due to energy consumption in leased assets are therefore included in scope 1 and 2 emissions. Therefore this is not a relevant scope 3 category for the Group.

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

481039

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*These emissions correspond to freight that is not directly paid by Schneider Electric. Therefore the emissions are derived from an assumption on the share of transportation indirect cost in the procurement of commodities. For instance, based on previous carbon footprint experience and literature review, freight cost represents approximately 7% of cost of metals procurement. The indirect spend on freight is then translated into CO2 emissions using an average split on freight types (either domestic or international freight) and the CO2 intensity of these freight types (using Schneider Electric's own CO2 intensity on paid freight). Finally, the emissions are calculated on a well-to-wheel perimeter.*

## Processing of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Schneider Electric does not sell intermediary products to third parties (manufacturers). This source of emission is therefore not relevant.*

## Use of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

44223749

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :based on lifecycle assessments of key products

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*These emissions correspond to the electricity consumption of Schneider Electric's products, due to heat dissipation (Joule effect) during use phase. This is based on our work on Product Environmental Profiles (PEP): for 80% of our product revenue, we have performed ISO 14025 and PEPecopassport program compliant Life Cycle Assessments (LCA), including CO2 footprint. From data in PEP, we can estimate for each category of products the use phase emissions. (i) LCAs are performed with the EIME software and its database (Environmental Impact and Management Explorer); ii) Calculations include an assumption on service life (e.g. 10 years), use scenarios during active, idle, and off phases, and national electrical power model; iii) The PEPs ecopassport are compliant with ISO 14025:2006 type III, and the environmental analyses are performed in conformity with standard ISO 14040. This figure is not the volume of CO2 emitted in the reporting year due to the use of all offers sold in the past, rather it is emissions of offers sold during the year and cumulated over their expected lifetime. Importantly, our products are part of larger electricity architectures, which lead to two key considerations 1) the energy consumed by our products is mostly negligible with respect to the architecture in*

which they are installed 2) the architecture often enables to deliver efficiency via energy management and automation. Also, most Schneider Electric's products have long lifecycles (up to 40 years). This directly translates into high use phase emissions, compared to other industries with shorter lifespan products. Looking solely at use-phase induced absolute emission therefore generates a strong bias in the evaluation of the sustainability performance of offers, as companies producing durable products are penalized compared to other sectors. It is important to account for the emissions in the use phase of our products and engage in their reduction, but it is essential to underline the role that they are playing in the decarbonization of the economy. Which is why since 2018 Schneider Electric externally reports quarterly how much CO2 our solutions enable our customers to save and avoid, and targets to save and avoid 800 million tons of CO2 emissions on our customers' end thanks to our products cumulated on the 2018-2025 period (this indicator is audited by an independent third party)

## End of life treatment of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

4306182

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :primarily based on the quantity of SF6 in sold products

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

Using our Product Environmental Profiles (PEP), based on Life Cycle Assessments (LCA), we know that the End-of-Life phase of our products is not significant as compared to their total carbon impact. One exception is products that contain SF6 gas. SF6 is a gas used as an insulator and/or breaker in medium voltage devices. It is a powerful greenhouse gas and therefore requires special treatment to prevent atmospheric emissions to occur. That is why this category of emissions, which includes the end-of-life treatment emissions for all products (either with or without SF6), is so significant in the overall carbon footprint. It must be noted that this figure is not derived from the volume of SF6 released in 2021 due to the end of life of all products sold in the past, but the SF6 gas used by Schneider Electric in products annually that may be released at end of product life. For all products of the company, either with or without SF6, the emissions from the end-of-life are calculated as for the emissions for use phase (using LCA in PEP). But more specifically for SF6: (i) Description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions: the

emissions are derived from SF6 gas purchased by Schneider Electric and installed, as per the sales data of the company and the specifications of the products. The Global Warming Potential of SF6 is an external data provided by the IPCC and has been recently updated in the 6th Assessment Report; (ii) Description of the methodologies, assumptions and allocation methods used to calculate emissions: an assumption is made on the release in the atmosphere of SF6 at product decommissioning, based on Schneider Electric's research, taking into account that some SF6 in equipment is being recycled, while the majority is not recycled.

## Downstream leased assets

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

Schneider Electric does not lease assets to third parties (lesser point of view). This source of emission is therefore not relevant

## Franchises

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

Schneider Electric does not operate with a franchisor business model (no licenses are granted to other entities to sell Schneider Electric's products in exchange for payments such as royalties). This source of emission is therefore not relevant.

## Investments

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided



### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Schneider Electric uses the operational approach to calculate its carbon footprint; therefore emissions due to equity investments in subsidiaries where Schneider Electric has the operational control are included in Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions, depending on emission sources. Schneider Electric does not consider emissions due to equity and debt investments in companies where Schneider Electric does not have the operational control.*

### Other (upstream)

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*No other categories of emissions are relevant in Schneider Electric's upstream emissions.*

### Other (downstream)

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*No other categories of emissions are relevant in Schneider Electric's downstream emissions.*

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

## Row 1

### (7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

*Select from:*

☒ Annual process

### (7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

*Select from:*

☒ Complete

### (7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

*Select from:*

☒ Reasonable assurance

#### (7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

*Schneider Electric\_Reasonable assurance report 2023\_EN (1).pdf*

#### (7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

*Schneider Electric 2023 URD: <https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/462018/2023-universal-registration-document.pdf> p. 161, 302-305, 310-311 See Schneider Reasonable Assurance Report 2023 (by PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit) p.2 "Estimated Total scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions (market-based) for a value of 112,792 tCO2eq (scope 1) and 89,440 tCO2eq (scope 2)"*

#### (7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

*Select from:*

☒ ISAE3000

#### (7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

*100*

*[Add row]*

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

#### Row 1

#### (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

*Select from:*

☒ Scope 2 market-based

#### (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

*Select from:*

☒ Annual process

### (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

### (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*Schneider Electric\_Reasonable assurance report 2023\_EN (1).pdf*

### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

*Schneider Electric 2023 URD: <https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/462018/2023-universal-registration-document.pdf> p. 161, 302-305, 310-311 See Schneider Reasonable Assurance Report 2023 (by PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit) p.2 "Estimated Total scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions (market-based) for a value of 112,792 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq (scope 1) and 89,440 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq (scope 2)"*

### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

**Row 1**

### (7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

### (7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

### (7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

### (7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

*Schneider Electric\_ITP Report 2023\_EN.pdf*

### (7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

*Schneider Electric 2023 URD: <https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/462018/2023-universal-registration-document.pdf> p. 161, 302-305, 310-311 See Schneider ITP Report 2023 (by PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit) p.8 Appendix: List of information we considered most important: "Complete carbon footprint according to GHG Protocol guidelines (scope 1, scope 2 market-based, scope 2 location-based, all categories of scope 3)"*

### (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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

21182

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9.24

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Schneider Electric sources renewable electricity via on-site renewable energy or green tariffs from the utilities serving Schneider's operations, or indirectly, via unbundled and bundled market mechanisms. Starting from 2018, we have set the target to use 90% renewable electricity in our energy mix by 2025 (for our environmental reporting perimeter), and 100% by 2030 (as part of our commitment in the Renewable Energy 100 (RE100) initiative of the Climate Group). In 2023, we consumed 707,033 MWh of renewable energy vs. 688,474 MWh in 2022, 670,287 in 2021, 586,650 MWh in 2020, 404,141 MWh in 2019, 259,272 MWh in 2018 and 16,194 MWh in 2017. Thanks to this increase in renewable energy consumption, we could reduce our emissions at measured sites by 21,182 tCO2e. Our total Scope 12 emissions in 2022 were 229,177 tCO2e, therefore this reduction represents a  $(21,182/229,177) \times 100$  9.24% emissions reduction.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12548

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Emissions reduction activities have generated 12,548 tons of CO2e savings in our scope 1 and 2 emissions (mostly from energy savings activities), representing 5.5% decrease in gross emissions from 2022 to 2023 (our 2022 scopes 1 2 emissions were 229,177 tCO2e). The activities refer to our Energy Action program and a program dedicated to reducing our SF6 leaks in production. Calculation  $(12,548/229,177) \times 100$  5.5%.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5818

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.5386

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Divestment have generated 5,818 tons of CO2e savings in our scope 1 and 2 emissions representing 2.54% decrease in gross emissions from 2022 to 2023 (our 2022 scopes 1 & 2 emissions were 229,177 tCO2e). The activities refer the group's withdrawal from VinZero, Gutor and Telemecanique Sensor. Calculation  $(5,818 / 229,177) \times 100 = 2.5386\%$ .*

## 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

N/A

## Mergers

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)



0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

### Change in output

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

### Change in methodology

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

### Change in boundary

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:  
☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:  
☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

## Other

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Market-based

## (7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

**(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.**

**Purchased goods and services**

**(7.11.1.1) Direction of change**

Select from:

☒ Decreased

**(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change**

Select from:

☒ Change in material efficiency

**(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)**

743241

**(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category**

9.81

**(7.11.1.5) Please explain**

*These emissions are primarily driven by a structural effect towards less carbon-intense type of commodities, as part of the outcome of our sustainability procurement initiatives*

**Capital goods**

**(7.11.1.1) Direction of change**

Select from:

☒ Decreased

#### (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

#### (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2625

#### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

4.53

#### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

*Reduction in building spaces that are occupied and cars in the company fleet*

### Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

#### (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

#### (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2892

#### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

**(7.11.1.5) Please explain**

*Pro-active reduction of energy consumption overall, and especially fossil fuels, through electrification programs (fleet and buildings)*

**Upstream transportation and distribution****(7.11.1.1) Direction of change**

Select from:

☒ Decreased

**(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change**

Select from:

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

**(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)**

107197

**(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category**

15.98

**(7.11.1.5) Please explain**

*Reductions arise from air tonnage reduction program, but there is also a methodological aspect at play, with the shift to a more granular reporting system.*

**Waste generated in operations****(7.11.1.1) Direction of change**

Select from:

☒ Decreased

#### (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

#### (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2488

#### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

6.65

#### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

*Reduction in waste generation*

### Business travel

#### (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

#### (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :New normal after COVID crisis and travel constraints

#### (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

4201



#### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

7.44

#### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

*Due to the pandemic, the emissions dropped significantly as compared to prior to the COVID crisis. Even though emissions in 2023 increased significantly, business travels are still less frequent than in 2019*

### Employee commuting

#### (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

#### (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in output

#### (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

8045

#### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

4.63

#### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

*These emissions are primarily driven by the growth of activities in terms of employees*

### Downstream transportation and distribution

#### (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

#### (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in output

#### (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

53167

#### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

12.43

#### (7.11.1.5) Please explain

*Increase of volumes and distance of shipments*

### Use of sold products

#### (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

#### (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in physical operating conditions

#### (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

**(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category**

6.47

**(7.11.1.5) Please explain**

*These emissions are primarily driven by the emission factors of electricity that are used to estimate the projected use-phase emissions during the lifetime of products. In 2023 the emission factors from the grids have significantly decreased overall*

**End-of-life treatment of sold products****(7.11.1.1) Direction of change**

Select from:

☒ Decreased

**(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change**

Select from:

☒ Change in product efficiency

**(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)**

159414

**(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category**

3.57

**(7.11.1.5) Please explain**

*These emissions are primarily driven by the total amount of SF6 that is embedded in some of the medium voltage equipment that Schneider Electric is selling. A new SF6-free range of product has been developed, in order to tackle the challenge of end-of-life emissions of SF6. While this new range of products is ramping up in sales, the amount of SF6 sold through conventional MV products is decreasing*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

**Row 1**

**(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas**

Select from:

☒ SF6

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

4054

**(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference**

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

**Row 2**

**(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas**

Select from:

☒ CO2

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

108738

#### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

#### Algeria

##### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

160.4

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

204.5

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

204.5

#### Argentina

##### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.9

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

335.3

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

181.1

**Australia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3681.3

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

6288.9

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

6288.9

**Austria**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

273.4

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

633.5

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

633.5

**Azerbaijan**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

12.9

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

12.9

**Bangladesh**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.7

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

19.5

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

19.5

**Belgium**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1575.2

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

398.2

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

398.2

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

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

11.8

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

11.8

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

536.6

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

777.3

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

427.8

Brunei Darussalam



**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.3

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

11.9

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

11.9

**Bulgaria**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

357.1

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

1905.5

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

1869.2

**Cambodia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.5

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

11.8

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

11.8

**Cameroon**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

11.8

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

11.8

**Canada**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3761.8

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

940.4

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

546.7

**Chile**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

87.8

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

529.9

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

50.8

## China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1625.7

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

70627.3

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

2618.2

## Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.9

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

508.8

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

44.9

Congo

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7.8

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

7.8

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74.9

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

0.7

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

0.7

Côte d'Ivoire

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

12.2

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

12.2

**Croatia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

170.6

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

16.3

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

16.3

**Cyprus**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

5.3

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

5.3

## Czechia

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

696.7

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1372.8

### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

594.7

## Denmark

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1054.8

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1145.5

### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

176.4

## Dominican Republic

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.4

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.3

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3304.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2714.9

Estonia

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

46.5

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

53.4

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

53.4

**Finland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

470.3

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

214.5

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

498.4

**France**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

20010.2

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

7866.5



#### **(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

577.4

### **Germany**

#### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

4043.6

#### **(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

11080.6

#### **(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

2169.8

### **Ghana**

#### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

#### **(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1.8

#### **(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1.8

### **Greece**

#### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

160.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

132.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

138.4

Guadeloupe

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.9

Guyana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.8

**Hungary**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1629.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1548.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

69.5

**India**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4217.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

110094

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8940.3

**Indonesia**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

14031.6

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1089.5

**Iraq**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

22.7

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

22.7

**Ireland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

362.6

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

121.6

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

76.4

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

152.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

152.7

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5768.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6661

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

109.1

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1544.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1333.5

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.1

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Kenya

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

8.1

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

59.6

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

59.6

**Kuwait**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

17.4

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

17.4

**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.4

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

12

#### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

### Latvia

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

216.4

#### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

408

#### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

43.8

### Lebanon

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.2

#### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.2

### Lithuania

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)



92.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.3

## Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.1

## Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

497.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

497.5

Martinique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.8

Mauritius

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.2

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6751.3

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

36454.8

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

20554.8

**Mongolia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.5

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

33.6

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

33.6

**Morocco**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

706.2

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

118.8

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

118.8

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22.3

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

656.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1053.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

574.5

New Caledonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.2

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1173.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

33.7

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

159.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

159.7

North Macedonia

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.4

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

13.1

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

13.1

**Norway**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

355.9

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

61.7

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1498

**Oman**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

15.9

#### **(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

15.9

### **Pakistan**

#### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2.1

#### **(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

49.2

#### **(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

49.2

### **Peru**

#### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0.5

#### **(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

30.5

#### **(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

30.5

### **Philippines**

#### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

95.8

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

13954.8

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1369.2

## **Poland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1742.7

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

7641.6

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

2232.5

## **Portugal**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

514.3

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

91.3

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**



22.9

**Qatar**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

54.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

54.1

**Republic of Korea**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

334.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

334.1

**Republic of Moldova**

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

2

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

2

**Réunion**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

7.3

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

7.3

**Romania**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

359.3

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

169.7

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

169.7

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1551.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1551.8

Senegal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.9

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

240

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2602.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2716.2

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

190.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1721.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

504

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

95.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

95.6

Slovenia

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

93.1

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

16.1

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

16.1

**South Africa**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

773.9

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

591.2

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Spain**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

5238.9

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

6716.5

#### **(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

218.4

### **Sweden**

#### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

836.5

#### **(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

261.7

#### **(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

261.7

### **Switzerland**

#### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

439.4

#### **(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

202.3

#### **(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

75.8

### **Taiwan, China**

#### **(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

13.3

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

524.8

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

524.8

## **Thailand**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

11.4

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3329.3

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3329.3

## **Tunisia**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

22.2

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

22.2

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2577.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2810.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1080.8

Turkmenistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79.1



**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

131.7

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

131.7

**United Arab Emirates**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

134.6

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

1129

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

999.1

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2735.2

**(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)**

3525.3

**(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)**

501.7

## United States of America

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35510.7

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

56684.3

### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17700.6

## Uzbekistan

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.9

### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.9

## Viet Nam

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.6

### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

78.9  
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

- ☒ By business division
- ☒ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	Business	14537
Row 2	Global Supply Chain	33586
Row 3	Operations	64669

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Vehicles</i>	61492
Row 2	<i>SF6 emissions</i>	4054
Row 3	<i>Fuel Oil Consumption</i>	3967
Row 4	<i>Natural Gas consumption</i>	43279

[Add row]

## (7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

### (7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Operations</i>	41657	16628
Row 2	<i>Global Supply Chain</i>	297115	53260
Row 3	<i>Business</i>	48009	19552

[Add row]

### (7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Electricity consumption of sites</i>	<i>378840</i>	<i>81499</i>
Row 2	<i>District Heating consumption</i>	<i>5791</i>	<i>5791</i>
Row 3	<i>Electric Vehicles</i>	<i>2150</i>	<i>2150</i>

[Add row]

**(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.**

### Consolidated accounting group

#### (7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112792

#### (7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

386781

#### (7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89440

#### (7.22.4) Please explain

*The reporting GHG emissions concern all entities where Schneider Electric has operational control, and integrated in the Group for more than 2 years. Within the Group perimeter, given the complexity to obtain robust and meaningful data, in particular for small leased offices, estimated coverage indicators are provided for each reporting table. All Group industrial and logistics sites, in addition to certain major tertiary sites are covered. As per the Group's Environmental Policy, all industrial and logistics sites with more than 50 people and tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within 2 years after their acquisition or creation.*

## All other entities

### (7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.22.4) Please explain

*Our GHG inventory does not include GHG emissions for entities that are not in the consolidated accounting group.  
[Fixed row]*

## (7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ No

## (7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

### Row 1

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

### Row 2

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide



## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small*

sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

### Row 4

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

## Row 5

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to*

Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 6

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

**(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions**

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

**(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the*



amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have

been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 8

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”. (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 9

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to*

exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 11

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes



## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

### Row 12

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small*

sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

Row 14

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

## Row 15

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to*

Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 16

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e



**(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions**

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

**(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the*

amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have

been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 18

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”. (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 19

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to*

exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 21

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:



## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

### Row 22

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small*

sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

Row 24

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

## Row 25

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to*



Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 26

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

**(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions**

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

**(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the*

amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have

been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 28

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”. (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 29

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to*

exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions



Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 31

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

### Row 32

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small*

sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

Row 34

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions".(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

## Row 35

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:



☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small*

sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions".(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

## Row 37

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions".(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

### Row 38

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules*

mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions".(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 40

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:



## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”.(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 41

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a

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Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

#### Row 43

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”.(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 44

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions".(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a*



substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

#### Row 46

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”.(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 47

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a

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Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 49

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made



Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”.(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 50

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a

substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 52

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”.(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 53

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a

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Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions



Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 55

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”.(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 56

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions".(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a*

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Row 57

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 58

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”.(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 59

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:



☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a

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Row 60

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 61

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”.(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 62

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a

substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 63

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 64

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions



Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”. (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 65

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a

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Row 66

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 67

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

## Row 68

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- ☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made



Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

## Row 69

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and

business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 70

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 71

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 72

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 2: Capital goods                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 5: Waste generated in operations                                      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 6: Business travel              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 7: Employee commuting           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 11: Use of sold products        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 1: Purchased goods and services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

### Row 73

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3



### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- ☒ No

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

### Row 74

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the*

operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 75

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions*

from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 76

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

Row 77

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)



### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 78

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

## Row 79

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- ☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

## Row 80

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and*

business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 81

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.



