NAIC NUMBER: 31887
GROUP NUMBER:
GROUP NAME:
COMPANY NAME: Coface North America Insurance Company
LINE OF BUSINESS: Property & Casualty
YEAR: 2022
Survey form Climate Risk Survey Form (ca.gov)

Climate Risk Survey Questions:

Questions		Response
Governance	1. Disclose the insurer's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities. In disclosing the insurer's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities insurers should consider including the following: • Identify and include any publicly stated goals on climate-related risks and opportunities. • Describe where climate-related disclosure is handled within the insurer's structure, e.g., at a group level, entity level, or a combination. If handled at the group level, describe what activities are undertaken at the company level. A. Describe the board and/or committee responsible for the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. In describing the position on the board and/or committee responsible for the oversight of managing the climate-related financial risks, insurers should consider including the following: • Describe the position on the board and/or committee responsible for the oversight of managing the climate-related financial risks. B. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	Since April 2003, Coface has committed to support the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) in the areas of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption. Coface Group established an environmental, social and governance action plan as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility framework. All entities within the Coface Group are expected to strive to create a better economic, social and environmental balance. To support these efforts, Group Rules have been introduced to reduce energy consumption. The Coface Group Policy addresses reduction in the use of paper, general use transportation considerations as it relates to public transportation as well as the use to video conferencing and conference calls to reduce air transportation. Annually, each entity's effort to reduce its impact on the environment is tracked and reported. As noted in 2022 Universal Registration Document, the Coface Corporate Responsibility approach has been structured around three pillars (based on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)): • A Responsible Insurer that harnesses its core businesses to contribute to a better world. – includes a goal to improve ESG rating of investment portfolio, integrate CSR into commercial policy, upgrade procurement policy • A Responsible Employer that takes into account Coface's social and societal impact embracing the development and engagement of employees – includes a goal to contribute to local communities

Questions		Response
		• A Responsible Enterprise whose goal is to actively reduce its environmental footprint – includes goals related to assessing our full carbon footprint, developing a reduction plan to achieve Net Zero, and support Green to Lead employee network. The three pillars are underpinned by a foundation called "driving the culture", aimed at structuring the groups ESG approach and developing a solid responsible culture among all Coface stakeholders through a communication plan. In 2021 Coface created the position of Group CSR Manager who reports directly to the Group General Secretary & General Counsel. The role of the Group CSR Manager is to enhance Coface's CSR strategy and roll it out in coordination with the various departments. To further structure governance, a Group CSR Committee has been created, which includes all Executive members. The Committee met for the first time in October 2022 with the mandate to make sure that the company is compliant with current regulations and discuss Coface's social, societal and environmental ambitions and progress of topics at each level of the organization. Additionally, each region has appointed a CSR champion. At end-2022, Coface's Senior Management decided to join the Net-Zero Asset Owners Alliance (NZAOA – launched in 2019 by UN) in 2023. In addition to NZAOA membership, Coface is currently signing the UN Principles of Responsible Investment. The Claims department tracks, and reports to risk management, any related claims exposure from geographical areas that are impacted by weather / climate events. This claims exposure is tracked for a 12 month period and is reported to our lead regulator upon request. Historically, our claims experience has not been significantly impacted by climate change related risks. Coface North America qualitatively reviews climate change annually as part of the emerging risk review.

