

JONES LANG LASALLE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and energy consumption disclosure

Introduction

This Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) statement ^{*(a)} gives Jones Lang LaSalle Limited's annual energy consumption and GHG emissions for the financial year 1st January 2020 to the 31st December 2020. As this is Jones Lang LaSalle Limited's first SECR statement, 2019 consumption and emissions have not been reported.

Emissions disclosed relate to activities for which the company is responsible for across the UK, and includes: combustion of gas from building operations and fuels for business travel; and emissions from the purchase of electricity by the company for its own use.

^{*(a)} - GHG emissions and energy consumption statement pursuant to the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 (the SECR Regulations).

Methodology and data tables

Jones Lang LaSalle Limited has used the main requirements of the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (revised edition) as a basis to report its GHG emissions. Data was gathered at site level to compile the carbon footprint and consolidated using an organisational approach to ensure that all consumption and emissions are accounted for, whereby building data has been apportioned to the entity that holds the lease (as actual data is not available to the granularity of each individual entity). Business travel data has been apportioned to the employing entity of the individual responsible for each journey.

The 2020 DEFRA UK Government Conversion Factors for GHG Company Reporting have been used to convert activity data into tCO₂e emissions. Actual data was prioritised for reporting, however in instances where this was not available, consumption data was estimated using the following methodologies: if historical data is available, either the previous month, the same month in the previous year, or an average daily rate (multiplied by the number of missing days) was used. If no data was available, assets with invoiced data were ranked by floor area into three categories (small, medium, large), consumption (kWh) and floor areas (m²) were summed for each category, an intensity was calculated by dividing the consumption by the floor area (Total kWh/Total m²), and the intensity was then multiplied by the floor area of an asset. Business travel data was provided as the total journey mileage, with the associated fuel type and engine size of the vehicle. This information was matched to the DEFRA UK Government Conversion Factors to calculate the kWh value and associated emissions.

In 2020, Jones Lang LaSalle Limited was responsible for a total of 4,236,696 kWh energy consumption (building energy and business travel in either employee owned, leased, or company cars). 9% of the total energy consumption is estimated.

Table 1: Jones Lang LaSalle Limited's underlying 2020 energy consumption

Consumption Source (kWh)	01/01/2020-31/12/2020
Natural Gas	687,555
Electricity	2,721,483
Business Travel	827,658

Table 2: Jones Lang LaSalle Limited's 2020 GHG Emissions

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Scope (tCO ₂ e)	01/01/2020-31/12/2020
Scope 1 - Direct combustion of gas from the operation of properties and fuel from business travel in company owned vehicles	342
Scope 2 - Electricity purchased for own use (purchase of heat, steam and cooling not applicable)	634
Scopes 1 + 2 - Mandatory carbon footprint disclosure	976
Scope 3 - Mobile combustion of fuel from business travel in employee owned/rented vehicles and transmission and distribution losses from electricity	81
Scopes 1 + 2 + 3 - Voluntary carbon footprint disclosure	1,057

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In 2020, Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions decreased when compared against previous year emissions, which can be primarily attributed to the change in occupancy patterns of assets and travel movements due to the COVID-19 pandemic, driving down electricity and gas consumption significantly, and reducing business travel.

Emissions intensity ratio

Jones Lang LaSalle Limited's chosen intensity ratio of GHG emissions per £million revenue is reported below in Table 3.

Table 3: Jones Lang LaSalle Limited's chosen intensity measurements

GHG Emissions Intensity Ratio	01/01/2020- 13/12/2020
GHG emissions per £million revenue (tCO ₂ e/£m)	3.09

Energy efficiency actions

In 2020 Jones Lang LaSalle Limited completed a significant office relocation in Manchester, moving to a more energy efficient building with a much lower energy intensity (kWh/m²), which is anticipated to improve by 40%. A similar plan is in place for the Canary Wharf office, which will occur in the following years. All new office leases apply JLL's net zero carbon corporate estate guidance to ensure energy efficiency and operational carbon are minimised across the UK estate.

The fitout of the Manchester office and the refit of the 2nd floor at the headquarters at Warwick Street, London, have focused on reducing embodied carbon through prioritising reuse where possible as part of a circular fitout strategy. Additionally, LED upgrades are being implemented throughout the entity's properties, most notably the Leeds Office and Warwick Street (as part of the refit).

As a group, Jones Lang LaSalle UK has made industry leading sustainability commitments, including setting ambitious targets to achieve net zero carbon across all JLL buildings in the UK by 2030, and to reduce carbon emissions by 30% per sqft across all properties JLL manages for its clients by 2030.

Additionally, the UK business is aiming to reduce carbon emissions from business travel by 35% per employee, as well as reducing emissions from road travel through the electrification of its vehicles, by seeking to operate 100% electric cars and 50% electric commercial vehicles by 2025.