Row 82

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

Row 83

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 2: Capital goods                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 5: Waste generated in operations                                      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 6: Business travel              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 7: Employee commuting           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 11: Use of sold products        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 1: Purchased goods and services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

#### Row 84

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- ☒ No

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

### Row 85

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

589

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the*

operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

Row 86

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 2: Capital goods                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 5: Waste generated in operations                                      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 6: Business travel              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 7: Employee commuting           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 11: Use of sold products        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 1: Purchased goods and services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:



☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions*

from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 87

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

Row 88

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 89

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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## Row 90

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- ☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made



Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

## Row 91

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and*

business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 92

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

Row 93

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

Row 94

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 2: Capital goods                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 5: Waste generated in operations                                      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 6: Business travel              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 7: Employee commuting           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 11: Use of sold products        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 1: Purchased goods and services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

#### Row 95

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3



### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- ☒ No

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

### Row 96

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

609

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the*

operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 97

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions*

from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 98

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

Row 99

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)



### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

Row 100

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”.(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 101

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a

substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 102

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.4912

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 103

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”.(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 105

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:



☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a

substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 106

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.4912

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

#### Row 107

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”.(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 108

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

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Row 109

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(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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### Row 110

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions



Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

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#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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## Row 111

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 112

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.4912

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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### Row 113

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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Select from:

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## Row 114

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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Row 115

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.4912

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

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### Row 116

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions".(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 117

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a

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Row 118

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.4912

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 119

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made



Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”. (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 120

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a

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Row 121

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.4912

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

### Row 122

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF6 usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column “Major sources of emissions”.(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 123

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.4912

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a

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Row 124

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions



Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

### Row 125

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

**Row 126**

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### Row 127

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## Row 128

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

Row 129

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## Row 130

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43



## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## Row 131

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## Row 132

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## Row 133

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

**(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)**

2

**(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions**

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

**(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?**

Select from:

☒ Yes**(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made**

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

**Row 134****(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

**(7.26.2) Scope of emissions**

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have*

been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

## Row 135

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have

been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

### Row 136

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:



☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

**Row 137**

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### Row 138

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## Row 139

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

Row 140

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.14 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## Row 141

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.



## Row 142

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

## Row 143

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the*

operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 144

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Commodity

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of*

references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

Row 145

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO2 when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF6 gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF6 usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO2e per million euro (emissions also verified).

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

#### Row 146

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).*

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes



## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO2e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO2 figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF6 usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

### Row 147

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- ☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

## Row 148

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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## Row 149

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

Row 150

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 151

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:



## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

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Select from:

☒ No

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#### Row 152

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
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- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
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- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

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### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

### Row 153

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

699

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

## Row 154

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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## Row 155

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:



☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

Row 156

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

Row 157

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 2: Capital goods                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 5: Waste generated in operations                                      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 6: Business travel              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 7: Employee commuting           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 11: Use of sold products        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 1: Purchased goods and services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

### Row 158

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- ☒ No

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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### Row 159

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

710

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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## Row 160

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

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☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

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#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

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#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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## Row 161

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 162

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

## Row 163

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

## Row 164

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations



- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- ☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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## Row 165

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and

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## Row 166

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. “sources over which the company has operational control”. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products’ LCAs.

## Row 167

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.

Row 168

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 2: Capital goods                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 5: Waste generated in operations                                      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 6: Business travel              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 7: Employee commuting           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 11: Use of sold products        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 1: Purchased goods and services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions



Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

#### Row 169

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- ☒ No

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO2e but in metric tons of CO2e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO2 emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. Scope 3: Coverage of reported emissions is 100% for energy, fugitive SF6 emissions, waste, purchases, capital goods, commuting and freight and estimated at 80% for travel (coverage is estimated using a relevant activity indicator for each source of emissions, such as spend for purchases and business travel, surface for energy and capital goods, headcount for commuting and waste, etc.). Upstream and downstream freight emissions include emissions from fuel combustion, upstream of fuel and asset amortization. Schneider Electric reports no GHG emissions on franchises, investments, downstream leased assets, because these emissions are considered not relevant for our activities. (iii) Assumptions. Scope 3: all assumptions made are detailed by source of GHG emissions in the Investor CDP core module. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: As Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs.*

### Row 170

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 2: Capital goods

☒ Category 6: Business travel

☒ Category 7: Employee commuting

☒ Category 11: Use of sold products

☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

730

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

229.74

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Part of our scope 3, from our upstream suppliers to our downstream distribution chain, excluding Use and End-of-Life phases.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within “products”, we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the*

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## Row 171

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.43

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our scope 1 is made of: 1- Direct emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> when burning gas or fuel for buildings' heating; 2- Direct emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> gas in production processes. These emissions are calculated for 100% of energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage (including estimated emissions from small sites outside of the reporting scope) and have been fully verified by a third party auditor. Emissions from company vehicles are excluded from the ratio. Including vehicles the ratio is 3.1450 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e per million euro (emissions also verified).

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method:  $\text{allocated emissions} = (\text{total emissions} / \text{total market value of products produced}) \times \text{market value of products purchased}$ . The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption and SF<sub>6</sub> usage. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor. We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions". (iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.

## Row 172

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

2.49

### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our scope 2 is made of purchased electricity and district heating, from 100% of the Group's consumption. Emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol's market-based method.*

### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

*Our response is not given in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e but in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per million of turnover. This allocation per million of turnover is based on the Market Value allocation method: allocated emissions (total emissions / total market value of products produced) x market value of products purchased. The latter is to be applied by each customer in the case he would need this value. Within "products", we include products, solutions and services. (i) Identification. We use the operational approach to calculate our carbon footprint, i.e. "sources over which the company has operational control". CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data is consolidated over all fully integrated companies within the scope of financial consolidation, including joint ventures over which the Group exercises exclusive control. Units that belong to Group companies which are fully consolidated are included in reporting on a 100% basis. Companies accounted for by the equity method are not included in the reporting. (ii) Limitations. - Scopes 1 and 2: all manufacturing and logistics sites with more than 50 people and major tertiary sites with more than 500 people must be ISO 14001 certified within maximum two years of acquisition or creation. Once certified, the sites report their environmental data to the corporate level. NB: small sites not ISO 14001 certified are allowed to report their environmental data to the corporate level on a voluntary basis. When they engage, they have to do so without discontinuity. Also, new sites may receive ISO 14001 certification before the 2-year deadline. Other sites not captured within the reporting scope based on the rules mentioned above are also included in our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions calculation but are estimated. Therefore our scope 1 and 2 CO<sub>2</sub> figures cover 100% of emissions from the Group's energy consumption, SF<sub>6</sub> usage and vehicle fleet. These emissions are verified annually by an independent third party auditor, We have chosen to exclude emissions from company vehicles (commercial fleet) from the ratio but also provide the figure in column "Major sources of emissions".(iii) Assumptions. No specific assumption has been taken for scopes 1 and 2. Assumptions for allocating emissions to customers: as Schneider Electric offers a substantial number of references to an increasing number of clients all over the world, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. However, we do provide PEP (Product Environmental Profile) data for our Green Premium products, which are freely available.*

[Add row]

### (7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

#### Row 1

#### (7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective



## (7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

*As we offer a substantial number of references to our customers, it would not be possible to track the list of products purchased by a given client and calculate the amount of GHG emissions based on products' LCAs. With the economic methodology used and described in Further Information of question SC1.1, the requesting customers can determine the CO2 emissions associated with the products they buy. Yet, with this method, the ways to reduce emissions related to a given customer only rely on our own action plans at Group level. Another method for precisely allocating GHG emissions to specific lines of products is for our customers to identify the references of the products they buy and calculate the carbon impact of their purchases thanks to the information that we publish in the Product Environmental Profiles (PEP). As a matter of fact, we systematize Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs). The assessment of all environmental impacts calculated on the product life cycle is a compulsory deliverable listed in our Offer Creation Process. End of 2022, 80% of our product revenues were covered by products having a PEP based on a full LCA, as part of our Green Premium eco-label. All assessments done since 2012 have been systematically performed by considering the full product life cycle and providing 11 environmental impacts at a minimum. PEPs are available for customers in different languages, downloadable online. All our PEPs are performed according to ISO 14040. They are compliant with – certified or based on – the ISO 14025 (Environmental Type III declaration). As a matter of fact, we are reinforcing our environmental declaration by a 3rd party certification from the PEP ecopassport program: to ensure that the environmental data and disclosures are reliable, we teamed up in 2009 with other electrical and electronic equipment makers to develop an ISO 14025-compliant disclosure program called PEP ecopassport. The program, which covers all electrical and HVAC equipment for buildings, infrastructure and industry, attests compliance with prevailing standards and practices. More information: [www.pep-ecopassport.org](http://www.pep-ecopassport.org)*

[Add row]

## (7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

### (7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

*Schneider Electric strives to distinguish itself through innovative green offers as mentioned in the Global Environment Policy. This ambition is articulated through: • Designing energy-efficient, low CO2, serviceable, and safe offers; • Helping customers improve their environmental performance; • Providing digital environmental information on offers. To reach such ambitions, Schneider Electric has committed to: • Invest in R&D to create energy-efficient and environment-friendly solutions; • Create new EcoDesigned products and solutions and develop life-cycle thinking; • Invent circular offers and business models, through products that can be reused, repaired, retrofitted, refurbished, and recycled, and through end-of-life services; • Provide transparent and digitized information on the environmental information and benefits of offers; • Deliver continuous improvement in product stewardship through the Green Premium portfolio. In 2021, the main objectives for the Green Premium program were to: • Ensure compliance with the latest regulations within a difficult context; • Develop new environmental claims within products for higher performance and clearer differentiation; • Prepare the digitization of environmental information and ease data sharing with partners; • Prepare the future of product stewardship for*

the years to come by developing competencies within the Company. On circular performance, we have embedded into Green Premium new circular value propositions such as the “takeback” claim. For example, customers who have purchased one of the APC Uninterruptable Power Supplies (UPS) have access to complimentary recycling when the battery in the product reaches its end of usable life. In 2021, this service collected around 14,000 tons of batteries globally for recycling. Green Premium information, including environmental claims and external labels, is digitally available 24/7 for customers in the technical data sheet of the online catalog, in the mySchneider mobile app, and on the “Check a Product” website.

[Fixed row]

## (7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

## (7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

#### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

#### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

225100

#### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

225100

### 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

683246

#### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

174969

#### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

858215

### 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

17226

#### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

17226

### 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

23787

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

23787

## Total energy consumption

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

707033

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

417295

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1124328

[Fixed row]

## (7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**

## Sustainable biomass

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

### (7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Unable to confirm heating value*

## Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Unable to confirm heating value*

**Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration



0

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Unable to confirm heating value*

### Coal

#### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

#### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

#### (7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

#### (7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

#### (7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

#### (7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Unable to confirm heating value*

## Oil

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14004

### (7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

9802.8

### (7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

4201.2

### (7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

### (7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

### (7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

## Gas

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

211096

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

851.49

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

210244.51

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

**Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*Unable to confirm heating value*

**Total fuel**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

☒ HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

225100

**(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

10654.29

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

214445.71

**(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

0

**(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.**

**Electricity**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

30043.97

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

27084.36

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

26153

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

23194

## Heat

### (7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

212139.87

### (7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

212139.87

### (7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

593

### (7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

593

## Steam

### (7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

### (7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

### (7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

### (7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

## Cooling

### (7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

### (7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

### (7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

### (7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.**

## Algeria

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

405.7

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.56

### (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)**

0.24

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

406.50

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Argentina**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1043.82

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

3.26

**(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)**



23.79

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

1070.87

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Australia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

8864.35

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

285.6

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

719.41

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

9869.36

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Austria**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1187.92

**(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)**

866.76

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

48.58

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

2103.26

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Azerbaijan**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

28.2

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

28.20

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Bangladesh**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

39.61

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0.56

**(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)**

0.24

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

40.41

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Belgium**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1578.77

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

201.45

**(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)**

46.19

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

956.64

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

2783.05

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Bosnia & Herzegovina**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

21.35

**(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)**

1.99

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

2.03

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

25.37

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Brazil**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

7798.59

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

76.67

**(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)**

1028.17

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

8903.43

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Brunei Darussalam**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

16.63

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0.23

**(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)**

0.1

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

16.96

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

## Bulgaria

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4265.83

### (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)

10.18

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

323.59

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4599.60

### (7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Cambodia

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29.35



**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0.41

**(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)**

0.18

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

29.94

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Cameroon**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

39.2

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

39.20

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Canada**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

7157.38

**(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)**

2728.1

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

9885.48

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Chile**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1323.27

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0.42

**(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)**

0.18

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

1323.87

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**China**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

114516.49

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

12010.23

**(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)**

742.8

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

3430.07

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

130699.59

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

## Colombia

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3186.12

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3.53

### (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)

0.15

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3189.80

### (7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Congo

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.46

(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)

15.46

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.54

**(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)**

0.23

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

47.15

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Côte d'Ivoire**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

37.29

**(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)**

37.29

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Croatia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

84.83

**(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)**

7.91

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**



8.05

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

100.79

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

**Cyprus**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.19

(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)

8.19

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Czechia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

2658.06

**(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)**

989.85

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

221.52

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

3869.43

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Denmark**

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5748.14

#### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

104.75

#### (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)

1602.28

#### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

920.52

#### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8375.69

#### (7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

### Dominican Republic

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.9

#### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

770

Public

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)**

23.90

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Ecuador**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

16.49

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.3) 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)**

16.49

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Egypt**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

6813.61

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

24.01

**(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)**

10.29

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

6847.91

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Estonia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

56.67

**(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)**

5.29

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

5.38

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

67.34

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Finland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1469.42

**(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)**

136.6

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

148.42

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

1754.44

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

## France

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

133011.73

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3020.71

### (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)

1014.11

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

44278.84

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

181325.39

### (7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Germany

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22316.11



**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

851.49

**(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)**

2805.39

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

7304.91

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

33277.90

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Ghana**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

7.73

**(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)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

7.73

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Greece**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

190.85

**(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)**

16.71

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

38.22

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

245.78

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Guadeloupe**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

21.51

**(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)**

21.51

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Guyana**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

13.15

**(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)**

13.15

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

## Hungary

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5867.46

### (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)

49.5

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3682.42

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## India

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

780

147381.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

12233.58

(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)

4926.82

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18431.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

251.14

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

2.84

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Iraq**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

21.83

**(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)**

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

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Ireland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

288.41

**(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)**

26.91

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**



27.37

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

**Israel**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

309.57

(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

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Italy**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

21355.83

**(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)**

116.73

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

10861.02

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Japan**

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3087.69

#### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

35.23

#### (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)

15.1

#### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

#### (7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

**Jordan**

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.01

#### (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

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

368.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

22.43

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

9.61

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Kuwait**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