Questions		Response
Strategy	2. Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material. In disclosing the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's businesses, strategy and financial planning, insurers should consider including the following: • Describe the steps the insurer has taken to engage key constituencies on the topic of climate risk and resiliency. • Describe the insurer's plan to assess, reduce, or mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions in its operations or organizations. A. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the insurer has identified over the short, medium, and long term. In describing the climate-related risks and opportunities the insurer has identified over the short, medium, and longer term, insurers should consider including the following: • Define short, medium, and long-term, if different than 1-5years as short term, 5-10years as medium term, and 10-30years as long term. B. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's business, strategy, and financial planning. In describing the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's business, strategy, and financial planning, insurers should consider including the following: • Discuss if and how the insurer provides products or services to support the transition to a low carbon economy or helps customers adapt to climate-related risk. • Discuss if and how the insurer makes investments to support the transition to a low carbon economy. C. Describe the resilience of the insurer's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2 degree Celsius or lower scenario.	In 2022, Coface carried out a global carbon assessment forming the basis for the development of an action plan to reduce emissions. Coface's carbon footprint was based on its GHG emissions in 2019, considered as the most representative year for Coface's pre-Covid business activities. The assessment was performed in collaboration with Goodwill Management, an agency certified by the Bilan Carbone methodology published by the French Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME). This methodology assesses all the greenhouse gases defined by the IPCC directly and indirectly generated by a company's business activities. These emissions are calculated in several categories (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3): • Scope 1: emissions generated directly by the company, • Scope 2: emissions generated indirectly by electricity and heat purchased and consumed by the company, • Scope 3: other direct emissions (purchases of services and goods, employee travel, investments, claims, etc.). Coface's carbon assessment takes into account all three scopes and focuses on its main business, credit insurance, accounting for nearly 90% of premium income. Operations include emissions generated by upstream Coface activities and the credit insurance activities themselves: • purchases, • transport (passengers), • energy and capital goods (scopes 1,2, and 3), • items related to freight and waste are considered immaterial (between 0% and 0.1% of the carbon footprint). Regarding the downstream component of the carbon footprint for companies in the financial sector, the methodology takes into account the direct financial support provided by the company. As such, the investments and claims paid to clients were considered when calculating the indirect greenhouse gases generated by the use of Coface products. To measure the emissions generated by the financial flows of claims, Goodwill Management has adapted the Bilan Carbone

Questions		Response
		methodology, mapping financial flows by sector and country. A methodology developed by Carbone4 was then applied to eliminate most of the double counts in Scope 3 of emissions related to financial flows. The Carbon Impact Analytics methodology is used to quantify emissions related to energy consumption across the entire value chain by removing repeated counts from the same energy source. To measure GHG emissions related to investments, Coface relied on the data provided by its asset manager, Amundi. The latter's results are more granular and its methodology more adapted to the various types of assets, though with a limited coverage rate (40% of the portfolio) and a limited consideration of Scope 3 emissions (Scope 3 of Tier 1), stemming from the maturity of existing measurement tools. More than 50 contributors contributed to the data collection phase in 11 countries (France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, Romania, Austria, the Netherlands, Morocco, the United States, Poland); each one was required to submit the exhaustive data necessary for measuring the carbon footprint. GHG emissions from other countries were extrapolated to the entire group based on their contribution to 2019 revenue. The carbon assessment was introduced with the aim of implementing a Group decarbonisation strategy based on a regular update of this assessment. A carbon assessment will thus be carried out in 2026 relative to 2025 to determine whether or not the commitments are met. Consequently, an emissions reduction plan has been developed in collaboration with Coface's various departments. The plan is naturally structured around the three categories: • Investments: Coface has committed to joining the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) in 2023 and to decarbonising its investment portfolio to ensure net-zero emissions by 2050 with the other members of the alliance. Initially, Coface has set itself a target of reducing its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related to investments, corporate equities and bonds, by 30% between now and 2025 (based on 2020), in line with the NZAOA 2025 trajectory (-22%; -32%).

