



CDP Climate Change Response

2022

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(CO.1) Introduction

More than a decade ago, Accenture made a bold statement—that every business must be a digital business—and we have been proven right. Now we’re making another bold statement—that every business must be a sustainable business. That’s because today sustainability, along with digital, is driving competitive advantage. It is rapidly becoming a growth engine for new markets, new products and new services.

Companies must embed sustainability deep into their enterprises. To unlock shared value for both business and society, we are committed to enabling global cooperation among our people, our clients, our suppliers and our partners to achieve a low-carbon future. Together, we can transform our global economy into a more sustainable marketplace.

Sustainability isn’t new for Accenture—we created a cross-industry Sustainability Strategy Practice in 2008. We also have three decades of industry experience serving leading companies in Energy, Utilities, Natural Resources. And, as a UN Global Compact (UNGC) signatory since 2008, we champion the Sustainable Development Goals with a focus on those that are most relevant for our company. We galvanize and support our clients, many of them FORTUNE Global 500 and Forbes Global 2000 companies, as well as our ecosystem partners, suppliers and other stakeholders on their SDG journeys.

Driven by the science, the economics and the data of sustainability—as well as our own values—we are committed to addressing environmental issues both for Accenture and by helping our clients and our suppliers make and meet their commitments. We are moving to be the early leader in the coming sustainability growth wave, and we know that with our scale, investment capacity, outstanding clients and partners, we can make a difference.

Our clients are at an inflection point focused on three areas:

- First, the low-carbon energy transition. On the supply side, we leverage technology to transition to net zero. On the demand side we work together with our partners to help clients achieve greater efficiency, from operating buildings to manufacturing and logistics to IT operations as well as storage.
- Second, the Circular Economy—focusing on other impacts to the environment. It’s becoming real, it’s picking up speed, it goes beyond carbon. We’re seeing this in everything from digital twinning in manufacturing to new circular business models.
- Third, the ESG agenda, beyond environment, is moving from commitment to action. There is particular focus on the revolution in ESG data, with global standards evolving and clients increasingly wanting decision-ready data that they can act on to create business value and sustainability impact.

As well as helping our clients to become more sustainable, we want to be a leader in sustainability. We continually set bold environmental goals, innovating our approach to environmental sustainability and making strategic investments. From making ambitious commitments that align with climate science to encouraging our people to take eco-positive actions, we are dedicated to reducing our environmental footprint and disclosing our actions to help manage carbon and climate change risks. In alignment with the Paris Climate Agreement, we have pledged to do our part to keep global warming below 1.5° Celsius by joining the more than 1,400 companies that have signed the UN Global Compact's Business Ambition for 1.5° Pledge.

To meet our commitment to achieve net-zero emissions by 2025, we are focusing first on actual reductions across our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

- We plan to meet our office energy needs with 100% renewable electricity by 2023 and equip our people to make climate smart travel decisions. In fiscal 2021, we were already powering our offices and centers globally with 53% renewable electricity.
- We will require 90% of our key suppliers (defined as vendors that represent a significant portion of our 2019 Scope 3 emissions) to disclose their environmental targets and actions being taken to reduce emissions by 2025.
- To address remaining emissions, we are investing in nature-based carbon removal solutions that will directly remove carbon from the atmosphere.

To move towards zero waste, we will reuse or recycle 100% of our e-waste, such as computers and servers, as well as all our office furniture, by 2025, and post-pandemic we have committed to eliminating single-use plastics in our locations. To plan for water risk, we are developing plans to reduce the impact of flooding, drought and water scarcity on our business and our people in high-risk areas.

The 710,000 people of Accenture around the world are bringing our commitments to life across every part of our organization. Working with all our stakeholders we are confident that the positive changes we are making today will make all the difference tomorrow.

Manish Sharma

Chief Operating Officer

(CO.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
01/09/2020	31/08/2021	No

(CO.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate

Country/areas			
Andorra	Finland	Mauritius	Singapore
Argentina	France	Mexico	Slovakia
Australia	Germany	Morocco	South Africa
Austria	Greece	Netherlands	Spain
Belgium	Hong Kong SAR, China	New Zealand	Sweden
Brazil	Hungary	Norway	Switzerland
Brunei Darussalam	India	Peru	Thailand
Bulgaria	Indonesia	Philippines	Turkey
Canada	Ireland	Poland	Ukraine
Chile	Israel	Portugal	United Arab Emirates
China	Italy	Puerto Rico	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Colombia	Japan	Qatar	United States of America
Costa Rica	Kazakhstan	Republic of Korea	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Czechia	Latvia	Romania	
Denmark	Luxembourg	Russian Federation	
Egypt	Malaysia	Saudi Arabia	

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response

Currency
USD \$

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.