27.83

**(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)**

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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.33

(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)

0.14

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Latvia

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2757.48

### (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)

297.29

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

338.97

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Lebanon

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33.56



**(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)**

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

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Lithuania**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

45.7

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

4.26

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

4.34

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Luxembourg**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

20.31

**(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)**

1.9

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

1.93

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

## Malaysia

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

754.6

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

489.12

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

1.78

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

**Martinique**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29.28

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Mauritius

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.91

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80115.62

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

81.56

**(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)**

28211.92

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Mongolia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

28.05

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0.4

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0.17

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Morocco**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

187.91

**(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

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Myanmar**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

63.21

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0.88

**(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)**



0.38

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2178.57

(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)

71.89

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1144.69

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**New Caledonia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

13.73

**(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)**

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

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**New Zealand**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

307.98

**(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

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Nigeria**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

385.1

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**North Macedonia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

19.62

**(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)**

1.83

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

1.86

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Norway**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

3707.33

**(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)**

246.94

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

1178.01

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Oman**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

35.56

**(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)**

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

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Pakistan**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

125.64

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

1.77

**(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)**

0.76

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

## Peru

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

153

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0.14

### (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)

0.06

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Philippines

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19958.21



**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

200.31

**(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)**

85.85

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Poland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

7659.26

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

206.06

**(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)**

3621.61

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

154.2

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Portugal**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

231.76

**(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)**

20.79

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

37.26

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Qatar**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

113.63

**(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

**Republic of Korea**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

627.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

14.55

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2.45

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Republic of Moldova

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.69

### (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)

0.34

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.35

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Réunion

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.46

(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

447.63

(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)**

40.32

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

68.8

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Saudi Arabi**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

3002.73

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

68.46

**(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)**

29.34

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Senegal**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

13.64

**(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

**Serbia**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3236.19

(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)

470.89

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

39.5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Singapore**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

4328.82

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

9.44

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

3.92

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Slovakia**

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

460.81

#### (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)

42.16

#### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

58.91

#### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

#### (7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

### Slovenia

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53.78

#### (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)**

5.02

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

5.1

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

## South Africa

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

663.33

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

231.86

**(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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

**Spain**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25292.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

892.27

(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)

364.47

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

19889.7

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Sweden**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

5529.04

**(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)**

2083.15

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

439.82

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Switzerland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

4917.44

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

241.85

**(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)**

1324.14

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

246.43

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

## Taiwan, China

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

942.44

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

11.06

### (7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4.74

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

### (7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## Thailand

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6938.88



**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

913.39

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

4.07

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Tunisia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

51.84

**(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)

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

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

**Turkey**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6045.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

12.88

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

730.99

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Turkmenistan**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

25.59

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0.36

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0.15

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

**Ukraine**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

310.76

(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)

25.26

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

97.76

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## United Arab Emirates

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2172.45

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

629.34

### (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

### (7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

## United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13290.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

219.91

(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)

164.19

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9352.58

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

0

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

137884.25

(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)**

71172.47

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Uzbekistan**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

25.45

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0.36

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0.15

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

**Viet Nam**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

1774.11

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

495.03

**(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**



6.25

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded**

0

[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:

☒ Canada

**(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

**(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type**

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

**(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

2236.56

#### (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)

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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

## Row 2

### (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:

☒ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Wind & Hydropower

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8977.96

### (7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

### (7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ United States of America

### (7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

#### (7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

#### (7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 3

#### (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:

☒ Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

#### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Wind & Solar

#### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16816.66

#### (7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

#### (7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ United States of America

#### (7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

#### (7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

#### (7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

#### Row 4

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Argentina

#### (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)

480.1

#### (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:

☒ Argentina

**(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

**(7.30.17.12) Comment**

N/A

**Row 5**

**(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

☒ Austria

**(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)

1187.92

### (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:

☒ Austria

### (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

### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

## Row 6

### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Belgium

### (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)

1578.77

### (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:

☒ Belgium

**(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

**(7.30.17.12) Comment**

N/A

**Row 7**

**(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

☒ Brazil

**(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Unknown

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3508.72

### (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:

☒ Brazil

### (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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 8

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Canada

#### (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)

751.32

#### (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:

☒ Canada

#### (7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

#### (7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

#### (7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 9

#### (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:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Unknown

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1197.86

### (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:

☒ Chile

### (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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 10

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ China

#### (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 : Solar & Wind

#### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

46954

#### (7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GEC

**(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

☒ China

**(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

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

**(7.30.17.12) Comment**

N/A

**Row 11**



### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Colombia

### (7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Unknown

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2905.05

### (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:

☒ Colombia

### (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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 12

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Czechia

#### (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)

1761.59

#### (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:

☒ Czechia

#### (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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

## Row 13

### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Denmark

### (7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5748.14

### (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:

☒ 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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 14

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ France

#### (7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

#### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Unknown

#### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

133011.73

#### (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:

☒ 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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

## Row 15

### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Germany

### (7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22316.11

### (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:

☒ 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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 16

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Hungary

#### (7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

#### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type



Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Unknown

#### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5867.46

#### (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:

☒ 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

### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 17

### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ India

### (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)

30129.44

### (7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify : bundled energy

### (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:

☒ Before 2020

**(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year**

2023

**(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

**(7.30.17.12) Comment**

N/A

**Row 18**

**(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 : Wind, Hydropower (capacity unknown), Solar

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

187.47

### (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:

☒ Ireland

### (7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

### (7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

#### (7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 19

#### (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 : Wind, Geothermal, Hydropower (capacity unknown), Solar

#### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21355.83

#### (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:

☒ 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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 20

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Japan

### (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)

421.21

### (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:

☒ Japan

### (7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

### (7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

#### (7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 21

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Latvia

#### (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)

2658.27

#### (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:

☒ Latvia

#### (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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 22

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

#### (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)

280

#### (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:

☒ Malaysia

#### (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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 23

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Mexico

#### (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)

29945.09

#### (7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

#### (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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

## Row 24

### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

### (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)

1407.98

### (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:

☒ Netherlands

### (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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 25

#### (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)

7659.26

#### (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:

☒ 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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

## Row 26

### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Portugal

### (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)

231.76

### (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:

☒ 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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 27

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Singapore

#### (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)

3141.45

#### (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:

☒ 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

### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 28

### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Spain

### (7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Wind, Hydropower, Solar, CHP

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25197.67

### (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

**(7.30.17.12) Comment**

N/A

**Row 29**

**(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)

1438.42

### (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:

☒ Sweden

### (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

### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

## 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:

☒ Wind

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4917.44

### (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:

☒ 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

**(7.30.17.12) Comment**

N/A

**Row 31**

**(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

☒ Turkey

**(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

#### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Unknown

#### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3724.45

#### (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:

☒ Turkey

#### (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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 32

#### (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)

10571.72

#### (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:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

#### (7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

#### (7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 33

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ United States of America

### (7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Unknown

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29979.25

### (7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

### (7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ United States of America

### (7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

### (7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

**(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity***Select from:*☒ Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy**(7.30.17.12) Comment**

N/A

**Row 34****(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity***Select from:*☒ China**(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)**(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type***Select from:*☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)**(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

63900

**(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)**

2014

**(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

Select from:

☒ 2023

**(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year**

2023

**(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

**(7.30.17.12) Comment**

N/A

**Row 35**

### (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:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Unknown

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1215.83

### (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:

☒ Egypt

### (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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 36

#### (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:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Solar & Hydro

#### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

108000

#### (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)

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



### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 37

### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

### (7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17000

### (7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

### (7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ 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:

☒ 2020

**(7.30.17.10) 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**

*This is excluding Global ETO in India*

**Row 38**

**(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)

5000

### (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)

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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 39

#### (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:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

#### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18000

#### (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:

☒ 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

(7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

Row 40

(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)

663.33

### (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:

☒ 2023

#### (7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

#### (7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 41

#### (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)

250

#### (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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

#### Row 42

#### (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:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Wind & Solar

#### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2718.84

#### (7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ REGO

#### (7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

Select from:

☒ 2023

**(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year**

2023

**(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

**(7.30.17.12) Comment**

N/A

**Row 43**

**(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:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify : Unknown

### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30000

### (7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

### (7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ United States of America

### (7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☒ 2023

### (7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

#### (7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ No additional, voluntary label

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

### Row 44

#### (7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

#### (7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

#### (7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1600

#### (7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

#### (7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

#### (7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

#### (7.30.17.12) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

	Sourcing method	Comment
Row 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)	Schneider Electric did not purchased of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling in 2023.

[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:  
☒ Argentina

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:  
☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3.3

**(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

3.3

**(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.19.8) Comment**

N/A

**Row 2**

**(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation**

Select from:

☒ Australia

**(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type**

Select from:

☒ Solar

**(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)**

0.17

**(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

290.1

**(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

285.6

**(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.19.8) Comment**

N/A

**Row 3**

**(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation**

Select from:

☒ Belgium

**(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type**

Select from:

☒ Solar

**(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)**

0.12

**(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

201.5

**(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**



201.5

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.01

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

21.6

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

21.6

#### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

### Row 5

#### (7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ China

#### (7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

#### (7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

7.6

#### (7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

13310.2

#### (7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

12010.2

#### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

#### Row 6

#### (7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Colombia

#### (7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

#### (7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0

#### (7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3.2

#### (7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3.2

#### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

### Row 7

### (7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Denmark

### (7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

### (7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.06

### (7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

104.7

### (7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

104.7

### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

## Row 8

### (7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Egypt

### (7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

### (7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.02

### (7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

42.4

### (7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0

### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

Row 9

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2.08

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3647.5

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2741.2

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

Row 10

### (7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ India

### (7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

### (7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2.1

### (7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3678.1

### (7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3599

### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

## Row 11

### (7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

#### (7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

#### (7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.15

#### (7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

266.3

#### (7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

244.5

#### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

### Row 12

#### (7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Republic of Korea



#### (7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

#### (7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.01

#### (7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

8.8

#### (7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

8.8

#### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

### Row 13

#### (7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

#### (7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

#### (7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.28

#### (7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

485

#### (7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

485

#### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

### Row 14

#### (7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Mexico

#### (7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

**(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)**

0.05

**(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

81.6

**(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

81.6

**(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.19.8) Comment**

N/A

**Row 15**

**(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation**

Select from:

☒ Singapore

**(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type**

Select from:

☒ Solar

**(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)**

0

**(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

0.3

**(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

0.3

**(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.19.8) Comment**

N/A

## Row 16

**(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation**

Select from:

☒ South Africa

**(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type**

Select from:

☒ Solar

**(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)**

0.13

**(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

231.9

**(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

231.9

**(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.19.8) Comment**

N/A

**Row 17**

**(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation**

Select from:

☒ Spain

**(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type**

Select from:

☒ Solar

**(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)**

0.51

**(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

892.3

**(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

892.3

**(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.19.8) Comment**

N/A

**Row 18**

**(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation**

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

**(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type**

Select from:

☒ Solar

**(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)**

0.14

**(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

249.1

**(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

241.8

**(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.19.8) Comment**

N/A

**Row 19**

**(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation**

Select from:

☒ Thailand

**(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type**

Select from:

☒ Solar

**(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)**

0.52

**(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

903.9

**(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

903.9

**(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation**

Select from:

☒ No

**(7.30.19.8) Comment**

N/A

**Row 20**

**(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation**

Select from:

☒ United Arab Emirates

**(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type**

Select from:

☒ Solar

**(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)**

0.36

**(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

629.3

**(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

629.3



#### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

#### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

### Row 21

#### (7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

#### (7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.01

#### (7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

23.6

#### (7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

23.6

#### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

## Row 22

### (7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ United States of America

### (7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

### (7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.31

### (7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

543.8

### (7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

0

### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A

### Row 23

### (7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

### (7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

### (7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.31

### (7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

534.9

### (7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

480.5

### (7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☒ No

### (7.30.19.8) Comment

N/A  
[Add row]

**(7.30.20) Describe how your organization’s renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.**

*Our strategy to source renewable electricity is to leverage all four options available on the market, depending on the technical, economical and legal context in each country: onsite capacities, PPA, green tariffs and unbundled renewable attribute certificates. In the long-term, our strategy is to grow the share of PPA and onsite renewable capacities, leveraging and showcasing our Schneider Electric solutions.*

**(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?**

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:  
☒ Egypt

**(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area**

*Select all that apply*

☒ Other, please specify :Currently SE doesn't source renewable electricity for this country based on cost, volume, Zero CO2 roadmap, etc. but as other opportunities are maximized, finding solutions for this country could present challenges.

### (7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

N/A

## Row 2

### (7.30.22.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☒ Serbia

### (7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

*Select all that apply*

☒ Other, please specify :Currently SE doesn't source renewable electricity for this country based on cost, volume, Zero CO2 roadmap, etc. but as other opportunities are maximized, finding solutions for this country could present challenges.

### (7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

N/A

## Row 3

### (7.30.22.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☒ Turkey

### (7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

*Select all that apply*

☒ Other, please specify :Currently SE doesn't source renewable electricity for this country based on cost, volume, Zero CO2 roadmap, etc. but as other opportunities are maximized, finding solutions for this country could present challenges.

#### (7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

N/A

### Row 4

#### (7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Thailand

#### (7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Currently SE doesn't source renewable electricity for this country based on cost, volume, Zero CO2 roadmap, etc. but as other opportunities are maximized, finding solutions for this country could present challenges.

#### (7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

N/A

### Row 5

#### (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

☒ Other, please specify :Currently SE doesn't source renewable electricity for this country based on cost, volume, Zero CO2 roadmap, etc. but as other opportunities are maximized, finding solutions for this country could present challenges.

### (7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

N/A

[Add row]

### (7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

	Measurement of product/service efficiency	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	N/A

[Fixed row]

### (7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

#### Row 1

#### (7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Various options proposed in picklist: Transmission, Solar energy equipment, digital transformation benefits

#### (7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

*In line with its purpose, Schneider Electric activities and revenues evolve, to bring more efficiency and sustainability everywhere. In 2023, Schneider Impact Revenues (former Green Revenues) represent around 74 % of the Group's total revenues. In addition, to further contribute to a new electric and digital world, 100% of Schneider Electric's innovation projects are aligned with its purpose, more than 90% being either strictly green or neutral.*

### (7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

74

### (7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

74

### (7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☒ %

### (7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

### (7.34.1.7) Comment

*Schneider Impact Revenues are defined as offers that bring energy, climate, or resource efficiency to its customers, while not generating any significant harmful impact to the environment. Originally called “Green Revenues” to match market standards, such sales were renamed “Schneider Impact revenues” to avoid any confusion with the new European Taxonomy coming into force. Schneider Impact revenues can be split into four categories: 1. Energy efficiency architectures bringing energy and/or resource efficiency to customers. 2. Grid reinforcement and smart grid architectures contributing to electrification and decarbonization. 3. Products with differentiating green performance, flagged thanks to our Green Premium program. 4. Services that bring benefits for circularity (prolonged asset lifetime and uptime, optimized maintenance operations, repair, and refurbish) and energy efficiency (maintenance to maintain the operational performance of equipment and avoid a decrease of energy efficiency over time). Additionally, revenues derived from activities with fossil sectors and others are systematically excluded, including Oil & Gas, coal mining, and fossil-power generation, in line with prevailing corporate responsibility reporting and sustainable finance practices, even though Schneider Electric’s technologies deliver resource and carbon efficiency in such sectors as well. In line with Schneider Electric’s strategy to phase out SF6 from offers by 2025, SF6-containing switchgear for medium voltage applications are also excluded. In addition, neutral technologies such as signaling, racks and enclosures, access control, or emergency lighting are excluded.*

[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

0.0000056329

### (7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

202232

### (7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

### (7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

35902000000

### (7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

### (7.45.6) % change from previous year

16.06

### (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
- ☒ Divestment
- ☒ Change in output
- ☒ Change in revenue

### (7.45.9) Please explain

Total Scope 1 & 2 emissions decreased 12% due to increased energy efficiency, energy sufficiency efforts in Europe, electrification of fleet and energy consumption, increased renewable sourcing, and a small impact from the divestment from Russia. Revenues increased 5% due to business growth. The resulting impact is a 16% advancement of this intensity figure. This continues to demonstrate the group's ability to decouple CO2 emissions from business growth. Schneider delivers efficiency through its Energy Action program to decarbonize its operations. The Group leverages the power of its EcoStruxure architecture to deliver energy savings and uses its own sites as showcases for customers and business partners. In smart factories and distribution centers, the Group implements the three-layer EcoStruxure architecture, with connected meters and sensors to monitor energy consumption and quality, Edge Control Power Monitoring software to optimize daily operations, and analytics and services to benchmark performance and optimize energy and maintenance. Asset Performance Management also enables the Group to optimize operations and maintenance, for maximum uptime and longevity. Five of the Group's smart factories have been designated as 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) Advanced Lighthouses by the World Economic Forum (WEF), in China, France, the US, India, and Indonesia. The Lexington and Le Vaudreuil facilities in the US and France were named two of the first six Sustainability Lighthouses in the world by the WEF. With its Smart Factory and Distribution Center (DC) programs, the Group has deployed advanced manufacturing technologies in over 120 Smart factories and DCs in the past 6 years. In offices, Schneider Electric's EcoStruxure solutions Building and Workplace Advisor enable analytics of BMS data alongside space, utilization, and comfort metrics. These smart solutions enable the Group and site leaders to actively benchmark and develop occupancy and facility management strategies to ensure continuous right sizing of its footprint and site occupation to keep energy consumption and resultant emissions to a minimum, while reducing costs and improving employee experience and comfort. On top of that, the Group made continuous efforts in growing the share of EVs in the fleet and sourcing renewable electricity, reaching respectively 24% and 88%.  
[Add row]

### (7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

#### Row 1

#### (7.52.1) Description

Select from:

- ☒ Waste

## (7.52.2) Metric value

137

## (7.52.3) Metric numerator

Number of sites "Waste-to-Resource"

## (7.52.5) % change from previous year

7.9

## (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

## (7.52.7) Please explain

Waste is a major source of pollution but also a potential source of raw materials, making waste management key for circularity. The Group considers waste a resource. The previous goal of labeling 200 industrial sites as "Towards Zero Waste to Landfill" by 2020 was surpassed (206 sites). The Group's 2021 – 2025 "Waste-to-Resource" (SSE #9) program, an evolution of its 2018 – 2020 Towards Zero Waste to Landfill program, takes its waste recovery program even further: sites must achieve 99% recovery for all waste not classified as hazardous while also achieving 100% hazardous waste recovery using the best available handling/treatment options locally. Additionally, to promote and emphasize the importance of circular economy, "Waste-to-Resource" sites are not allowed to use waste-to-energy solutions for more than 10% of their waste. This provides an opportunity for sites to work collaboratively within their internal supply chains, and alongside external suppliers and waste management providers, to find innovative reduce, reuse, and recycle solutions. Schneider Electric is committed to mitigating the potential adverse impacts of hazardous waste on environment and health. Two main levers have been identified through the "Waste-to-Resource" program. First, all sites generating hazardous waste ensure visibility of handling and end-of-life treatment paths. They must also seek to add value to waste where possible (through material or energy recovery) while neutralizing its hazardous nature. Secondly, top hazardous waste-generating sites should work to reduce the volumes of waste generated in the first place, notably by implementing "best available techniques" (BAT) in their industrial processes. Such BAT processes lead to superior performance from a resource efficiency perspective, and/or chemical substances use, and/or emission reductions.