Questions		Response
		To achieve its objective, Coface will continue to engage the 20 largest carbon emitters in its portfolio on ESG and also Climate aspects. In a second step, Coface will endeavor to set intermediate objectives, starting with that of 2030 (NZAOA 2040 range: -40%; -60%), with a view to achieving carbon neutrality for its investment portfolio by 2050. • Claims: Coface is committed to reducing claims-related emissions by 7% between 2019 and 2025. This reduction is based on a dual strategy: - The commitment of clients to reduce their emissions, - The revision of its commercial exclusion policy. • Operations: The carbon footprint of all Coface's operations in 2019 amounted to 42,762 tCO eq, or 9.6 tCO eq per employee. This carbon assessment forms the basis of the plan to reduce operations developed in close collaboration with Coface's various departments. In 2022, emission reduction workshops were organized with the IT, Human Resources, Management Facilities and Procurement Departments. They were accompanied by digital and physical workshops open to employees in the regions, the aim being to collectively discuss all possible reduction initiatives and engage all employees in a reduction approach. Drawing on these results, Coface aims to reduce its GHG emissions from operations by 11% between 2019 and 2025 and contribute to carbon neutrality by 2050 despite estimated growth in revenue and the growing number of employees. Starting in 2030, the figures will be positioned on a Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) trajectory such that the entire roadmap contributes to carbon neutrality by following a trajectory limiting global warming to 1.5°C above the pre-industrial period, in accordance with the Paris Agreement.

Questions		Response
		In the coming years, Coface will need to refine the data collected in order to avoid the use of financial ratios as much as possible and favor physical data (e.g. number of emails sent and average weight of an email, rather than the amount spent on Outlook licenses) with much lower uncertainty rates. This will serve to enrich the action plan with finer data and provide a greater number of quantitative objectives The GHGs generated by Coface's operations are divided into four categories: purchases, transport, energy and capital goods. Purchases represent the largest category of the GHG emissions generated by Coface operations. To reduce the impact of purchases, Coface plans to engage all of its suppliers and service providers and favor those committed to a trajectory compatible with the Paris Agreement. It notably considers ESG criteria in calls for tenders and obtains exact figures from existing suppliers on their carbon assessment. To optimize the purchase of IT services and the corresponding physical data (such as data stored in emails or servers), Coface plans to implement responsible digital practices to raise employee awareness of the social and environmental impacts of the digital industry and disseminate a set of best practices (including regular data sorting habits and a more responsible method for sharing large files). Coface also aims to reduce printing by 30% between 2019 and 2025 to limit the use of all the resources (amount of paper reams and ink) necessary for printing. The Group travel policy highlights a number of best practices aimed at raising employee awareness with regard to business travel: - opting for telephone calls or video conferences, - choosing train travel for short trips, - proposing carpooling solutions between co-workers and/or taxi sharing, - limiting printing by carrying out all procedures online (boarding pass, insurance card, etc.)

Questions		Response
		Coface contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions notably through its car policy, whereby the most polluting vehicles in its fleet are replaced by petrol, hybrid and all-electric vehicles. The emissions related to the commuting of Coface employees fall within the scope of Coface's carbon assessment. The main aim of the plan to reduce these emissions is to raise employee awareness of the social and environmental impacts of the use of individual vehicles. In 2019, 10% of employees commuted by car, accounting for 91% of the GHG emissions generated by commuting. The commuting reduction plan thus aims to maintain remote working in order to limit commutes and switch from individual vehicles to public transport. Coface will launch a CSR challenge in September 2023 to raise employee awareness and foster the use of less polluting modes of transport for commutes. The CSR Department plans to set guidelines for the various countries to ensure that when offices move, the new location is strategically positioned with regard to public transport access. Lastly, as explained above, Coface will fully close all its offices four weeks a year. The Group's energy consumption concerns lighting, air conditioning and heating of the premises. Since 2021, this indicator has also included the consumption of electric and hybrid vehicles when the data is traced. Although COVID-related restrictions were lifted in 2022, the Group's electricity consumption was fairly similar to 2021, thanks in particular to the continuation of remote working. To limit the environmental impact of capital goods, Coface is committed to reducing office space by 30% in all 60 countries between 2019 and 2025. Significant reduction efforts have already been made in several regions following the implementation of remote working and flex offices. This will naturally reduce the consumption of electricity, heating and air conditioning. Headway is being made on this objective thanks to the implementation of the flex office between 2019 and 2022.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Questions</th><th>Response</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Coface also plans to increase the lease term of company vehicles (+1 year) in order to maximize the vehicle use period and exceed the carbon footprint depreciation period related to their production.