Operational control

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	IE00B4BNMY34

C1. Governance

Board Oversight

C1.1 Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization? Yes

C1.1a Identify the position(s) of the individuals (do not include names) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of Individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	Accountability starts with the Board, which provides governance and oversight over the strategy, operations and management of Accenture. Two board-level committees have responsibility for climate-related issues: 1. The Board plays a direct role in the Company's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. Specifically, the Audit Committee, one of four Board-level committees, receives quarterly briefings from the COO on enterprise risk, including business continuity risk factors, among which are climate-related factors. 2. In fiscal 2019, the Board charged the Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board with the responsibility of periodically reviewing the Company's policies and practices on significant corporate social responsibility issues, as was codified in the Committee's charter. The corporate social responsibility issues referenced would include any significant climate-related matters (e.g., decisions on major environmental initiatives). 3. In fiscal 2021, the Nominating & Governance Committee continued with its oversight and monitoring of climate-related trends. Each committee meeting contains a governance review in which the committee is brought up to date on relevant developments, if any, which may include: investor and other stakeholder expectations on climate-related matters; SEC developments regarding climate change and sustainability matters and disclosures; and our integrated ESG reporting, among other items, all of which inform the committee's views regarding Accenture's climate and sustainability positions. Other notable decisions/actions on climate in the last two reporting years: • In fiscal 2021 the Board took a climate-relevant decision, which was to include implementation of a 360 Degree Value Meter, encompassing Sustainability, as one of the fundamental elements the CEO and Company Objectives on which the CEO's performance was evaluated and compensation determined. • In fiscal 2021, the Board created an ad hoc committee consisting of our independent Lead Director and the chairs of each of the Board's four standing committees to assist with reviewing Accenture's ESG disclosures. • Beginning in October 2021, the Board formally expanded the responsibilities of and renamed the Nominating, Governance & Sustainability Committee to reflect additional ESG oversight responsibilities appointed to the committee.

C1.1b Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled—some meetings	• Reviewing and guiding strategy • Reviewing and guiding risk management policies • Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	Accountability to advance corporate citizenship at Accenture starts at the top, with our Board, which includes our CEO, who is responsible for providing governance and oversight over the strategy, operations and management of Accenture. In fiscal 2020, Accenture's CEO approved the Company's commitment to a new climate-specific goal: to achieve net-zero carbon emissions across our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2025. Our CEO is a member of the Board of Directors. In fiscal 2019, the Nominating & Governance Committee, one of four Board-level committees, was charged by the Board with responsibility for key corporate social responsibility matters, which included climate-related matters. Since that time, management has regularly updated the Committee on various climate-related matters, such as investor ESG topics and trends in ESG-related shareholder proposals, including campaigns specifically related to climate change matters, proxy advisory ESG-related voting recommendations, SEC trends and disclosure developments relating to climate change matters and the Company's ESG-related public disclosures, among other things. Materials reviewed by the Committee also included reference to ESG reporting frameworks. The Audit Committee, another of the four Board-level committees, also receives quarterly briefings on our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program from the COO. The quarterly ERM briefing details our most critical set of risks for review. This process means we could escalate climate risks to the Board as frequently as necessary if climate-related risks (which are already formally included in the ERM process) were within the most critical set of risks escalated for review. In fiscal 2021, the Board created an ad hoc committee consisting of our independent Lead Director and the chairs of each of the Board's four standing committees to assist with reviewing Accenture's ESG disclosures, including climate-related disclosures. In addition, the full Board was briefed on our new integrated reporting approach, including Accenture's new reporting experience, which describes how we create value that matters for our stakeholders. Within the company's most senior management group, our Global Management Committee (GMC), Accenture's Chief Responsibility Officer and Global Sustainability Services Lead oversees the integration of sustainability and responsibility for all stakeholders into our client services as well as our operations. The Chief Responsibility Officer is responsible for setting our environment strategy, which envelops our net-zero goal (across scopes 1, 2 and 3) and science-based target. Our COO is responsible for operationalizing our net-zero goal and SBT. Therefore, there is dual accountability at the GMC level. Further, the leadership team may include climate-related issues on the agenda of Board meetings or leverage the committee structure to escalate discussion.