## Row 2

## (7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Million tons CO2e saved and avoided on our customers' end thanks to our EcoStruxure offers

### (7.52.2) Metric value

112.6

### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

*million tons of CO2e saved on our customers' end*

### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

21.1

### (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

### (7.52.7) Please explain

*With EcoStruxure, our IoT-enabled architecture, Schneider Electric helps companies become more efficient and reduce their CO2 emissions. Schneider Electric products and services can help customers decarbonize and reduce their environmental footprint, thanks to various value propositions that leverage the IoT-enabled architecture EcoStruxure. To demonstrate the avoided emissions from offers, a new indicator was launched and communicated externally in 2018. Since then, the Group has set a quantified target, aim to reach a cumulated 800 million tonnes of CO2 of saved and avoided emissions by its customers between 2018 and 2025 (SSI #2). As part of the SSI targets, avoided emissions are quarterly disclosed and independently audited once a year. This commitment is one of the three performance indicators of the first ever convertible sustainability-linked bond launched by the Group at the end of 2020. To transparently measure these avoided emissions, the Group developed a methodology which is publicly available on the Group's website. It was developed with Carbone 4, an expert CO2 accounting consulting company. The methodology is designed to become a shared industry standard. Its principles are applicable across the capital goods and consumer durables sectors. Attention was given to defining rigorous calculations, with conservative assumptions. The methodology was first published in July 2019 and was independently reviewed by the audit company EY with regards to its consistency, accuracy, understandability, neutrality, completeness, and relevance. The methodology has been assessed in view of the requirements of ISO 14067, ISO 14021 and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) guidance.*

*[Add row]*

### (7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

### **(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.**

#### **Row 1**

##### **(7.53.1.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

##### **(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?**

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

##### **(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter**

*SCHN-FRA-001-OFF Net Zero Approval Letter (7.53.1).pdf*

##### **(7.53.1.4) Target ambition**

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

##### **(7.53.1.5) Date target was set**

*07/27/2022*

##### **(7.53.1.6) Target coverage**

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

### (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH4)             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N2O)       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO2)      |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)   |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

12/30/2021

### (7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

140718

### (7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

153115

### (7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

**(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

293833.000

**(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

100

**(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

100

**(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**(7.53.1.54) End date of target**

12/30/2030

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

76

**(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

70519.920

**(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

112792

**(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

**(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

202232.000

**(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**

41.02

**(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*In 2022, we have submitted a new target that was validated by the SBTi, which renewed our commitment to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 76% by 2030 from a 2021 base year.*

**(7.53.1.83) Target objective**

*The Group established this target to internally align with climate science for emission reduction and externally to ensure public accountability to our investors and stakeholders. We all need to do more within an increasingly limited amount of time. It is encouraging to see now over 4,500 companies with reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). For Schneider Electric, it's been more than one year since the company Net-Zero targets, were validated by the SBTi, in line with their "Corporate Net-Zero Standard". And as one of the first companies with targets aligned with science, it requires to work through the challenges, while celebrating the successes, learning, and sharing lessons learned to contribute to the broader understanding of what it will take to accelerate progress. By working with its stakeholders across all areas of influence, the Group is accelerating its action to reduce its environmental footprint across its entire value chain, and beyond.*

**(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**



To deliver its Scope 1 and 2 targets, the Group has launched several transformations under the Climate and Resources pillars of Schneider Sustainability Impact: • Reach 150 Zero-CO2 sites by 2025 (SSE #1), • Propose SF6-free alternatives for all medium voltage technologies by 2025 (SSE #2), • Source 90% of electricity from renewables by 2025 (SSE #3), and 100% by 2030, • Increase energy efficiency in our sites by 15% by 2025 (SSE #5) and double energy productivity by 2030 (vs 2005) (EP100), • Shift one third of corporate vehicle fleet to electric vehicles by 2025 (SSE #7), and 100% by 2030 (EV100). The Group leverages its Power and Building EcoStruxure IoT architectures to deliver these ambitions, monitor and optimize energy consumption, manage assets and grid infrastructure, manage distributed renewable energy resources and electricity load, monitor energy quality, and power electric vehicles.. This strategy has delivered an absolute reduction of 496,361 tonnes of CO2 e emissions on Scopes 1 and 2 (compared to 2017), which is a 71% decrease, as presented in the chart below, and a 26,945 tonnes CO2 reduction vs. 2022.

## (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

### Row 2

## (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

## (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

## (7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SCHN-FRA-001-OFF Net Zero Approval Letter (7.53.1).pdf

## (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

## (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

### (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

### (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)
- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)
- ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)

### (7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

### (7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

### (7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

**(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

7278733

**(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

62876

**(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

53167

**(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

616519

**(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

42760

**(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

30778

**(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

152359

**(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

485877

**(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

55338592

**(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

4675824

**(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

68737485.000

**(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

68737485.000

**(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

100

**(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

100

**(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**(7.53.1.54) End date of target**

12/30/2030

**(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

25

**(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

51553113.750

**(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

6829733

**(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

55361

**(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)**

40652

**(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

563643

**(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

34927

**(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

60702

**(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

181977

**(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

481039

**(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

44223749

**(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

4306182

**(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

56777965.000

### (7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

56777965.000

### (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

69.60

### (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

### (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*In 2022, we have submitted a new target that was validated by the SBTi, which renewed our commitment to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 25% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. It covers 100% of our relevant scope 3 emissions.*

### (7.53.1.83) Target objective

*The Group established this target to internally align with climate science for emission reduction and externally to ensure public accountability to our investors and stakeholders. We all need to do more within an increasingly limited amount of time. It is encouraging to see now over 4,500 companies with reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). For Schneider Electric, it's been more than one year since the company Net-Zero targets, were validated by the SBTi, in line with their "Corporate Net-Zero Standard". And as one of the first companies with targets aligned with science, it requires to work through the challenges, while celebrating the successes, learning, and sharing lessons learned to contribute to the broader understanding of what it will take to accelerate progress. By working with its stakeholders across all areas of influence, the Group is accelerating its action to reduce its environmental footprint across its entire value chain, and beyond.*

### (7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year



Decarbonizing the world at scale, in line with the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), requires immediate collective action. Schneider Electric is taking concrete actions to engage its value chain, suppliers and customers, to decarbonize: • Engage 1,000 top suppliers to reduce their operational CO2 emissions by 50% with The Zero Carbon project (SSI #3). • Reduce purchase related CO2 emissions with EcoDesign Way to improve the end-to-end lifecycle environmental footprint of its offers, notably by reducing and substituting materials and components in products. The Group aims to source 50% green materials by 2025, favoring bio-sourced, recycled, and sustainable options (SSI #4). • Have 100% of its primary and secondary packaging free from single-use plastics and made from recycled cardboard (SSI #5). • Reduce CO2 emissions from freight and logistics activities, by shifting from air to sea freight and optimizing fill rates and travel routes (SSE #4). • Reduce CO2 emissions from waste management, with its “Waste as Worth” program. In 2023, 137 sites achieved the “Waste to Resources” designation as part of SSE #9. • Reduce CO2 emissions from capital goods by optimizing real estate space occupancy as saved surfaces translate directly into lower CO2 emissions, as well as spared natural habitats and agricultural land. In addition, the Group aims at delivering CO2 savings to customers: • Save and avoid 800 million tons of CO2 emissions to our customers (SSI #2) • Achieve 100% substitution with SF6-free medium voltage technologies (SSE #2) • Achieve 80% of product revenues covered by Green Premium (SSE #6) • Reach 420,000 metric tons of avoided primary resource consumption through 'take-back at end-of-use' since 2017. In 2023, the Group achieved a reduction of 17.4% of its scope 3 GHG emissions compared to 2021. For details, please see question 7.11.1.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

- ☒ No
- [Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production
- ☒ Net-zero targets
- ☒ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- ☒ Low 1

#### (7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/30/2020

#### (7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### (7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

#### (7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

#### (7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

#### (7.54.1.7) End date of base year

01/30/2017

#### (7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

853923

#### (7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

2

#### (7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

#### (7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

#### (7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

83

#### (7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

82.65

#### (7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

#### (7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

*This objective is part of our global science-based-target referred to as Abs1, in 7.53.1*

#### (7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ RE100

#### (7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*In 2017, Schneider Electric joined RE100 and committed to source 100% of electricity from renewables by 2030. An intermediary target of 90% by 2025 has been set on the Group's environmental reporting scope i.e., all the largest sites of the Group that are ISO 14001 certified: all industrial and logistics sites comprised of more than 50 employees within two years of their acquisition or creation, and all large tertiary sites of more than 500 employees. 234 sites are certified ISO 14001 as of the end of 2023.*

### (7.54.1.20) Target objective

*Schneider Electric has set this target in conformance with the RE100 initiative.*

### (7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*To deliver its target, the Group leverages four complementary tools: green tariffs, renewable certificates, power purchase agreements and on-site generation. Since 2017, the Group has accelerated renewable electricity sourcing and the installation of on-site solar panels, coupled with EcoStruxure metering and power architectures. In 2023, the Group achieved to sourced 88% of electricity from renewable sources, up from 2% in 2017, 30% in 2018 and 50% in 2019. In 2020, Schneider Electric was recognized as the 2020 Clean Energy Trailblazer by Climate Group's RE100. This was the first year of the RE100 Leadership Awards, which recognizes companies going above-and-beyond to accelerate a clean energy future. Schneider was awarded the honor based on its wide-ranging commitments, including the Company's own CO2 reduction targets, CO2 savings delivered by EcoStruxure technologies to customers, clean energy advisory services, and its Access to Energy program, which provides energy access in underserved communities globally.*

[Add row]

### (7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

#### Row 1

#### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

#### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2020

#### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Site/facility

#### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

#### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

##### Waste management

☒ Other waste management, please specify : 'Waste-to-Resource' label for 200 sites

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

120

#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

#### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

200

#### (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

137

#### (7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

21.2500000000

#### (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

#### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

*Emissions from waste generated in our operations equal around 42,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e each year. Thanks to our Waste-to-Resource program, these emissions can be reduced.*

#### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

*Select all that apply*

☒ Other, please specify :Our Waste-to-Resource program

#### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*A site achieves 'Waste-to-Resource' status if it recovers more than 99% (by weight) of its non-hazardous waste while leveraging waste-to-energy solutions for less than 10% of its non-hazardous waste. Additionally, if a site generates hazardous waste, it must ensure 100% proper handling and treatment of that waste. Proper handling and treatment of hazardous waste means that hazardous waste shall be handled as per Schneider Electric's requirements and local regulations, whichever is the most restrictive. Waste is considered as recovered if it is reduced, reused, or sent to a waste provider for recycling or disposal in any manner except landfill and incineration without energy recovery. Waste composting and energy recovery systems qualify as recovered. This indicator relates to all sites within the Group's full real estate footprint. This indicator was audited by PwC*

#### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

*Schneider Electric is committed to mitigating the potential adverse impacts of hazardous waste on environment and health.*

#### (7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*In 2023, the Group did make progress towards its target of 200 Waste-to-Resource sites by achieving 137 sites, a net of 10 sites from last year, but continues to be impacted by the ongoing evolution of its real estate footprint. Since the start of the program, 19 sites classified as Waste-to-Resource have been closed, divested, or transferred to third parties, impacting the ability to deliver on the Group's commitment of 200 sites. Despite the challenges on this site-based KPI, overall performance on waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and diversion from the landfill remain strong in 2023. Schneider generated around 124,000 tons of waste in 2023, most of it being solid waste. Continuous improvement plans have been deployed to manage this waste, in line with the ISO 14001 certification. The Group achieved 97.0% recovery of reported waste, and a 91.3% recycling rate without energy recovery in 2023. The recovery ratio has increased from 81% to 97% since 2009, thanks to site-by-site waste management action plans. In 2021, the Group set the ambition to reduce hazardous waste intensity by 30% in 2025 against the 2017 baseline. In 2023, hazardous waste generation intensity was 0.21 tonnes/million EUR of revenue, which represents an evolution of -50% vs. 2017.*

Row 2

#### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 2

#### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2020

#### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Intensity

#### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

##### Engagement with suppliers

☒ Other engagement with suppliers, please specify :Reduce CO2 emissions from top 1000 suppliers' operations

#### (7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☒ unit revenue

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.0

#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2024

#### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

50

#### (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

27

#### (7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

54.0000000000

#### (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

#### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

*Yes this is part of our 2030, 2040 and 2050 absolute targets*

#### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

#### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*Under this program, also called Zero Carbon Project, the Group partners with 1,000 of its suppliers, who commit to reduce their company's CO2 emissions (mandatory Scope 1 & 2; Scope 3 is optional) and not just on the proportion of sales to Schneider Electric. The active participation of upstream supply chain is critical*



because it represents multiple times GHG emission compared to Schneider Electric’s own operations. The top 1,000 suppliers come from 64 categories across direct material, indirect material and project procurement and have been nominated by the respective procurement teams. To ensure suppliers get adequate handholding during the implementation, several capacity building and engagement modules have been deployed. These initiatives sensitize the suppliers on various approaches and technical levers for decarbonization, including training on basic requirements and calculations. Moreover, Schneider supports and drives collaborations with suppliers through services and EcoStruxure solutions. As a first step in the long-term journey to decarbonize, top 1,000 suppliers are required to quantify their carbon emissions and take ambitious reduction targets and deploy roadmap to achieve them. Suppliers are required to share the carbon emission performance via the dedicated Schneider Supplier Portal-Supplier Relationship Management (SSP-SRM). To measure the carbon emission reduction achieved, we calculate the average carbon intensity reduction achieved by responding suppliers, multiplied by the percentage of suppliers reporting carbon emission data. Carbon intensity is calculated as Scope 1 & 2 CO2 emission divided by financial turnover. This indicator was audited by PwC in 2023.

**(7.54.2.19) Target objective**

The Company aims to achieve 25% absolute reduction in carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2030 and Net-Zero emissions across the entire value chain by 2050. This means that all Schneider upstream suppliers need to transition towards clean energy. Reaching this ambitious target is a long-term transformative process. As a first step and to onboard the suppliers, Schneider Electric launched The Zero Carbon Project in 2021.