Coface Group has made a commitment to raising the awareness of its policyholders and prospects about relevant environmental, social and governance issues through segment-specific economic studies on its website, some of which refer to CSR issues. As is the case every year, Coface's Economic Research division published several studies in 2022 on the economic situation of emerging countries ("Country & Sector Risk Barometer" published quarterly).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risk Management</td><td>3. Disclose how the insurer identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

In disclosing how the insurer identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks, insurers should consider including the following:

• Describe how the insurer considers the impact of climate related risks on its underwriting portfolio, and how the company is managing its underwriting exposure with respect to physical, transition and liability risk.

• Describe any steps the insurer has taken to encourage policyholders to manage their potential physical and transition climate related risks, if applicable.

• Describe how the insurer has considered the impact of climate-related risks on its investment portfolio, including what investment classes have been considered.

A. Describe the insurers' processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

In describing the insurers' processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks, insurers should consider including the following:

• Discuss whether the process includes an assessment of financial implications and how frequently the process is completed.</td><td>As a credit insurance expert, Coface carries risks on companies operating in numerous countries and business sectors. As such, the environmental vulnerability of debtors that may lead to an increase in the volume of claims to be paid is taken into account in the management of credit risk.

From a macroeconomic perspective, Coface integrates components relating to ESG standards into its methodology for assessing country risk through three of the main pillars;
• F: environment
• P: policy (e.g. the existence of discriminatory of non-discriminator laws),
• B: business climate

From an environmental point of view, two key risks for companies have been identified:
• Physical risk measures the frequency of occurrence of exceptional weather events (such as the fires in Brazil and Australia in 2019). It depends on the country's exposure to this type of event (measured notably by taking into account long-term projections of agricultural yields, rising temperatures in the country, rising sea levels, etc.) and its sensitivity, measured by indicators of geographical, demographic and social structure (such as the share of the rural population and the population over 65, and the poverty rate) and the dependence on other countries for goods that will become rarer with climate change (share of imports in total farming produce, water and energy);</td></tr>
</table>

Questions		Response
	B. Describe the insurer's processes for managing climate-related risks. C. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the insurer's overall risk management. In describing how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the insurer's overall risk management, insurers should consider including the following: • Discuss whether climate-related risks are addressed through the insurer's general enterprise-risk management process or a separate process and how frequently the process is completed. • Discuss the climate scenarios utilized by the insurer to analyze its underwriting risks, including which risk factors the scenarios consider, what types of scenarios are used, and what timeframes are considered. • Discuss the climate scenarios utilized by the insurer to analyze risks on its investments, including which risk factors are utilized, what types of scenarios are used, and what timeframes are considered.	• Transition risk: faced with these future climate changes and in an effort to avoid some of them, governments are taking action (such as anti-pollution standards in the automotive sector in Europe and China) and the population is changing its consumption behavior. While these regulatory and behavioral changes will have beneficial effects in the medium term, in the short term they are likely to jeopardize companies having failed to prepare for these changes in production and consumption methods. Transition risk is measured based on the frequency of the country's government's participation in conferences on environmental change, the treatment of this issue in the national media, and the number of measures taken by the government to effectively combat global warming and pollution (national emissions level, energy efficiency of the main business sectors and investments in the energy transition). The exposure index is used to measure the extent to which a country can be vulnerable to climate disruption and captures the physical impact of climate risk. The sensitivity index, based on topographic and demographic variables as well as the country's economic structure (i.e. sensitivity of the country's main sectors of activity to a climate shock), makes it possible to assess the impact of a climate shock. These two indices are used to assess a country's vulnerability to climate hazards and are based on six sectors essential to a country's proper functioning: food, access to water, the health system, ecosystem services, human habitat and infrastructure. A country is considered to be highly exposed if a climate hazard can significantly limit access to drinking water, cause food insecurity, or if the quality of infrastructure is not sufficient to respond to this type of crisis. At the same time, a country is considered to be highly sensitive where its economy relies heavily on imports. Additionally, the Coface teams assess the financial risk represented by each debtor through an internal rating, the Debtor Risk Assessment ("DRA"), reflecting the likelihood of default in the short and medium term.