1.1d Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate related issues?

Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues.	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Yes	Since beginning our environmental journey, we have continually set bigger and bolder ambitions for ourselves with our path to net-zero by 2025, moving to zero waste and plans for water risk, among other goals. Responsibility for our environmental matters starts at the top – with our Board and our Chair and CEO – and cascades throughout the business. Our Board, as an oversight body, provides valuable feedback and input into our climate-related strategies and initiatives. Our directors all bring to the table diverse areas of expertise and experience and many have been involved one way or another in environmental and climate-related matters. Certain of our directors have overseen or participated in their own companies' climate change journeys. Others have gained climate or sustainability-related experience through various organizational memberships or other board positions. Our directors' collective knowledge in the area helps guide and inform discussions relating to environmental and climate-related matters.

C1.2 Provide the highest-level management position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position/s and/or committees	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly

C1.2a Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored

Where in the organizational structure this position lies:

Accountability to advance environmental performance at Accenture starts at the top, with our Board, which includes our CEO, who is responsible for providing governance and oversight over the strategy, operations and management of Accenture. In Accenture's fiscal 2021 proxy, we discuss how "as part of the Board's strategic and risk oversight, the Board oversees our ESG strategies." We go on to say, "throughout the year, the Board receives periodic reports from management on key ESG matters, including the sustainability services we provide to clients, our actions around being a responsible company and citizen, and our integrated reporting, which demonstrates our commitment to transparency and accountability of our goals and progress."

How this works:

This works in two ways: (1) Our Chief Responsibility Officer and Global Sustainability Services lead, a member of our Global Management Committee, who has accountability for executing on this strategy, has presented and facilitated discussion with the Board on these topics. (2) The Audit Committee, one of four Board-level committees, comprises four members of the Board and oversees Accenture's accounting, financial reporting processes and audits of financial statements

and internal controls, including the Company’s Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. The Audit Committee receives, at a minimum, quarterly briefings on our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program from our COO. Our Chief Risk Officer, who reports to the COO, coordinates the Enterprise Risk Management process and actively monitors business continuity risks, including climate-related risks, as part of that process; the COO then reports on business continuity to the Board quarterly (again, including climate-related risks as necessary).

The ERM briefing given by our COO details our most critical set of risks for review. This process means we could escalate climate risks to the Board as frequently as necessary—even to every Board meeting—if climate-related risks were within the most critical set of risks for review.

How climate-related issues are monitored:

Accenture’s Global Environment Director 1) meets monthly with our network of Environment Leads to discuss emerging issues, including risks, 2) meets at least quarterly with the ERM lead to discuss changing risk conditions across all time horizons, 3) drives an annual, operational environmental risk assessment with the Environment Leads as part of our ISO14001 certified Environment Management System, which factors in the time horizon of the risk. The Environment Leads use external and internal information to identify relevant risks and assess the nature of our risk exposure—e.g., financial, client delivery, legal. Results have been shared annually with varying levels of Environment governance, and escalated as needed to senior leadership.

Further, Accenture maintains an ERM program, whereby the Company looks at risks across the company and prioritizes those for additional management and Board oversight. The Board of Directors validates this risk priority annually and receives quarterly briefings on changing risk conditions. Climate-related risks would be considered as part of that annual assessment and quarterly briefings, as needed, taking into account potential severity of impacts, likelihoods, and the effectiveness of management’s risk mitigation.

All members of the GMC have input into that annual assessment process and can escalate climate-related risks as appropriate. This linkage is further strengthened by the fact that our GMC includes our Chief Responsibility Officer and Global Sustainability Services lead. The Chief Responsibility Officer is responsible for setting our environment strategy, which envelops our net-zero goal and science-based target. Meanwhile, our COO is responsible for operationalizing these targets. Therefore, there is dual accountability at the GMC level.

Employee Incentives

C1.3 Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Yes	A number of Accenture leaders and functions have critical roles to play in managing climate change issues. As such, a number of teams and individuals are incentivized to drive progress against climate change issues.

If yes: C1.3a Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues.