**(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

The Zero Carbon Project (TZCP) is the first step of this journey to galvanize the upstream supply chain and take coordinated actions to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions from Schneider’s suppliers. Schneider Electric’s Executive leadership launched the initiative in April 2021, on the occasion of an all-digital global event, attended by the leadership of key supplier partners. The ambition of TZCP is to collaborate with the Group’s top 1,000 suppliers - which represent 70% of Schneider’s upstream carbon emissions – and reduce their operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 50% by 2025 (SSI #3). The initiative is part of Schneider’s 2021-2025 sustainability goals, and is a concrete step towards limiting the rise in average global temperatures to 1.5C or less by 2100, as targeted by the Paris Agreement. Under the program, Schneider will provide tools and resources to program participants to help them set and achieve their own carbon reduction targets. Suppliers will be first encouraged to quantify their CO2 emissions using the company’s digital tools. Suppliers will then use that data to set goals and strategies for emissions reduction. Suppliers will also work towards their goals through decarbonization initiatives such as energy efficiency or renewables. The Zero Carbon Project will enable best practice exchange with peers and partners to access other innovative solutions for decarbonization. The Company aims to achieve 25% absolute reduction in carbon emissions across its entire value chain by 2030 and Net-Zero emissions across the entire value chain by 2050. This means that all Schneider upstream suppliers need to transition towards clean energy. Reaching this ambitious target is a long-term transformative process. As a first step and to onboard the suppliers, Schneider Electric launched The Zero Carbon Project in 2021, which aims to cut 50% of operational carbon emissions from the top 1,000 suppliers by 2025 (SSI #3). At the end of 2023 SSI #3 achieved a 27% performance and has laid the ground to accelerate decarbonization in the coming years.

**Row 3**

**(7.54.2.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

☒ Oth 3

#### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2017

#### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify

#### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Intensity

#### (7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

**Energy productivity**

☒ units of revenue

#### (7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

☒ KWh

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2005

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.0

#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

#### (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

#### (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

157

#### (7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

157.0000000000

#### (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

#### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, achievement of our energy productivity target will contribute to reaching our SBT goals for 2030 (-100% scope 1 and 2).

#### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ EP100

#### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target coverage: Environmental Reporting perimeter (industrial and logistics sites comprised of more than 50 employees within two years of their acquisition or creation, and all large tertiary sites of more than 500 employees). The Group demonstrates its energy efficiency commitment by being a member of EP100 (Energy Productivity 100), which is defined at Group-level. The target is to double energy productivity by 2030 against the 2005 baseline, meaning double the economic output from every unit of energy consumed within 25 years.

#### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

Energy productivity is the amount of output the Group produces vs. the amount of energy consumed (turnover/ MWh), and Schneider Electric's objective is to increase this value by both increasing the Group's business performance while simultaneously reducing the energy consumed in its operations.

#### (7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

*In 2023, the Group achieved 157% energy productivity compared to 2005 (against a 2030 target of 100%). This improved success compared to 2022 performance (129%) is a result of continually strong business performance and ongoing energy savings efforts. By achieving its EP100 commitment 8 years early (in 2022), Schneider demonstrates the feasibility of decoupling business growth from energy consumption. Simultaneously it tangibly illustrates Schneider products, solutions, and services are a core foundation to energy saving opportunities. In general, Schneider Electric sites are low consumers of energy compared with other industries, because industrial processes are discrete and assembled. Schneider Energy Action program uses site energy experts along with Schneider's Sustainability Business (SB) team to report and analyze energy consumption, to identify energy savings opportunities and to deploy actions. Since 2005, Schneider has fixed annual objectives for energy efficiency each year, as part of the Schneider Energy Action program. The Group has met or exceeded its energy efficiency goals during the previous four Company programs (2009–2011, 2012–2014, 2015–2017, and 2018–2020), by achieving 10%, 13%, 10%, and 10%, respectively, totalling over 50% reduction from 2009 to 2022. The 2021–2025 Company program aims to reduce energy consumption by a further 15% over five years compared to 2019 (SSE #5)*  
[Add row]

#### (7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

##### Row 1

#### (7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

#### (7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/31/2022

#### (7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

#### (7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Abs1
- ☒ Abs2

### (7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

### (7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

### (7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SCHN-FRA-001-OFF Net Zero Approval Letter (7.53.1) (1).pdf

### (7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

### (7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF <sub>3</sub> ) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)           |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)         |   |

### (7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*The 2050 target (at least -90% GHG emissions on scope 1, 2 and 3) is approved by the SBTi as a Net-Zero long-term target, as per the SBTi's new Net-Zero Standards. It covers 100% of our Scopes 1 and 2 emissions on the one hand, and 100% of our Scope 3 emissions on the other hand.*

#### **(7.54.3.11) Target objective**

*The Group is committed to be Net-Zero across its entire value chain by 2050, which means that the Group aims to reduce its 2021 footprint by an absolute 90% by 2050 and balance residual emissions with high-quality and high-durability carbon removal credits.*

#### **(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?**

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### **(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?**

Select from:

☒ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

#### **(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?**

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

#### **(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target**

*We intend to reach the same level of reduction solely on the Scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, from a 2017 base year (as part of our mid-term science-based targets). In 2030 on Scopes 1 and 2 as for 2050 for all of our Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions, we will neutralize residual emissions with offsets that enable the development of CO2 sequestration. These offsets, which are needed in global climate scenarios, are allowed in the Net-Zero Standards from the SBTi. With our investment-based approach with Livelihoods Fund, we are long-term investors in CO2 offset projects, to help scale up and professionalize the ecosystem of nature-based solutions for climate. For our supply in CO2 offsets, we favor nature-based offsets that enable the development of CO2 sequestration, which are needed in global climate scenarios.*

#### **(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain**

*By 2025, we will be carbon neutral on the Group's operations (scope 1&2), and by 2040 we will be carbon neutral on the Group's full end-to-end footprint (scope 1, 2 and 3). We are transparent and follow recommendations of GHG accounting standards: we disclose separately CO2 emissions and CO2 offsets.*

### (7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

### (7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The group monitors its own emission targets and reports the progress of each target annually in the Annual Report.

[Add row]

**(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.**

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	4	131713
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	2	33730
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

**(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.**

**Row 1**

**(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type**

**Energy efficiency in buildings**

☒ Other, please specify :Schneider Energy Action program and SF6 leakage reduction

**(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

12548

**(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory**

*Select from:*

- ☒ Voluntary

**(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

6000000

**(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**

5800000

**(7.55.2.7) Payback period**



Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

## (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

## (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Schneider Energy Action (SEA) is our corporate program for reducing energy consumption in key areas which are HVAC, certain equipment (such as air compressors), lighting and specific industrial processes. SEA program focuses mainly on Building Services, but also on Processes (reduction of energy in industrial production lines like moulding, painting and ovens, air compressors). Since 2005, the Group has fixed annual objectives for energy efficiency. Schneider met or exceeded its energy efficiency goals during the previous four Company programs (2009–2011, 2012–2014, 2015–2017, and 2018–2020), by achieving 10%, 13%, 10%, and 10%, respectively, totaling over 50% reduction from 2009 to 2023. The 2021–2025 Company program aims to increase energy efficiency by a further 15% over five years compared to 2019 (SSE #5). SEA has been set in 2005 for the continual reduction in energy consumption in all of the Group's sites. In 2023, all the activities under this SEA program contributed to save c.6 million euro and 133.7 million kWh compared to 2019 baseline, with 5.8 million euro of investment. Examples of activities as part of SEA: formal internal audits of energy consumption, lights replaced, variable speed drives used, meters, sensors, regulators, solar panels, and building management systems installed. As part of SEA program, we have ISO 50001 certified 132 sites. In addition, the SF6 leakage rate is still decreasing: from 4% in 2008, the global rate was 0.08% by end 2023.*

## Row 2

## (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

### Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Other, please specify :RE100 Strategy (100% Renewable electricity by 2030)

## (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

21182

## (7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

#### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

#### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4800000

#### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*In 2017, Schneider Electric joined RE100 and committed to source 100% of electricity from renewable by 2030, with an intermediary target of 90% by 2025. In 2023, the Group sourced 88% of electricity from renewable sources, up from 2% in 2017. Many benefits are seen 1) Going green is deeply aligned with the strategy. Schneider wants to be part of corporate actors who shape the future energy landscape, its own sites acting as “Prosumers” in the electricity grid. 2) Renewable sourcing is an important pillar to cut CO2 emissions from its operations, following a 1.5C trajectory in line with ScienceBased Targets 3) Because it makes good business sense. Renewable supply enables in many cases the delivery of savings on its electricity costs. It is also a way to diversify energy supply risks, and reduce exposure to the volatility of market prices. Also, in some developing countries, microgrid technologies coupled with renewable can enable the securing of power supply and reducing downtime risks. 4) Because the Group wants to demonstrate the value added of its own technologies and solutions, by showcasing EcoStruxure Grid IoT architecture in its own sites. Schneider connected inverters have been installed, MCCBs and transformers to connect onsite solar panels to the grid, and use*

the energy and microgrid software to manage energy production and consumption. Schneider also leverages the expertise of Sustainability Business Division consulting teams to deliver this transformation.  
[Add row]

### **(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?**

#### **Row 1**

##### **(7.55.3.1) Method**

Select from:

☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

##### **(7.55.3.2) Comment**

*The CO2 reduction targets of the Group (reduce energy consumption by 15% by 2025 from a 2019 baseline) and reducing carbon emissions from transportation purchased by the Group by 15% between 2021 and 2025 above are usually part of the performance incentive of Global Supply Chain personnel involved in those 2 programs (personal component of the annual incentive).*

#### **Row 2**

##### **(7.55.3.1) Method**

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

##### **(7.55.3.2) Comment**

*Schneider Energy Action is a program for the continual reduction in energy consumption of the Group's main sites. The objectives are:-reducing the Group's CO2 footprint, as part of our ambitions for continued reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and in line with our COP21 and science-based targets commitments-reducing all forms of energy consumption (electricity, heat, gas, oil), and thereby lowering costs-deploying Schneider Electric's energy efficiency solutions at its own sites-demonstrating Schneider Electric's expertise to its customers-raising employees' awareness about energy efficiency solutions and how they can contribute themselves to CO2 savings. A budget is dedicated to energy efficiency activities, including the implementation of Schneider Electric monitoring tools ("EcoStruxure" platform). The objectives for 2021-2025 are: - improve energy efficiency in our sites by 15% over three years compared to 2019; - deployment of certification for energy management systems in accordance with standard ISO 50001,-identification of opportunities to reduce energy consumption in all sites as a result of the*

Energy Action audits-promotion of renewable energy adoption on our own sites (mainly solar), integrating Schneider Electric solutions, and purchasing renewable energy when it is available locally. The Group has met or exceeded its energy efficiency goals during the past 3 company programs (2009-2011, 2012-2014 and 2015-2017), by achieving 10%, 13% and 10%, respectively, totaling over 30% reduction from 2009 to 2017. At the end of 2023, this program will have enabled the following achievements: • 13% energy efficiency in our sites compared to 2019 (climate and level of production standardized) for the 200 sites with the highest consumption, covering 88% of the total energy consumption published by the Group; • About EUR 6 million and 133.7 million kWh were saved in 2022 compared to 2019 baseline; • About EUR 5.8 million was invested, of which EUR 5.5 million was capital costs and EUR 0.3 million was operating costs  
[Add row]

## (7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

### (7.71.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.71.2) Comment

"The Group provides resources efficient products (energy at usage, low CO2, material efficiency) whose footprints are fully available through the 'Product Environmental Profile' relying on Life Cycle Assessment. An environmental footprint is a product or solution-related content that provides quantitative information based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA, according to ISO 14040-44 standard). Environmental footprint enables the assessment of multiple environmental impact indicators, including the carbon footprint, for all product or solution lifecycle stages. The scope of this assessment is also referred as 'cradle-to-grave'. Environmental footprint is a mandatory requirement in the Green Premium program. Schneider Electric relies on Product Environmental Profiles (PEP) to fulfil this requirement. A PEP is defined as a product-oriented "summarized" version of a full LCA. It relies on Product Category Rules (PCR) or Product Specific Rules (PSR)."  
[Fixed row]

## (7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

### (7.71.1.1) Products/services assessed

Select from:

☒ All existing and new products/services

### (7.71.1.2) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

### (7.71.1.3) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14025

☒ ISO 14067

☒ Other, please specify :ISO 14021 auto-declaration

### (7.71.1.4) Comment

1. Green Premium Product Environmental Profile (PEP): An Environmental Disclosure is a product or solution related content that provides quantitative, Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) based information. Environmental Disclosure is mandatory to enable Green Premium, Schneider relies on Product Environmental Profile (PEP) to fulfil this requirement. A PEP is defined as a product-oriented 'summarized' version of a full LCA. It shall rely on a Product Category Rules or product Specific Rules. At Schneider, there are 2 types of available PEP: • Certified – a type III Environmental Declaration in compliance with ISO 14025. The Certified PEP shall be externally reviewed by an accredited verifier and published by a Program Operator according to the rules provided by this operator (E.g. PEP Ecopassport – [www.pep-ecopassport.org](http://www.pep-ecopassport.org)).; • Internal – the internal PEP follows the exact same rules as the certified one. However, an internal PEP is reviewed internally and therefore cannot be registered through an independent program operator. A process of accreditation for internal verifiers guarantees the adequate level of internal PEP verifications. Verifiers check PEPs from lines of business other than their own, thus ensuring independence. Internal PEPs comply with the ISO 14021 self-completed declaration. Both certified and internal PEP align with EN15804:2013 – environmental Product Declaration standard for building and construction materials – to fit Green Building Rating Programs such as LEED or BREEAM. In 2022, more than 2,000 valid PEP were publicly available online, covering all of Schneider's product lines, and 87% of product lines are covered by an ISO 14025 type III declaration. 2. "CO2 Impact Methodology: Saved and Avoided Emissions by Schneider Electric Offers": Our innovative methodology has been audited by an independent third party auditor (E&Y). They have performed a review of the first version of the Methodology dated June 30th, 2019. The Referential relies on ISO 14067 and ISO 14021 standards requirements. For each detailed methodology, the Referential specifies the offer boundaries, emissions sources that are taken into account in the accounting, calculation formulas, values, sources and frequency of the update of calculation terms and emission factors.

[Fixed row]

### (7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

## (7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

#### Row 1

##### (7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

##### (7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Schneider Impact Revenues: Impact revenues are defined as offers bringing higher efficiency and sustainability to customers, and excluding revenues from carbon intensive segments and equipment with SF6

##### (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

###### Other

☒ Other, please specify :Various options proposed in picklist: Transmission, Solar energy equipment, digital transformation benefits

##### (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

1- We promote « active » energy efficiency, consisting in optimizing the entire energy cycle through active energy control. These are mostly used to optimize the energy efficiency of utilities and industrial processes and to improve energy performance and comfort in industrial facilities, commercial buildings and homes – representing more than 60% of total energy demand. 2- We are active in five key domains of the smart grid: flexible distribution, renewable energy integration, efficient buildings, electric vehicle charging infrastructure and demand-response. 3- Our hands-on approach to sustainable cities combines solutions to all key systems of a city, integration capabilities, innovative financing mechanisms such as performance contracting, as well as a strong collaborative mindset, with both global players with complementary capabilities and local players with deep knowledge of each city's specifications. Revenues derived from activities with fossil sectors and others are excluded, in line with prevailing corporate responsibility reporting and sustainable finance practices. SF6-containing switchgear for medium

voltage applications are also excluded. Also, neutral technologies such as signaling, racks and enclosures, access control, or emergency lighting are excluded. We target to grow to 80% our Impact Revenues by 2025. 100% of Schneider Electric's innovation projects are aligned with its purpose, more than 90% being either strictly green or neutral

#### (7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Aligned with GHG Protocol accounting and reporting principles. As an independent verifier, EY reviewed the methodology with regards to its accuracy, understandability, neutrality and relevance, in view of the requirements of ISO 14067 & ISO 14021.

#### (7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

#### (7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Functional unit defined in a product standards is used (e.g. using the Product Specific Rules of PEP Ecopassport), e.g. for an Altivar Machine 320: "To adapt the speed of motor to the machine's operating point for 0.75 kW for heavy duty electric motors for fluid management and industrial applications in IP21/UL type 1 conditions. Calculation is based on 10 years of product service lifetime. The usage profile is 80% uptime in use phase at 75% loading rate and 20% uptime in stand by phase"

#### (7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Case-by-case basis, either based on 1/ alternative offers on the market 2/ average market penetration of the offer, and other available technologies 3/ compulsory regulatory performance of new equipment or infrastructure 4/ impact of innovation on the environmental performance of the offer over the past years, or 5/ other offers that can provide the same output or service, without necessarily being the same technology or a direct competitor

#### (7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

#### (7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

552559056

#### (7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

CO2 savings and avoidances are calculated for global sales of the reporting year and cumulated over the offers' lifetime. Net emissions are calculated as the difference between emissions with Schneider Electric's offer and emissions in the reference situation. The ambition for this indicator has been increased in 2021 with the definition of the new sustainability strategy: Schneider is committed to save and avoid 800 million metric tons of CO2 thanks to EcoStruxure for its customers. The calculation of CO2 impact of offers over their lifetime is based on sales data per product range. The electricity emission factors are forward looking, integrating the decarbonization of the global energy mix as per scenario of the IEA. Market data and expert assumptions are used to determine the use-case scenario of offers and the associated CO2 impact. This methodology is associated to typical uncertainties of CO2 corporate accounting methodologies, and conservative assumptions are preferred.