Questions		Response
		New environmental initiatives and regulations may have a broad array of impacts: • Varying degrees of strategic reorientation; • Change in industrial process; • Change of suppliers, etc. These impacts may call for substantial investment that impact Company profitability either temporarily or sustainably, at the risk of market loss or sanctions, for example. These aspects form part of the entire set of information taken into account by Coface when analyzing risk and deciding on coverage. This resilience assessment is fully integrated into financial analysis and the usual credit risk monitoring tools. As a credit insurer, Coface does not finance companies or its projects and does not intervene directly in commercial transactions, the latter remaining in the hands of the insured party and its client. However, the exposures guaranteed by Coface concern companies having their own environmental impact. The Coface Group has thus decided to implement a tool to measure the environmental impact of the debtors making up its guaranteed exposure. This tool subsequently enables Coface to steer its business towards more environmentally responsible activities and thereby reduce reputational risk or investor withdrawals. Coface has developed an internal system for assessing companies in the form of an “environmental” index designed to rate businesses according to their environmental impact. This assessment is imperfect for now, as no comprehensive environmental database exists for medium-sized companies, i.e. the majority of Coface’s debtors But the assessment system has the value of providing an initial measure of this impact. Coface designed the new solution with KPMG to establish a structured and documented approach able to cover the entire portfolio. The assessment comprises two aspects: • A generic rating based on the debtor’s country;

Questions		Response
		• A further standard rating focused on its sector of activity. Coface then combines these two ratings to produce a “standard” overall environmental rating for a debtor. To refine the assessment, a debtor-specific dimension may be added where ad hoc information is available. Coface thus separates financial analysis (including the impacts of environmental policy) from purely environmental assessment. This environmental vision is transcribed in the GBA (Green Business Assessment), which overviews the debtor portfolio and exposure to guaranteed amounts. In 2022, Coface monitored the trend in average score of the debtor portfolio, which remains stable. The methodology was enhanced in 2022 with the addition of new indicators, notably on biodiversity (proportion of loss of mangroves, average proportion of key land areas covered by protected areas, etc.) and waste management in the various countries. Investments - Coface is exposed to changes in environmental standards and the corresponding regulations that could affect its investment activities, financial performance and reputation. Through its insurance activities, Coface is required to invest part of its premiums in diversified investment vehicles to cover potential future claims. Environmental and social impact of investments – In addition to the financial risks that these investments entail, Coface may invest in environmental or socially non-responsible assets such as the shares or bonds of companies failing to comply with environmental and social criteria, as well as real estate and infrastructure projects that could harm biodiversity. These risks could lead to a significant temporary or long-term depreciation of assets and undermine the trust of Coface’s partners and clients, which in turn could generate a drop in revenue, the withdrawal of investors or a negative impact on the company’s image.

Questions		Response
		Global Strategy and approach - Coface's investment strategy is based on two areas: • A financial framework that respects a strategic asset allocation to achieve objectives of profitability, capital consumption, and portfolio liquidity; • A socially responsible investment framework that aims to achieve a net zero trajectory by 2050. To invest available funds in investments complying with its financial risk framework, Coface called upon Amundi, the European leader in Asset Management, to which it has delegated the management of its investment portfolio since 2016. Mindful of the potential social and/or environmental impact of its investments, Coface has asked Amundi to assist with its ESG approach in this investment portfolio. Because it operates in an international environment with divergent SRI practices and standards, the Group wanted to rely on a single repository; it therefore relies on Amundi's teams to implement and calculate SRI indicators for its portfolio. Coface commercial exclusion policy reflects its determination to avoid non-ethical and/or non-responsible business activities, contribute to the Paris Agreement by withdrawing from thermal coal, and manage reputational risk. With this respect, this policy has been strengthened over the past three years and Coface made several commitments as part both its credit insurance business and its single risk and bonding activities: • Single Risk and Bonding: - Coface has stopped providing single-risk insurance policies and bonding services for thermal coal extraction or thermal coal generation projects, - Coface does not issue policies to insure sales of thermal coal by commodity traders. • Credit Insurance: - Coface does not issue policies to insure sales of thermal coal by commodity traders, - Coface does not issue insurance policies to transport, freight and logistics companies seeking to generate over 50% of their business through thermal coal.