Entitled to incentive?	Types of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Accenture's Chief Operating Officer (COO): Accenture's COO is accountable for operationalizing Accenture's science-based GHG emissions reduction target and net-zero goal. Performance-based compensation is determined by evaluating performance against annual objectives, which include financial performance objectives established by reference to our business plan, and non-financial objectives. In addition, employees may have additional objectives specific to their roles. Performance against these objectives serves as one of the components against which each employee's performance is considered. Accenture does not apply a formula or use a pre-determined weighting when comparing overall performance against the various objectives, and no single objective is material in determining individual performance and resulting pay decisions.
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)	Monetary reward	Supply chain engagement	Accenture's Chief Procurement Officer (CPO): In fiscal 2021, Accenture's CPO was accountable for three specific priorities that contribute to addressing our supply chain emissions and environmental performance: 1) Environmental criteria included in purchases: Our geographic Procurement teams include environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance of prospective suppliers as a weighted factor for purchasing decisions in the categories with the largest sustainability impact (IT, travel, and workplace and facilities). We continue to expect and support our Procurement teams to implement these factors and monitor their performance. 2) Supply chain engagement: As part of our goal to reach net-zero emissions by 2025, we have set an ambitious target requiring 90% of our key suppliers—defined as vendors that represent a significant portion of our 2019 Scope 3 emissions—to disclose their impact and actions being taken to reduce emissions through channels like CDP. In fiscal 2021, 58% already disclosed targets and 60% disclosed actions, an increase on fiscal 2020. 3) Procurement of renewable electricity: Our renewable electricity initiative—part of our supply chain sustainability strategy—aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, energy costs and our per-person carbon footprint. We have now committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity in our locations by 2023 and the CPO is directly responsible for executing Accenture's renewable electricity strategy to meet this goal. Progress against these priorities and targets is one of multiple factors considered in the performance evaluation and performance pay of our Chief Procurement Officer. This indicator is directly linked to our efforts to address climate change because it supports Accenture to reduce GHG emissions within its supply chain.

Entitled to incentive?	Types of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	Accenture Chief Responsibility Officer and Global Sustainable Services Lead is responsible for setting our environment strategy, which envelops our net-zero goal and SBT. The Chief Responsibility Officer's work spans ESG issues as they relate to our business, clients and ecosystem partners.
Buyers /Purchasers	Monetary reward	Environmental criteria included in purchases	The Global Supplier Inclusion & Sustainability Lead is accountable for advancing responsible buying within our global ecosystem of suppliers across all aspects of environment, social and governance. The lead's remuneration is linked to performance against objectives, including a) level of supplier engagement and progress as measured through CDP, b) ongoing leadership on environment strategy implementation of new projects and improvements to include environmental considerations or weighting when purchasing goods and services by local procurement teams. These indicators are directly linked to our efforts to address climate change because they support Accenture to reduce GHG emissions within its supply chain. The Global Supplier Inclusion & Sustainability Lead also reports directly to the CPO, demonstrating the importance attributed to sustainability in Accenture's supply chain. Key members of this team also have objectives lined to driving actions to support CO2 emissions reductions across Accenture's geographic procurement operations.

C2. Risks and Opportunities

Time Horizons

C2.1 Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term horizons?

Time horizon	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	These time horizons are directly commensurate with the nature of Accenture's business. As noted in Accenture's 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K "Developments in the industries we serve, which may be rapid, also could shift demand to new services and solutions." As our services rapidly rotate with the needs of our clients, as driven by technology and innovation, so too must the rest of the business; therefore, a short-term time horizon is critical and highly relevant in a fast-paced, rapidly changing environment. This time horizon is consistent across all categories of risk, including climate-related.
Medium-term	2	5	Equally important is a slightly longer horizon. At 5 years or less, this allows us to look at the business from a slightly longer time dimension. Strategic planning, financial planning, etc., all have a foot in the present/short term, but also have a foot in the future allowing us to plan for the near-term future of our business. This time horizon is consistent across all categories of risk, including climate-related risk.
Long-term	5	10	The longer-term horizon is much less certain for us. This is because we are a people-based, technology-driven company. Our aim is to provide the market innovative services that evolve with the ever-changing, disruptive world of technology. Disruption is less predictable, certainly in the long term. We are also not a company with hard assets (e.g., real estate), and need to be agile to operate in this changing environment. That said, as needed we will take a longer-term view. This time horizon is consistent across all categories of risk, including climate-related risk.

C2.1b How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Accenture defines substantive financial or strategic impact from climate-related risks, as risks and/or opportunities that have a high probability of affecting us as a company in the short-term (0-2 years) and medium-term (2-5 years), as per our stated time horizons, or that would be areas of heightened importance, such that they warrant prioritized management focus or investment.