#### (7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

74

[Add row]

#### (7.79) Has your organization 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:

☒ Clean cookstove distribution



### (7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

### (7.79.1.3) Project description

*Livelihoods Carbon Fund. Schneider Electric is a founder member of the Livelihoods Carbon Fund: the first sustainable carbon fund with high social impact created in 2011, managed by an independent team based in Paris. In 2021, Schneider Electric invested EUR 25 million in Livelihoods Carbon Fund #3, in addition to the EUR 10 million invested in Livelihoods Carbon Funds #1 and #2 (EUR 5 million each). The mission of the Fund is to originate carbon-based projects under voluntary carbon schemes, mainly VCS (Voluntary Carbon Standard) and Gold standard foundations. Livelihoods Fund supports mainly three program types: mangrove restoration, agroforestry and rural energy access projects that avoid deforestation. For the project-based carbon credits cancelled by us this year, they all come from a project called Hifadhi which is a project distributing efficient cookstoves in Kenya. this project distributed 60,000 improved cookstoves in three districts in Embu County (Embu East, Embu North, Mbere South), located at the foot of Mount Kenya. The improved "Hifadhi" cookstoves are made from locally-sourced metal and ceramic materials. It is highly energy-efficient because of a ceramic liner that improves combustion and retains heat longer while cooking. But its main quality is that it decreases wood consumption by 60% compared to the traditional three-stone cookstove, as kitchen tests done by researchers at Kenyatta University in Nairobi have confirmed. This project will save 13,000 tons of wood and save more than 1 million tonnes of CO2 over the project's life span of 10 years. This project also seeks to integrate an ambitious reforestation component with the target to plant trees with the same communities that receive the "Hifadhi" cookstoves. The idea is to have a carbon-neutral project: not only will the "Hifadhi" stoves cut down significantly on wood consumption, but Livelihoods will also plant trees to neutralize any timber needed to fuel the stoves. In addition to planting timber trees, the local communities will also receive fruit tree seedlings that will allow them to consume the fruits or even sell them for extra income at their local marketplace. Schneider Electric is entitled to 13% of the credits that comes out of the Hifadhi project. In 2023, there is total 19,400 tCO2e offset by Schneider Electric under this project.*

### (7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19400

### (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

2023

### (7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

### (7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ Gold Standard

### (7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Investment analysis

### (7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

### (7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream/downstream emissions

☒ Market leakage

### (7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

*To ensure validity of our claims, Livelihoods also commissioned an external audit between May and September to check the veracity of the information with a sample of c.900 beneficiary households. Results were very positive and convincing where all households visited had an Hifadhi stove and they are globally using them*

correctly and it is the only item used for cooking. The program Hifadhi objective goes beyond emission reduction, where the project also aims to reduce deforestation, reduce exposure to smoke in houses, empower women and provide healthy nutrition to the community involved.

**(7.79.1.14) Please explain**

*The carbon credits generated is technically purchased as the fund would distribute a dividend equals to the price of the credits to Schneider Electric (according to our participation in the fund). Schneider Electric could then purchase the credit from the Fund at the same price. (No cash transfer)*  
[Add row]

## C9. Environmental performance - Water security

### (9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

##### Row 1

##### (9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Certain facilities and specific groups, business or organisations

##### (9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

*In line with internal SE Reporting Directive, scope of reporting includes owned and operated facilities defined as: industrial site with more than 50 Schneider Electric employees working for manufacturing and/or logistics activities; Any “service site” that has more than 50 full time Schneider Electric employees working on manufacturing process like dismantling, repair, refurbishment; Any headquarter, front office or R&D site with more than full time 500 employees. Any sites outside of these requirements are excluded from the scope. In addition, facilities associated with recent acquisitions including AVEVA, RIB Software, Larsen & Toubro are excluded from water reporting until entities are fully integrated. It is estimated that the scope of water reporting covers approximately 84% of the Group water withdrawal.*

##### (9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :see requirements for scope inclusion in column “Description of exclusion”

##### (9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

#### (9.1.1.8) Please explain

*Environmental reporting scope includes all industrial and logistics sites with more than 50 FTE employees and tertiary sites with more than 500 FTE employees, excluding AVEVA, RIB Software and Larsen & Toubro and to a limited extent other small non-integrated entities. 100% of these sites are ISO 14001 certified. We estimate that the scope of water reporting covers about 84% of the Group water withdrawal.*

*[Add row]*

### (9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

#### Water withdrawals – total volumes

##### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

*Select from:*

☒ 76-99

##### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

*Select from:*

☒ Monthly

##### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Water withdrawal is centrally monitored using utility invoice data and/or local meters to measure values. Site water withdrawal data are collected monthly and reported into the central Resource Advisor reporting platform monthly. Sites may monitor water use more frequently, depending on the site monitoring capabilities, in some sites best practice reporting is near real time and integrated into digital monitoring platforms*

##### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Water withdrawal is monitored in largest 234 sites worldwide, covering 84% of our total water withdrawal. All sites covered are either industrial or tertiary sites with 50 to 500 full time employees (100% ISO 14000 certified). Water withdrawal is monitored centrally on a monthly basis (actual frequency depends on the site monitoring capabilities, some report in near-real time and integrated data into digital monitoring platforms, whilst others use utility invoice data to measure values. Data is reported by the site into SE's global sustainability software, Resource Advisor every month which is reviewed by country, regional, and global teams. Sites monitor*

water usage locally, split by process, HVAC/Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning, sanitary, canteen and gardening. Metering, calculations, and estimations allow sites to track performance locally. The global team does a periodic collection of the site water usage to perform estimation of water usage by types globally.

## Water withdrawals – volumes by source

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal is monitored and tracked at the site level using a combination of utility invoice data and local meters. Site water withdrawal data is allocated to a source within the central Resource Advisor reporting platform with volumetric data inputted monthly.

### (9.2.4) Please explain

Frequency and method for measurement: Water withdrawal is monitored monthly, with detailed breakdown per source: public network, groundwater, surface water (lakes, rivers, etc.) and other sources of water (rainwater harvesting, recycled water, etc.). This detail is tracked at the site level using a combination of utility invoice data and local meters, and then reported into Schneider Electric's global sustainability software, Resource Advisor, every month. Cooling water drawn for the sole purpose of cooling without any change in quality except small temperature increase is also monitored in a separate reporting field. This is measured using a combination of utility invoices and local meters and reported into Resource Advisor.

## Water withdrawals quality

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Water quality is monitored at site level where relevant. This metric is managed locally (not consolidated and monitored at global level). The frequency and parameters of water quality testing is subject to local conditions and process requirements; annually is selected within this disclosure as it applies to the majority of sites.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Water quality is monitored in 100% of sites where required by regulation. Monitoring protocols are subject to local permit requirements and are tracked and managed at site level in line with requirements. Measurement and reporting is managed locally. Selected 'Yearly' in this question, to represent a conservative response.*

## Water discharges – total volumes

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Water discharge is monitored at the site level using a combination of local utility invoices, local meters, and calculations and estimations. Site water discharge data are collected monthly and reported into the central Resource Advisor reporting platform.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Frequency and method for measurement: Water discharge is monitored in largest 234 sites worldwide, covering 84% of our total water withdrawal. All sites covered are either industrial sites with more than 50 full time employees or tertiary sites with more than 500 full time employees. 100% of these sites are ISO 14001 certified. On average, water discharge is monitored monthly at the site level using a combination of local utility invoices, local meters, and calculations and estimations. Locally,*

*the frequency and means of measurement is determined by the specific legal requirements for local effluent and surface water discharge. The majority of water discharges are associated with sanitary and canteen facilities.*

## **Water discharges – volumes by destination**

### **(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations**

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### **(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement**

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### **(9.2.3) Method of measurement**

*Water discharges are monitored at site level, when relevant using a combination of local utility invoices, local meters, and calculations and estimations. Site water discharge data are collected monthly and reported into the central Resource Advisor reporting platform and allocated by destination using infrastructure data.*

### **(9.2.4) Please explain**

*Frequency and method for measurement: after discharges by destination is monitored at site level, when relevant using a combination of local utility invoices, local meters, and calculations and estimations. Water discharge by destination is analyzed globally yearly using data available from the sites along with estimations. Locally, the frequency and means of measurement is determined by the specific legal requirements for local effluent and surface water discharge and determined by discharge destination Monthly is selected within this disclosure as it applies to the majority of sites. The majority of water discharges are associated with sanitary and canteen facilities.*

## **Water discharges – volumes by treatment method**

### **(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations**

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### **(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement**



Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Water discharges are monitored using a combination of local utility invoices, local meters, and calculations and estimations when relevant.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Frequency and method for measurement: water discharges by treatment method is monitored at site level, when relevant using a combination of local utility invoices, local meters, and calculations and estimations. All water discharges go to third parties for treatment after internal treatments where needed. Data is monitored through our integrated management system annually. Locally, the frequency and means of measurement is determined by the specific legal requirements for local effluent and surface water discharge and determined by discharge destination and treatment method. Monthly is selected within this disclosure as it applies to the majority of sites. The majority of water discharges are associated with sanitary and canteen facilities. Where surface treatment and paint lines exist, closed loop systems support valuable waste material recovery and recycling.*

## Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Water discharge is monitored site specifically at a continuous, daily, weekly or monthly frequency, using a combination of local utility invoices, local meters, and calculations and estimations.*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

As SE is mainly an assembler, the discharge of water is limited; The majority of water discharges are associated with sanitary and canteen facilities on site. Water discharge quality is monitored at site level, where required, following local legislation. Where sites that have water used in process activities i.e. surface treatment and paint lines, water discharge regulations are more closely monitored. 100% of these sites are ISO14001 certified. Locally, the frequency and means of measurement is determined by the specific legal requirements for local effluent and surface water discharge and site based risk register. Frequency of monitoring is site-specific, but can typically be continuous, daily, weekly or monthly using a combination of local utility invoices, local meters, and calculations and estimations. Annually is selected within this disclosure as it applies to the majority of sites

## Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.4) Please explain

i) An explanation of why this water aspect is not relevant for the company: Considering the nature of SE operations, we do not have emissions to water from priority substances such as nitrates, phosphates or pesticides. ii) Whether this water aspect is expected to be relevant in the future: we do not expect it to be relevant in the future given the Group product portfolio

## Water discharge quality – temperature

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.4) Please explain

i) An explanation of why this water aspect is not relevant for the company: Considering our industrial processes, there is no specific requirement applying to water temperature. ii) Whether this water aspect is expected to be relevant in the future: we do not expect it to be relevant in the future.

## Water consumption – total volume

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Water consumption is measured using a combination of local utility invoices, local meters, and calculations and estimations*

### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Frequency and method for measurement: Water consumption is monitored in largest 234 sites worldwide, covering 84% of our total water withdrawal. All sites covered are either industrial sites with more than 50 full time employees or tertiary sites with more than 500 full time employees. 100% of these sites are ISO 14001 certified. Water consumption is measured monthly, using a combination of local utility invoices, local meters, and calculations and estimations*

## Water recycled/reused

### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*Recycled water is used in operations to reduce total water withdrawal, recover wasted resources and drive energy efficiency, for instance, closed loop water sprays/baths for paint lines and surface treatment. Whilst site teams monitor closely, it is not reported centrally. Volumetric data is estimated based on process flow analysis. Collection of rainwater and reuse for toilets and landscaping is the major type of reuse. Data is collected monthly and reported into Resource Advisor platform.*

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

*We have very limited volumes of recycled and reused water. Water recycled/reused is monitored at site level, when relevant (not monitored globally). The majority of water discharges are associated with sanitary and canteen facilities which is not reused onsite. Where surface treatment and paint lines exist, closed loop systems support valuable waste material recovery and recycling of water back into process. Continuously is selected within this disclosure as it applies to the majority of sites where water recycling is conducted. For instance, in sites demonstrating good practices, we are using AVEVA guided analytics to help anticipate the water quality and flow deviations and maximise the cycles of reuse. Increasingly sites are collecting rainwater in tanks and onsite ponds to provide supplementary water source for toilet flushing and irrigation.*

### The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

#### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Frequency depends on the site and local WASH risk

#### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

*WASH services are monitored at the site level using research, sample testing, government guidance, and local considerations*

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

*Access to fully functioning, safely managed WASH in our operations is a minimum mandatory requirement for all employees in all SE sites, as part of provision of safe and healthy working conditions. WASH services are monitored at the site level using research, sample testing, government guidance, building regulation and local considerations to ensure all employees have access to the safely managed water, sanitation, and hygiene services.*

[Fixed row]

### (9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

## Total withdrawals

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2713

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Cooling needs increased for our two water-cooled facilities

### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

*Last year, in W1.2b, we disclosed water cooling water. Following this methodology, this year the value is 2713. The overall volume has increased compared to last year. Schneider Electric measures its withdrawals in two categories: 'water withdrawn for cooling and restituted w/o impact' and all other withdrawals. The former category only includes two sites but represents 30% of the Group's withdrawals. Using water to transfer low grade heat is cost effective and minimizes overall impact compared to alternatives. The volumes for these two sites are driven by cooling needs and manufacturing process related activities. These two sites decreased cooling water withdrawn compared to 2021 but increased compared to 2022 (30%), this was a result of (i) increased cooling needs associated with increased production and testing in one site and (ii) repair to the cooling system in 2023 which had been out of service much of 2022. The withdrawal category consists of 230 sites, and these sites collectively decrease slightly compared to 2022 (1.2%). The decrease for our 230 sites is due to improved water efficiency which has focused on 1) Measurement 2) Training 3) Maintenance 4) Installation of best available technologies. Increased metering and data insights enable leaks to be detected*

rapidly. There are synergies with energy efficiency and decarbonization agenda, for instance, removal of steam-based heating systems to electric systems has additional water savings benefits, likewise water efficiency in paintlines is driving significant energy saving benefits minimizing the drying times. Total water withdrawals are reported externally as part of the Group Annual Report. The Group aimed to reduce water withdrawal by 35% by 2025 vs 2017 baseline, with a focus on water stressed areas. In 2023, SE exceeded the target, reducing water intensity by 51%. We continue to drive efficiency further exceeding performance.

## Total discharges

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2694

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Cooling needs increased for our two water-cooled facilities

### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

The overall volume has increased compared to last year and is generally proportional to the Group's water withdrawals. Schneider Electric measures its discharges in two categories: 'water discharged for cooling and restituted w/o impact' and all other discharges. The former category includes two sites but represents 30% of the Group's discharges. The volumes for these two sites are driven process and space related cooling needs. Using water to transfer low grade heat is cost effective and

minimizes overall impact compared to alternatives. These two sites decreased cooling water discharges in 2023 compared to 2021 but increased compared to 2022 (30%). The latter discharge category consists of 230 sites, and these sites collectively decrease slightly compared to 2022 (1.2%). The decrease for our 230 sites is due to improved water efficiency which has focused on 1) Measurement 2) Training 3) Maintenance 4) Installation of best available technologies. ii) How future volumes may vary: In the next 5 years, we anticipate lower water discharges due to lower withdrawals due to expansion in water recycling and reuse along with improved water efficiency.