Questions		Response
		In addition to the commercial exclusion policy, Coface wants to give itself the means to strengthen its support for financing and implementing long-term ESG projects by implementing more single-risk insurance solutions. Coface is seeking to double the budget allocated to supporting ESG projects around the world, with a view to reaching a minimum of €400 million of outstanding under management on ESG projects by the end of 2025 (vs. mid-2022). CNAIC's investment portfolio complies with the Group investment policy and is conservative, liquid and of short – medium term duration. Climate related events will not disproportionately impact our portfolio. Climate change risk is qualitatively reviewed at least annually as part of the Emerging Risk Review. Coface utilized climate scenarios for Group ORSA stress test in 2022. As part of the ORSA exercise, the Coface group favors the transition risk scenario proposed in 2020 by the regulator as part of the ACPR's climate stress tests (based on NFGS (Network for Greening the Financial System) central banks scenarios). Late transition and quick transition scenarios are also associated with increased physical risk. In order to reflect a maximum impact range before considering any adjustment to the risk underwriting policy, Coface followed the stress approach and calibration proposed in 2022 by EIOPA. The scenario adopted by Coface, which corresponds to the delayed transition scenario of the NGFS, is thus the one applied by EIOPA. Some limitations of the proposed approach are highlighted as follows: • Providing a long term projection of the Solvency (2030 – 2050 period) in order to fully assess the impact is not deemed realistic,

Questions		Response
		• Hence the proposed approach, which assumes that the stress linked to a delayed transition in 2030 applies in 2022, and which provides a maximum range of the impact before any reaction from Coface commercial & risk underwriting, • The level of shock is derived from an external regulatory source. It would be consistent with other market players but may not be fully in line with Coface risk profile, even though Coface leverages from its Green Business Assessment (GBA) to assess the scope of application of the stress. 1/ Impact on the Loss Ratio Assuming a fast transition scenario with an abrupt application of climate policies and a sharp adjustment on carbon price, impacting various economic sectors. In this scenario, Coface defined an ultimate loss ratio linked to 2022 of approximately +3pts compared to the baseline scenario. This loss ratio is calculated as follows: • Stressed spreads by economic sector from EIOPA associated with the corresponding exposure of Coface in trade credit insurance, • The spread changes are then converted into default probability shocks which are applied on the most exposed Coface exposure depending on the DRA (Debtor risk assessment) and on the GBA. The underlying assumption is that debtors in the weakest financial situation and with an average or unfavorable environmental rating are the most likely to default in such a scenario. 2/ Impact on the Premiums and Exposure Impact on Coface turnover should be moderate: less than 5% of Coface premiums stems from policyholders which are on a vulnerable Nace sector according to EIOPA transition risk scenario. In order to remain conservative, it is not included in this scenario: decreases in turnover have a positive impact on the group's solvency. 3/ Scenario Calibration: Impact on the Assets

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Questions</th><th>Response</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Stressed spread rates by EIOPA business sector are directly applied to projected market values in 2022. The shocks retained on real estate (-1%) and on equities (-1%) are lower than the EIOPA scenario, in the context of a significantly deteriorated baseline scenario.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metrics and Targets</td><td>4. Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant collateralized risks and opportunities where such information is material.

In disclosing the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant collateralized risks and opportunities where such information is material, insurers should consider including the following:

• Discuss how the insurer uses catastrophe modeling to manage the climate-related risks to your business. Please specify for which climate-related risks the insurer uses catastrophe models to assess, if any.