A cross functional team of subject matter experts provide input into an overall climate related risk assessment, utilizing quantitative and qualitative inputs. This would take into account factors such as our diverse geographic footprint, revenue and people concentrations, number and location of our office locations, use of renewable electricity, carbon levels from travel, etc. The results of the risk assessment considers time horizon, materiality and our ability to mitigate the risk, reflecting a risk priority that is reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

This prioritization sets the stage for management actions, such as increasing our usage of renewable electricity in our offices, implementing programs for carbon reduction and offset to achieve net-zero goals, implementing technology that provides better visibility to the data, or enhancing our business continuity planning to account for increasing water risks. The prioritization may also be impacted by the changing landscape, e.g. the speed at which risks are evolving. This could include changes to regulations where we take action to maintain compliance, or changing expectations regarding transparency where we proactively take action because it aligns with our core values.

The risk assessment and resulting prioritization of risks are an input into our Enterprise Risk Management program, where a variety of strategic, operational, financial, and legal risks are considered and prioritized for senior leadership and Board oversight. Business Continuity is currently in that top risk listing, reflecting the potential impact climate-driven acute weather events, and other business disruptions, can have on our business.

C2.2 Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities

Value chain stage(s) covered	Risk management process	Frequency of assessment	Time horizon(s) covered	Description of process
• Direct operations • Upstream • Downstream	Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process	More than one a year	• Short-term • Medium-term • Long-term	(see below)

Description of process column:

Risks: Very frequently—sometimes daily—Environment Leads and the Environment Director monitor short-medium term changing conditions—e.g., weather events, commodity scarcity. The Environment Leads use external and internal information to identify relevant risks and assess the nature of our risk exposure—e.g., financial, client delivery, legal (covering operations, upstream and downstream). These risks are escalated through our Environment Leads, as well as our Geographic Services and Global Asset Protection functions to determine what actions, if any, are needed, e.g., we may choose to exit certain building locations, or build up our resilience through business continuity planning or technology redundancy.

Accenture's Global Environment Director 1) meets at least monthly with our network of Environment Leads to discuss emerging risks, 2) meets at least quarterly with the ERM lead to discuss changing risk conditions across all time horizons (including long-term risks), 3) drives an annual, operational environmental risk assessment with the Environment Leads, which factors in the time horizon of the risk. The results of this assessment have been shared annually with our environment governance groups and Accenture's COO as the individual accountable for delivering on Accenture's climate targets from within our Global Management Committee (GMC).

Where significant enough, these risks (upstream, operations and downstream) may also be escalated for consideration in the Company-wide ERM assessment. Accenture maintains an ERM program, whereby the Company looks at risks across the company and prioritizes those for additional management and Board oversight. The Board of Directors validates this risk priority annually and receives quarterly briefings from the COO on changing risk conditions. All members of the GMC have input into that annual assessment process and can escalate climate-related risks as appropriate.

Opportunities:

Upstream: through our environment leads, identify upstream opportunities—such as how to drive up our use of renewable electricity across our operations—through our Environment Director, Environment governance groups (e.g., our Environment Steering Committee), Chief Responsibility Officer and COO, and ultimately to our CEO where relevant. This process led to our CEO signing the UNGC Business Ambition for 1.5° Pledge and approving Accenture's net-zero goal.

Downstream: Within the company's most senior management group, our Global Management Committee (GMC), Accenture's Chief Responsibility Officer and Global Sustainable Services Lead is responsible for identifying opportunities to serve our clients (downstream) in new climate-related service opportunities. We define as substantive the opportunities that can provide the greatest number and highest-value client service opportunities. Priority client opportunity areas include 1) helping our clients with the transition to net-zero; 2) sustainable technologies/green IT.

We then actively innovate services in these areas and prioritize identifying client opportunities. We invested \$1.1 billion in research and innovation in fiscal 2021, including in high-priority sustainability services for clients in the short-medium term. To make this strategy real, Accenture then creates global and local strategic plans to focus efforts depending on the best revenue and client service opportunities.

Risks—mitigating, transferring etc.: Through the risk processes we have already set out (ERM process and operational risk process) we identify the highest-priority risks and those we can influence most effectively, across all time horizons. We make decisions about how to respond to identified risks with visibility from the CEO and COO as outlined here. Generally, we look to mitigate and control our risk, e.g. leasing our real estate portfolio which allows us to be agile and adapt to changing conditions. We also have risk transfer strategies in place through insurance which would apply to business disruptions and other specific scenarios.