## Total consumption

### (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

19

### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Volumes are about the same as 2022

### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

i) The volume is about the same compared to last year and is generally proportional to the Group's water withdrawals. The slight decrease is due to improved water efficiency which has focused on 1) Measurement 2) Training 3) Maintenance 4) Installation of best available technologies. ii) How future volumes may vary: as SE is

*mainly an assembler, water consumption is limited, therefore it is expected that the value will fluctuate within a few percent of this value and be impacted by internal and external factors such as number of employees, temperature increasing evaporative losses, and rainfall.*  
[Fixed row]

**(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.**

**(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)**

874.11

**(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ About the same

**(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

**(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast**

Select from:

☒ Lower

**(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast**



Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

#### (9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

32.22

#### (9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

#### (9.2.4.9) Please explain

*i) Sites in areas of water stress are identified using the WRI Aqueduct tool. WRI Aqueduct tool was selected because of its large global datasets, its configurability to select relevant water stress criteria, easy to use interface, and its ability to analyze our entire scope of sites with bulk upload/download features. Longitude and latitude coordinates for each site was taken from the Group real estate database, and imported into the WRI Aqueduct tool. Sites in areas of “High” or “Extremely High” Baseline Water Stress (Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies) are prioritized and used to determine the water withdrawn from stressed areas. The water withdrawn and total withdrawn percentage for these sites has decreased compared to 2021, and is about the same compared to 2022 ( 3%). The slight increase compared to 2022 is due in large part to significant increased activity at our top water withdrawal sites located in water-stressed areas. We monitor and track the performance of sites in water stressed areas separately, and this is communicated internally on a monthly basis. Sites are required to conduct additional actions which include 1) Measurement 2) Training 3) Maintenance 4) Installation of best available technologies*

[Fixed row]

#### (9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

**Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes**

#### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*: i) Why water withdrawal from this source is relevant: Withdrawals from this source represent about 2% of total withdrawals. Less than 20 sites use surface water and about 1/3 of withdrawals come from one site. For that reason, we consider withdrawal from this source relevant. ii) The reason the water has increased is because water at the largest surface water consuming site increased due to business activity. In the future we anticipate that surface water volumes will reduce with increased efficiency, but rainwater harvesting will increase as a means to supplement municipal water supplies services and to support downstream flood alleviation and groundwater recharge.*

## Brackish surface water/Seawater

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*i) Why water withdrawal from this source is not relevant: Not applicable. Schneider Electric does not withdraw any brackish surface water or seawater. We do not anticipate any change in this water withdrawal type in the future*

## Groundwater – renewable

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1286

#### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

#### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :cooling needs increased for our two water-cooled facilities

#### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*We consider the source relevant as groundwater withdrawal represent 47% of total withdrawal. The group has 2 categories of underground water: 'water discharged for cooling and restituted w/o impact' and other groundwater. The former includes 2 sites which represents 63% of the group's withdrawal. The volume for these 2 sites are driven by manufacturing process and space related cooling needs. Using water to transfer low grade heat is cost effective and minimizes overall impact. These 2 sites increased 30% compared to 2022, this was a result of increased cooling needs associate with increase production and testing needs in one site repair to the cooling system in 2023 which had been out of service much of 2022. The latter category consists of 30 sites, the sites collectively decreased 4% compared to 2022. The decrease for these sites is due to improved water efficiency which has focused on 1) Measurement 2) Training 3) Maintenance 4) Installation of best available technologies.*

### Groundwater – non-renewable

#### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

#### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

i) *Why water withdrawal from this source is not relevant: We do not currently distinguish between renewable and non-renewable groundwater in our global water reporting process.*

## Produced/Entrained water

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

ii) *Why water withdrawal from this source is not relevant: No water us produced as a result of groundwater extraction, processing, or use of any raw material. We do not expect this to change in the future*

## Third party sources

### (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1377

### (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Volumes are about the same as 2022

#### (9.2.7.5) Please explain

*Why water withdrawal from this source is relevant: The majority of third party sources represent public network and represents more than 50% of the total withdrawals, which is why it is considered relevant. We are aware of only one site using wastewater from another organization, with negligible volumes. ii) Between 2022 and 2023, water amounts withdrawn from third party sources are about the same. The small decrease (*  
[Fixed row]

#### (9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

##### Fresh surface water

#### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

#### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

*Schneider Electric does not discharge to any surface water as our facilities are located in industrial parks with centralized wastewater treatment plants or connected to municipal systems for treatment of discharge occurred in our operations. There is no release to surface water and it is therefore reported as not relevant. We do not anticipate any change in this water discharge type in the future.*

##### Brackish surface water/seawater

#### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

#### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

*Schneider Electric does not discharge to any brackish surface water or seawater as our facilities are located in industrial parks with centralized wastewater treatment plants or connected to municipal systems for treatment of discharge occurred in our operations. There is no release to brackish surface water or seawater and it is therefore reported not relevant. We do not anticipate any change in this water discharge type in the future.*

## Groundwater

### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

### (9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

813

### (9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

### (9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :cooling needs increased for our two water-cooled facilities

### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

i) We have 2 sites with significant volumes of water restituted without impact (used for manufacturing process and space cooling, re-leased back to the environment with only a small temperature change) that is why it is relevant. Ground sourced heat pumps and non-contact cooling represents a very efficient method of cooling which eliminates evaporative losses and other impacts associated with alternative cooling methods. ii) Water discharged into groundwater is higher in 2023 vs 2022 due to an increase in heating & cooling needs for process related testing in the two sites. Whilst the sites continue to drive continuous improvement to optimize water and energy systems, Whilst we continue to identify opportunities for continuous improvement, we expect this number to remain relatively stable in the future, mainly driven by the production, numbers of employees and local climate conditions at the sites.

## Third-party destinations

### (9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

#### (9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1881

#### (9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

#### (9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :about the same as 2022

#### (9.2.8.5) Please explain

*Sanitary and process water discharges are sent to third party for treatment if they are not consumed or restituted without impact. ii) Water discharged into third party destinations is about the same in 2023 vs 2022. We expect this number to be lower in the future, mainly driven by water efficiency and onsite water recycling and reuse efforts.*

*[Fixed row]*

#### (9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

##### Tertiary treatment

#### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

#### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

SE applies tertiary treatment to wastewaters as part of a closed loop system and water is returned to production and not discharged from the site boundary. Schneider Electric's industrial production is mainly based on dry manual or automatic assembly processes for electrical components and subsets. A small number of plating and painting processes exist and these have closed-loop treatment systems which include tertiary treatment prior to reuse. This water is not discharged. Sites are managing closed loop systems locally, for instance, using AVEVA guided analytics to anticipate the water deviation and maximize the cycles of reuse. Any process which does utilize tertiary treatment is compliant with all relevant local regulatory and voluntary standards regulations. Due to the increasing regulatory requirements to recycle wastewater and implement zero liquid discharge operations, increasing ability to remove valuable materials from wastewater for recycling, and increasing regulations on wastewater discharge quality it is anticipated that tertiary treatment will increase in relevance.

## Secondary treatment

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

Secondary treatment is defined as 'not relevant' as it represents very low volumes which are measured and managed locally. Schneider Electric's industrial production is mainly based on manual or automatic assembly processes for electrical components and subsets. There are a small number of plating and painting processes in Schneider Electric that are not currently circular and require secondary treatment prior to discharge to 3rd party. Any process which does utilize secondary treatment is compliant with all relevant local regulatory and voluntary standards regulations and is treated to a level where it can be ultimately discharged to a 3rd party. Due to the increasing regulatory requirements on wastewater discharge and the increasing ability to remove valuable materials from wastewater for recycling, it is anticipated that secondary treatment will increase in relevance in the future.

## Primary treatment only

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

Primary treatment is defined as 'not relevant' as it represents very low volumes which are measured and managed locally. Schneider Electric's industrial production is mainly based on manual or automatic assembly processes for electrical components and subsets. A small number of plating and painting processes in Schneider Electric use water and require treatment prior to discharge to 3rd party. Any process which does utilize primary treatment is compliant with all relevant local regulatory and voluntary standards regulations and is treated to a level where it can be ultimately discharged to a 3rd party. The 3rd party then performs appropriate treatment



*based on the requirements of local regulation for final discharge. As such, primary treatment is considered not relevant at the global level for Schneider Electric. Due to the increasing regulatory requirements on wastewater discharge s and the increasing ability to remove valuable materials from wastewater for recycling, it is anticipated that primary treatment will increase in relevance in the future.*

## Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

### (9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

813

### (9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

### (9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify : cooling needs increased for our two water-cooled facilities

### (9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 1-10

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

*We have two sites with significant volumes of water discharged without treatment as it is restituted without impact (used for heating & cooling, re-leased back to environment, with only a small temperature change) which is why this is relevant. ii) These sites comply with all relevant regulatory and voluntary standards associated with this water abstraction and discharge iii) Water discharged into natural environment without treatment is higher in 2023 vs 2022 due to increased*

heating & cooling needs at the sites. Whilst we continue to identify opportunities for continuous improvement, we expect this number to remain relatively stable in the future, mainly driven by production, the numbers of employee s and local climate conditions at these sites

## Discharge to a third party without treatment

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

### (9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1881

### (9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

### (9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :About the same

### (9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 91-99

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

i) All discharges are sent to third party for treatment. Schneider Electric's industrial production is mainly based on manual or automatic assembly processes for electrical components and subsets. The majority of water is used for sanitary and canteen related activities which in most cases is discharged via mains sewer to third party treatment without prior pre- treatment on site. All site water discharge complies with all relevant regulatory and voluntary standards. The 3rd party then performs appropriate treatment based on the requirements of local regulation for final discharge. In limited cases, primary, secondary or tertiary treatment is first done in

Schneider site. ii) Water discharged into third party without treatment is about the same in 2023 vs 2022. We expect water discharge to third parties without treatment to decrease due to efficiency efforts.

## Other

### (9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.2.9.6) Please explain

Not Relevant

[Fixed row]

**(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?**

## Direct operations

### (9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

### (9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

3

### (9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

The Group has assessed value chain and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This has been completed by the following actions: (i) Sites in areas of water stress are identified using the WRI Aqueduct tool. Longitude and latitude coordinates for each site was taken from the Group real estate database, and imported into the WRI Aqueduct tool. The results identified 76 Sites in areas of “High” or “Extremely High” Baseline Water Stress. These sites are prioritized and required to deliver additional water KPIs. (ii) In addition, the Group performed a forward-looking climate risk and vulnerability assessment with an independent third party to identify and price the materiality of physical and transition climate risks that may affect the Group’s operations and sites, its extended value chain (upstream and downstream), and overall economic activities in the short term, medium term, and long term using scenario analysis. In the forward-looking climate risk and vulnerability assessment, Schneider assessed the impact of water related risks to the business. This took into account production value in the specific area and catchment. This identified 3 sites or campuses which represent business specific substantive water related risks.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

N/A  
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

N/A

### (9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

### (9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

### (9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

### (9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

**Argentina**

☒ Rio Grande

### (9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.89

### (9.3.1.9) Longitude

-106.58

### (9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)**

222.14

**(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Lower

**(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes**

0

**(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

222.14

**(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)**

222.14

**(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Lower

**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

**(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater**

0

**(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations**

222.14

**(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)**

0

**(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ About the same

**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

*In 2023 the sites continue the delivery of the site water action plan. Actions include metering, monitoring & targeting, HVAC controls, low flow taps and fittings. This is evident in the water reduction at site. Annual training for technical and general roles increases awareness. The manufacturing process is not water consumptive with minimal losses for evaporation*

## Row 2

### (9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

N/A

### (9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

### (9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

### (9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

### (9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

**Argentina**

☒ Rio Grande



#### (9.3.1.8) Latitude

25.79

#### (9.3.1.9) Longitude

-100.16

#### (9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

44.2

#### (9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

#### (9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

#### (9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

42.8

#### (9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

#### (9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

1000

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

1.4

**(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)**

44.2

**(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Much lower

**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

**(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater**

0

**(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations**

44.2

**(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)**

### (9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

### (9.3.1.29) Please explain

*In 2023 the sites continue the delivery of the site water action plan. Actions included EcoStruxture technology to optimise water use on the painline by over 60% whilst also recovering heat and waste. Eliminated the use of irrigation, wiht one site piloting Xeriscaping, replacing with local species. In addition, site teams have been working with local NGOs to remove invasive speeices, clean up of waste in the Santa Caterina Riverbasin and reforestation programme in the Apodaca region. The manufacturing process is not water consumptive with minimal losses for evaporation*

## Row 3

### (9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

### (9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

N/A

### (9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

### (9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

#### (9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

#### (9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Other, please specify :Yellow sea & East China Sea

#### (9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.76

#### (9.3.1.9) Longitude

-116.52

#### (9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

46.98

#### (9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

#### (9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

**(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater**

0

**(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable**

0

**(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water**

0

**(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources**

46.98

**(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)**

46.98

**(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Lower

**(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water**

0

**(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater**

0

#### (9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

#### (9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

46.98

#### (9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

#### (9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

#### (9.3.1.29) Please explain

*In 2023 the sites continue the delivery of the site water action plan. Working with the facilities management team they have been implementing leak detection programmes to address unnecessary water use. Continued optimisation of the paintline and e-plating to recycle water and minimise water use. Optimisation and reuse of water from drinking water stations, and new low flow taps and toilets. This is underpinned with strong online monitoring systems and ongoing general and technical training programmes. The manufacturing process is not water consumptive with minimal losses for evaporation*  
[Add row]

**(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?**

#### Water withdrawals – total volumes

#### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

### (9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

*Each year, Schneider Electric obtains a “limited” level of assurance on methodology and progress from an independent third party verifier for all the SSI and SSE indicators (except SSI #1 and SSE #12 in 2023), in accordance with ISAE 3000 assurance standard. Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) Independent verifier’s report is available within SE URD (p.302-305): <https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/462018/2023-universal-registration-document.pdf#page304>*

## Water withdrawals – volume by source

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

### (9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

*SSE indicators (except SSI #1 and SSE #12 in 2023), in accordance with ISAE 3000 assurance standard. Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) Independent verifier’s report is available within SE URD (p.302-305): <https://www.se.com/ww/en/assets/564/document/462018/2023-universal-registration-document.pdf#page304>*

## Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*We do not verify the metrics that fall outside of the Group’s Sustainability Strategy defined by the Schneider Sustainability Impact and Schneider Sustainability Essentials Key Performance Indicators, which at present do not include KPIs associated with Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters.*

## Water discharges – total volumes

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*We do not verify the metrics that fall outside of the Group's Sustainability Strategy defined by the Schneider Sustainability Impact and Schneider Sustainability Essentials Key Performance Indicators, which at present do not include KPIs associated with Discharges – Total Volumes*

## Water discharges – volume by destination

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*We do not verify the metrics that fall outside of the Group's Sustainability Strategy defined by the Schneider Sustainability Impact and Schneider Sustainability Essentials Key Performance Indicators, which at present do not include KPIs associated with Water Discharges – Volume by Destination.*

## Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*We do not verify the metrics that fall outside of the Group's Sustainability Strategy defined by the Schneider Sustainability Impact and Schneider Sustainability Essentials Key Performance Indicators, which at present do not include KPIs associated with Water discharges – volume by final treatment level.*

## Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

### (9.3.2.1) % verified



Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*We do not verify the metrics that fall outside of the Group's Sustainability Strategy defined by the Schneider Sustainability Impact and Schneider Sustainability Essentials Key Performance Indicators, which at present do not include KPIs associated with Water discharges – volume by final treatment level.*

## Water consumption – total volume

### (9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

### (9.3.2.3) Please explain

*We do not verify the metrics that fall outside of the Group's Sustainability Strategy defined by the Schneider Sustainability Impact and Schneider Sustainability Essentials Key Performance Indicators, which at present do not include KPIs associated with Water Consumption – Total Volume.*

[Fixed row]

## (9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ We do not have this data but we intend to collect it within two years

## (9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

### (9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

35902000000

### (9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

The Group expects its water withdrawals to generally trend downward for its 230 sites as action to increase water metering & monitoring, water efficiency and circular systems for paint lines and surface treatment continue to land. Challenges associated with two existing once-through-water based-cooling-technologies could challenge this. The Group expects revenues to continue trending upwards. As a result, the Group’s water intensity metric is expected to continue improving in future years an  
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

All Company

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

52.9

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:  
☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

million turnover euros

(9.12.5) Comment

In 2023, water withdrawal intensity was 52.9 m3 / M of revenue, an evolution of -51% versus 2017 baseline. Schneider’s ambition is to reduce water intensity (in m3 of water consumption per of turnover) by 35% in 2025 versus 2017, with a focus on sites with high water consumption and within severely stressed water areas.

Despite reaching the target, the Group continue to drive increased water efficiency as part of the continuous improvement programme. This indicator has been audited by PwC.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company’s revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ 10-20

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Schneider Electric is fully engaged in REACH article 33 communication on SVHC presence in products, not only in Europe but worldwide. Schneider Electric's strategy is also to substitute SVHC before the sunset date for those entered in the Authorization process (REACH Annex XIV). In most cases, the SVHC declared is Lead allowed under RoHS exemptions in electronic components and metal alloys or lead batteries. Regarding substances laid down in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and identified in accordance with Article 59(1) of that Regulation, and except if it is assessed and documented by the operators that no other suitable alternative substances or technologies are available on the market, and that they are used under controlled conditions, Schneider declared as non-aligned all revenues coming from such products, amounting to 13% of eligible revenues. In addition, EU REACH Annex XVII restrictions are applied on a worldwide basis by Schneider Electric.

## Row 2

### (9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :EU RoHS Regulation

### (9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

### (9.13.1.3) Please explain

Regarding the directive on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS), 9% of Schneider Electric's revenues are coming from products with substances listed in RoHS Annex II but under a recognized exemption (Annex III). The Group has deployed significant efforts to measure and further comply, even outside of the European Union (i.e. beyond the scope of the regulation).

[Add row]

## (9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

### (9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

## (9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

*With the Green Premium program and the EcoDesign Way process, Schneider reduces the environmental impact of its products using lower impact materials, drastically changing its packaging strategy as well as bringing circular value propositions to extend the durability of products. Improved product performance enables to lower water impact in terms of quantity throughout the asset's life cycle*

## (9.14.4) Please explain

*Schneider Electric strives to distinguish itself through innovative offers with a lower environmental impact as mentioned in its Environment Policy. Products with the Green Premium label comply with REACH and RoHS directives on substance use and are ecodesigned to efficiently use the resources throughout their life cycle. It offers environmental transparency (with digital life cycle analysis and circular end-of-life instructions), superior compliance to stringent environmental regulations, and differentiating environmental performance through specific environmental attributes. This includes the efficient use of energy along with the minimization of CO2 emissions, water, air, and other natural resources. We perform Life Cycle Assessments and provide comprehensive and verified environmental footprints of our offers, available digitally.*

[Fixed row]

## (9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

#### Water pollution

## (9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

## (9.15.1.2) Please explain

*SE continues to remove hazardous chemicals from its products, processes and supply chain, to minimize the potential harm for the environment and people health, as part of its environmental programs to reduce waste, emissions- and water-related risks, including pollution. It constantly substitutes substances or substance*

groups listed among the declarable and regulated substances in its products, whenever this is technically possible. The regionalization of environmental regulations (e.g. China RoHS, UAE RoHS) creates complexity with thousands of suppliers. SE has a strong governance, relying on a global environmental product stewardship directives fed by a local network. As substance presence identification and traceability is key, SE is investing in digital systems to preform and report the environmental compliance across several hundreds of thousands of commercial references

## Water withdrawals

### (9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

### (9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

### (9.15.1.2) Please explain

As detailed in its Human Rights policy, Schneider Electric believes earning a decent wage is a basic human right. It is committed to paying employees in the lower salary ranges at or above the living wage to meet their families' basic needs. By basic needs, the Group considers food, housing, sanitation, education, healthcare, plus discretionary income for a given local standard of living. In addition, access to water and sanitation is built into building codes in the countries in which we operate. The Group does not currently have formal targets on WASH services as those are met as a minimum requirements. Aligned with our position on access to education and energy, WASH services beyond our direct operations will form part of our strategy into the foreseeable future.