A. Disclose the metrics used by the insurer to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.

In disclosing the metrics used by the insurer to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process, insurers should consider including the following:

• In describing the metrics used by the insurer to assess and monitor climate risks, consider the amount of exposure to business lines, sectors, and geographies vulnerable to climate-related physical risks [answer in absolute amounts and percentages if possible], alignment with climate scenarios, [1 in 100 years probable maximum loss, Climate VaR, carbon intensity], and the amount of financed or underwritten carbon emissions.

B. Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.

C. Describe the targets used by the insurer to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.</td><td>Coface implements its non-financial approach based on four pillars:
• Engagement strategy through voting rights and dialogue with issuers
• Exclusion and restriction strategy to reduce or exclude issuers and sectors whose activities may not comply with its risk framework. Additionally, Coface relies on Amundi's ESG ratings to limit the weight of issuers with poor rating in this area.

Coface complies with the Ottawa and Oslo conventions and has excluded activities - anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium weapons, and violation of one or more of the 10 principles of the UNGC – from its investments.

Coface has stopped investing directly in:
- companies that develop or plan to develop new mines, power plants or infrastructure relating to thermal coal,
- companies extraction 100 MT of thermal coal or more with no goal to reduce this extraction,
- companies generating over 25% of their revenues from thermal coal extraction,
- companies generating 25% to 50% of total revenue from thermal coal extraction and electricity generation from thermal coal and whose ESG rating calculated by Amundi has deteriorated significantly,
- companies generating over 50% of revenue from thermal coal extraction and electricity generation from thermal coal,
- companies manufacturing complete tobacco products (revenue > 5%).

Since 2017, Amundi has produced a quarterly report on the average ESG rating of Coface</td></tr>
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Questions		Response
		portfolio (A to G rating) and a breakdown of assets by ESG rating. The score is based on 37 criteria, including 16 generic criteria and 26 specific sector criteria. Of Coface's overall investment portfolio, 79.4% is considered to be significant from an ESG perspective. Based on the significant part of the portfolio, nearly 94.4% of the portfolio has an ESG rating. This coverage ratio improved by 3 points compared with end-2021. Since 2018, the exclusion measures have been added to Coface's decision to refrain from investing directly in securities issued by a G-rated issuer, which is the worst rating on the Amundi scale. When an issuer's rating deteriorates to G, the investment line is immediately sold at market value. Lastly, Coface's Board of Directors decided in 2021 to limit the weight of F-rated assets to less than 3% of its rated portfolio, which is part of its restriction strategy. At December 31, 2022, this indicator stood at 0.61%, a slight improvement from last year. • *Decarbonization strategy* through committing to shrinking the carbon footprint of its listed equity and corporate bond portfolio by 30% between 2020 and 2025 (scopes 1 and 2) Coface uses Amundi's methodology to measure carbon footprint of its portfolio in two scopes: - Scope 1: all direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the Company, - Scope 2: all indirect emissions resulting from the purchase or production of electricity, steam or heat. Coface has decided to increase its decarbonization target from -20% to -30% of the carbon footprint of its listed equity and corporate bond portfolio between 2020 and 2025.

Questions		Response
		In 2022, the carbon footprint of the listed equity and corporate bond portfolio in absolute value amounted to 53 tons of CO_2 equivalent per million euros invested, down 39% compared with 2020. • *Transition financing strategy* –Coface does not act as a direct investor in projects or financial transactions (but instead in dedicated funds or mandates). However, it is working to integrate energy transition financing into its portfolio and increase the share of its "green" investments, in particular through green bonds (i.e. which participate in the energy transition and whose objective is to finance projects with environmental benefits, in accordance with the application of the Green Bonds Principles defined by the Icma). In accordance with regulatory requirements, Coface will from 2023 onwards publish information on the European Taxonomy eligibility of its financial assets and from 2024 onwards will endeavor to publish an alignment report. At December 31, 2022, the weight of green bonds stood at 2.9% of Coface's overall portfolio, i.e. €87 million in outstandings (market value).