## Other

### (9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

### (9.15.1.2) Please explain

While Schneider Electric is looking at enhancing its targets on water taking into consideration water scarcity, WASH, etc. Schneider Electric will not develop other targets expect the ones above.  
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per revenue

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2017

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2017

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

108

#### (9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

#### (9.15.2.8) Target year figure

70.2

#### (9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

53

#### (9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

#### (9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

146

#### (9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

#### (9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*Schneider Electric's ambition is to reduce water intensity (in m3 of water consumption per of turnover) by 35% in 2025 versus 2017. Target coverage: The scope & boundary of this target is consistent with the reporting scope and reinforced in the Group's Environmental Policy. The improvement in performance is a combination of reduction in water withdrawals (as a result of the water efficiency programmes and continuous improvement, consolidation of operations) and revenue growth.*

#### (9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

*Resource efficiency is part of our business purpose and is supported by ambitious targets in water stressed sites. Actions contributing the most to achieve this target include metering, monitoring and targeting via online digital platforms supporting the identification of inefficiencies and enable quick response to leaks and changes in*



water profiles. For example, SE's 3 sites in the water-stressed area of Nuevo Leon, Mexico underwent water shortage highlighting the importance of water security and operational business continuity. Here are the implemented initiatives: 1. Engaged and trained employees on the importance of water and efforts to reduce demand 2. Upgraded the water metering system 3. Process improvements to the paint lines and coating operations 4. Retrofitted of low flow taps, toilets, and urinals 5. Xeriscaping is introduced to replace side landscape with native species which require no irrigation. Over the last year, the Monterrey sites have reduced 24% water demand

### (9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The Group measures water withdrawals per source, with details on water withdrawn from the public network, groundwater, surface water (for example lakes and rivers), and other sources of water (including rain and recycled water). Water is primarily used for cooling and sanitary purposes and, at a few selected sites, for processes such as surface treatment and paint lines. In 2021, Schneider Electric set the target to reduce water intensity (in cubic meters of water withdrawn per million EUR of turnover) by 35% in 2025 vs. 2017, with a focus on sites with high water withdrawal and within water-stressed areas. In 2023, water withdrawal intensity was 53 cubic meters per million EUR of revenue, an evolution of -51% against the 2017 baseline.

## Row 2

### (9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

### (9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

### (9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

#### Water withdrawals

☒ Other water withdrawals, please specify :100% of sites in water-stressed areas have a water conservation strategy and related action plan (SSE #11)

### (9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2020

#### (9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

#### (9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

#### (9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

#### (9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100.0

#### (9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

73

#### (9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

#### (9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

73

#### (9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

#### (9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All 76 sites located in areas identified as water-stressed are included in this target.

**(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

*The Group has set the target that 100% of its sites in water-stressed areas have a water conservation strategy and related action plan by 2025 (SSE #11). To achieve the target, sites will be required to conduct a water use assessment to identify opportunities for water efficiency improvements. This covers good practices associated with metering, both water-related technical and general water training for employees, and loss analysis as well as deep dives into process-related activities, heating and cooling, sanitation and canteens, and irrigation where relevant. In 2023, the Group achieved 73% of its 2025 target.*

**(9.15.2.16) Further details of target**

*Our target is 100% of sites in water-stressed areas to have a relevant water action plan by 2025, and we have achieved 73% progress towards 100% by the end of 2023. The Water Action Plan requirements are based on the size and processes at the site, including 1) Measurement 2) Training 3) Maintenance 4) Installation of best available technologies. Increased metering and data insights enable leaks to be detected rapidly and inefficiencies identified as part of continuous improvement agenda.*  
[Add row]

## C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

### (10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

#### (10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (10.1.2) Target type and metric

##### Plastic polymers

- ☒ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold
- ☒ Other plastic polymers target, please specify :Thermoplastic

##### Plastic packaging

- ☒ Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced
- ☒ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging
- ☒ Eliminate single-use plastic packaging
- ☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- ☒ Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances

##### Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- ☒ Ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes
- ☒ Adhere to eco-design requirements

#### (10.1.3) Please explain

SE has pledged to reduce its GHG emissions by engaging and transforming its value chain to be efficient with resources, increasing recycling and responsible behaviors on raw materials, plastics and wood used. As part of our Sustainability Impact 2021-2025 program, we are committed to: • Increasing green material content in our products to 50% by sourcing plastics with high recycled content or by removing nonregulated, hazardous substances (SSI #4); • Eliminating single-use plastic from primary and secondary packaging and from our non-production operations, such as catering, gifts and merchandising (SSI #5); • Recovering all waste (including plastics) not classified as hazardous with innovative reduce, reuse, and recycle solutions (SSE#9); • Avoiding waste, material and energy consumption through our “take-back at end-of-use” program which enables savings in waste and material including plastics (SSE #10).  
[Fixed row]

## **(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.**

### **Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)**

#### **(10.2.1) Activity applies**

Select from:

☒ No

#### **(10.2.2) Comment**

SE does not produce plastic polymers.

### **Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)**

#### **(10.2.1) Activity applies**

Select from:

☒ No

#### **(10.2.2) Comment**

SE does not produce durable plastic components.

### **Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)**

#### **(10.2.1) Activity applies**

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (10.2.2) Comment

*Schneider Electric includes plastics in most of its portfolio either as thermoplastics or thermosets. Schneider Electric is taking concrete action to tackle plastic pollution as part of its Sustainability Impact 2021-2025 program, having committed to: - Eliminating single-use plastic from primary and secondary packaging and from non-production operations, such as catering, gifts and merchandising. - Increasing green material content in products to 50% by sourcing plastics with high recycled content or by removing non-regulated, hazardous substances. To achieve these short-term goals, we must work together to make our circular offers attractive to customers, and at the same time, embark supply chain partners on this journey to drastically reduce the production of short-lived items that contain plastic.*

## Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

### (10.2.2) Comment

*SE does not produce or commercialize plastic packaging.*

## Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (10.2.2) Comment

*SE is progressing on eliminating single-use plastic from primary and secondary packaging and from our nonproduction operations, such as catering, gifts and merchandising.*

## Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

### (10.2.2) Comment

*SE does not provide or commercialize services or goods that use plastic packaging.*

## Provision of waste management and/or water management services

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

### (10.2.2) Comment

*Increased demand and the threat of climate change make water management one of the biggest challenges in the coming years. Building next-generation Water and Wastewater systems requires bold steps to address issues, including leakage, water quality, customer satisfaction, service interruption, and energy savings. Schneider Electric has the opportunity to accelerate the drive toward a zero-emissions future, bridging process and sustainability to meet end consumers' expectations for quality and traceability. Together with its partners, Schneider Electric delivers energy management and automation digital solutions for the industry that supplies water to the world.*

## Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

### (10.2.2) Comment

*SE does not provide provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities*

## Other activities not specified

### (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

### (10.2.2) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

**(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.**

## Durable goods and durable components used

### (10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

81000

### (10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ None

### (10.4.7) Please explain

Schneider Electric report and communicate on the performance achieved for Thermoplastics, in 2023 it represented 81 kilo tons. The Group communicates through its SSI#4 on Green materials the definition used to qualified 'Green Thermoplastics', it includes different attributes such as: -Presence of halogenated flame retardants - % of recycled content (both post-consumer and post-industrial recycled content are used) - % of bio-based content - Use of Green Flame retardants The Group commits to increase to 50% Green Materials in our products by 2025, the scope of commodity is including Thermoplastics, and Steel and Aluminum. There is no dedicated target per commodity. Out of the 81kt of thermoplastic purchased by the group in 2023, 6,39kt were qualified as 'Green' including



6,17kt of recycled thermoplastic. Since Thermoplastics is taking time for qualification, a ramp up is expecting in 2024 and 2025 to multiply by at least 3 the volume of Green Thermoplastics by the end of 2025.  
[Fixed row]

## **(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.**

### **Plastic packaging used**

#### **(10.5.7) Please explain**

*Through SSI#5 Schneider Electric committed to phase out from Single Use Plastics in our packaging by 2025. The group reports this KPI based on spend. The strategy is defined in our Sustainable Packaging Guideline and aims to: - Optimize packaging volume and size - Remove single use plastic - Replace single use plastic by cellulosic based alternative - Foster reusable plastic packaging (e.g. reusable plastic pallets) In case of phasing out from single use plastic is not possible then the rules are to rely on mono-materials and polyefin polymers (PE, PET, PP). The group long-term commits to reduce the waste generated by plastic packaging by enhancing the recyclability of packaging system and ultimately mitigate plastic pollution, especially in marine ecosystem. Implementing biobased content in packaging or recycled content is not the priority since it does not impact positively the waste generation (biobased material negatively interfere with the recycling process).*

[Fixed row]

## **(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.**

### **Plastic packaging used**

#### **(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential**

Select all that apply

☒ % reusable

☒ % technically recyclable

#### **(10.5.1.5) Please explain**

*Through SSI#5 Schneider Electric committed to phase out from Single Use Plastics in our packaging by 2025. The group reports this KPI based on spend. The strategy is defined in our Sustainable Packaging Guideline and aims to: - Optimize packaging volume and size - Remove single use plastic - Replace single use plastic by cellulosic based alternative - Foster reusable plastic packaging (e.g. reusable plastic pallets) In case of phasing out from single use plastic is not*

*possible then the rules are to rely on mono-materials and polyefin polymers (PE, PET, PP). The group long-term commits to reduce the waste generated by plastic packaging by enhancing the recyclability of packaging system and ultimately mitigate plastic pollution, especially in marine ecosystem. Implementing biobased content in packaging or recycled content is not the priority since it does not impact positively the waste generation (biobased material negatively interfere with the recycling process).*

*[Fixed row]*

## C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

### (11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

#### (11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

#### (11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- ☒ Land/water protection
- ☒ Education & awareness
- ☒ Other, please specify :Quantify and publish the assessment of impacts on biodiversity (MSA.km2), Investments in Livelihoods Fund (natural climate solutions on Agroforestry and ecosystems restoration)

[Fixed row]

### (11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators</p>

[Fixed row]

## (11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

### Legally protected areas

#### (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

#### (11.4.2) Comment

*The IBAT report enables users to assess the biodiversity-related features of multiple operational sites for risk management and strategy setting. For each operational site, the report provides the counts of protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) within a 1-kilometer radius. The results of the "IBAT multi-site Report, 2021" include all Schneider sites and show that, within a 1-kilometer radius: • 21% of its sites are in proximity of a protected area as defined by the IUCN, of which: 8% are in category 1a, 1b, and 2 (just six sites are in proximity of a category-1-protected area); 29% are in category 3 or 4; 31% are in category 5 or 6; and 32% are not applicable, not assigned or not reported.*

### UNESCO World Heritage sites

#### (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

#### (11.4.2) Comment

N/A

### UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

☒ No

**(11.4.2) Comment**

N/A

## Ramsar sites

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

☒ No

**(11.4.2) Comment**

N/A

## Key Biodiversity Areas

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

☒ Yes

**(11.4.2) Comment**

*The IBAT report enables users to assess the biodiversity-related features of multiple operational sites for risk management and strategy setting. For each operational site, the report provides the counts of protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) within a 1-kilometer radius. The results of the "IBAT multi-site Report, 2021"*

*include all Schneider sites and show that, within a 1-kilometer radius: 3% of the Group's sites are in proximity of a key biodiversity area (defined by IBAT as either "Alliance for Zero Extinction" or "Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas"). Among the sites in proximity of a protected area, 33% are either industrial sites (characterized by discrete industrial processes such as assembly lines) or distribution centers (warehouses and logistics); the remaining 66% are office buildings.*

## Other areas important for biodiversity

### (11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

### (11.4.2) Comment

*The IBAT report enables users to assess the biodiversity-related features of multiple operational sites for risk management and strategy setting. For each operational site, the report provides the counts of protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) within a 1-kilometer radius. The results of the "IBAT multi-site Report, 2021" include all Schneider sites and show that, within a 1-kilometer radius: • 21% of its sites are in proximity of a protected area as defined by the IUCN, of which: 8% are in category 1a, 1b, and 2 (just six sites are in proximity of a category-1-protected area); 29% are in category 3 or 4; 31% are in category 5 or 6; and 32% are not applicable, not assigned or not reported.*

*[Fixed row]*

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Please see column "Further details of third-party verification/assurance process"

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

## General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*Indicators of the Climate Pillar of the Schneider Sustainability Impact, including "emissions reduction from top 1000 suppliers" and "emissions avoided for customers"*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*2023-universal-registration-document.pdf*

## Row 2

### (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

*Select all that apply*

☒ Water

### (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

#### Introduction

☒ Other data point in module 1, please specify :Please see column "Further details of third-party verification/assurance process"

### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

## General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*Environmental indicators verified by an external 3rd party are flagged with a black circle in Schneider Electric's annual report. In 2023, the following data was verified: Total water withdrawals, water withdrawals per source (surface water, groundwater, third party sources, and other sources); Water withdrawn for cooling returned w/o impact; and our SSE #11 target: "Sites in water- stressed areas with a water conservation strategy and related action plan" Water withdrawals volumes are verified*



every year by an external 3rd party as part of our end-of-year audit of our extra-financial performance. Find Independent third party's report on consolidated non-financial statement presented in the management report in our annual report p.304-305

#### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2023-universal-registration-document.pdf

[Add row]

**(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.**

#### (13.2.1) Additional information

*Climate change is the greatest challenge of our generation, and the next 10 years will be crucial to addressing it. Together we must reduce CO2 emissions and halt the rise in Earth's temperature. At Schneider Electric, our commitment is to be the partner of our customers in their journeys toward sustainability, and become carbon positive ourselves, fully aligning with our strategy and purpose. These engagements exemplify innovation for an all-digital and all-electric world. We advocate for bold measures to accelerate the emergence of a low-carbon world that will meet the demands of future generations. Two critical disruptions — digital and renewables — can help us rethink our energy model and protect our planet's future. At Schneider, we combine these technologies to advance a world that increases efficiency and sustainability for buildings, industries, infrastructures, IT, and cities. If the world is to achieve the United Nations (U.N.) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, we must build momentum now — and leave no one behind. This is why Schneider answered the call for new 1.5 C Science Based Targets in 2019, accelerating our carbon neutrality goal by five years and establishing the roadmap for a post carbon economy. In this context, we commit to: - Before 2025, demonstrate that Schneider Electric is carbon positive together with its customers and partners, thanks to CO2 savings delivered by EcoStruxure; - On the Group's operations (scope 1 and 2): be carbon neutral by 2025 (allowing CO2 offsets) and to comply with the Net-Zero Standards of the SBTi in 2030, reaching at least 76% reduction of GHG emissions, as compared to 2021 base year; - On indirect emissions (scope 3) in its supply chain and with customers: reduce GHG emissions by - 25% by 2030 (versus 2021) as part of the Group's validated 1.5 C SBT targets, by actively engaging suppliers to accelerate their climate strategy and sourcing greener materials, as well as reducing offers' emissions on customers' ends; - Become carbon neutral on the Group's full end-to-end footprint by 2040 (scope 1, 2, and 3), 10 years ahead of the 1.5 C trajectory; - By 2050, comply with the Net-Zero Standards of the SBTi by reducing absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by at least 90% on a 2021 base year But we should go further. Therefore, we support partners and customer on their individual sustainability journeys, and team up with likeminded vendors and suppliers. We work with public and private sector members to reduce carbon emissions and limit rising temperatures to 1.5 C, end poverty, and assure equal rights. As companies that are part of local communities, we all play a crucial role. This is part of the momentum we've been building through 20 years of engagement and innovation in sustainability. We have positioned Schneider to empower everyone to make the most of their energy and resources. Our technologies reconcile growth, access to energy for all, and a carbon-free future for our planet. We play a unique role in contributing to the solutions of global issues. More than just economic actors, we bring ideas, skills, and technologies and deploy them at scale. Our people and partners see them through by serving local communities around the world. At Schneider, we believe that companies can make a positive impact and contribute to societal progress. We empower all to make the most of their energy and resources to ensure that Life Is On everywhere, for everyone, and at every moment. We pioneer digital solutions for sustainability. We have the duty to be profitable. We also have the responsibility to build a resilient and sustainable future where energy and digital are available to*

everyone. These are fundamental human rights giving access to a decent and safe life, and to education and economy. Do good to do well and do well to do good: that is our program for the coming decade.

**(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)**

2023-universal-registration-document.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**

Chief Sustainability Officer

**(13.3.2) Corresponding job category**

Select from:  
☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)  
[Fixed row]

**(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.**

Select from:  
☒ No