C2.2a Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

Risk type	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Accenture's Code of Business Ethics states that "we comply with all laws, whether local, national, or regional." Understanding what those laws are that we are subject to, and how we maintain compliance, is therefore important to us. Climate-related regulation is no exception. Therefore, we have a structure of geographic Environment Leads and Geographic Legal Leads who are responsible for monitoring local climate-related regulations to which we may be subject. We monitor our adherence to the current regulations across our geographies through our ISO14001-certified EMS. To date, this risk has not been substantive for Accenture—we are a professional services company, we are not asset-intensive, and we are not operating in a carbon-intensive industry. Therefore, we are not subject to the same level or speed of regulatory change as companies in high-emitting sectors. Accenture is generally only required to report emissions/energy, both of which we already capture through our EMS and environment programs. As an example of this risk type, the European Commission Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) has already affected a number of European countries where Accenture operates, including Sweden, Denmark and Finland. Since 2017, Accenture in Sweden has been obliged to begin reporting key energy metrics to the Swedish Energy Agency. Also prompted by EED, Accenture in Finland and Denmark began external audits of key environmental metrics in 2016. We continue to prioritize understanding the regulatory landscape, meeting these requirements and maintaining compliance, but they are not substantive because (1) these are not applicable to use across the globe, but are country-specific, (2) are not burdensome requirements on our organization—we already collect these metrics internally for environmental management purposes, and (3) the additional effort involved in disclosing them externally and/or undergoing any audit activity is met within existing job roles for the Environment Leads and Legal colleagues.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	In order to comply with our Code of Business Ethics, which states that "we comply with all laws, whether local, national, or regional," we must have an eye on today (current regulation as mentioned above) and the future (emerging regulation). As it relates to climate-related regulation, we know this is an area that has become more active in recent years. As such, we have processes in place to enable our geographic Environment Leads and geographic Legal Leads to monitor the regulatory landscape to understand what may be coming down the pipeline. This is important as there may be effort needed to enable us to understand the requirements, have the right management and measurement processes in place, and demonstrate compliance accordingly. To date, this risk has not been substantive for Accenture—we are a professional services company, we are not asset-intensive, and we are not operating in a carbon-intensive industry. However, we are seeing a shift in this area and changed our assessment this year for the following reasons: • More regulations are emerging, including proposed climate disclosure regulations from the SEC, International Sustainability Standards Board and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive. • As more regulations emerge, complying with them will require new systems and data to monitor, report, and audit • Our global operations expose us to numerous and sometimes conflicting legal and regulatory requirements. As more regulations emerge, the likelihood of conflicts increases.

Risk type	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Technology	Relevant, always included	This risk is relevant Company-wide, but not substantive Company-wide because 1) we have very dispersed operations across cities, countries and regions; 2) we have built technology redundancy into our business continuity planning, e.g. to enable us to move client operations from one facility to another; and 3) we have completed our journey to move our applications the cloud, improving energy efficiency and reducing our localized technology risk. As an example of our technology risks: As noted in our 10-K, our alliance partner and vendor relationships have the potential to adversely affect our results of operations. These companies are often technology and software providers who are critical to the solutions and services we provide to our clients. While there are many dimensions that we highlight as to how these companies could adversely impact our operations, one key example of risk to us is whether these alliance partners and vendors are equally building resiliency into their business for business disruptions, such as those caused by acute extreme weather events. As an example, we are heavy users of collaboration tools, such as Microsoft Teams, and we utilize various cloud-based platforms in our service delivery for IT hosting. If natural disasters or other physical risks caused disruptions that our suppliers were not prepared for, this could impact our ability to deliver our services to clients. Many Accenture people routinely work virtually with colleagues and clients. Any disruption to our collaboration tools would affect our ability to deliver to our clients. If those services were to experience an outage, this is a technology risk that might affect our ability to do our work and meet our commitments. As an additional technology risk, our Operations business depends on reliable energy sources for server temperature management. We run front-, middle- and back-office services on behalf of our clients through our Operations business. Therefore, extreme weather events might, therefore, generate reduced revenue for Accenture from decreased production capacity. We manage this risk through our Procurement, Ecosystems, Business Continuity, and Geographic Services functions. Risks are further escalated into our Enterprise Risk program as appropriate.
Legal	Relevant, always included	With any risk assessment, it is critical to understand what legal risk may be relevant. We have already addressed current and emerging regulations; and will further expand in this section on the litigation legal lens. Accenture considers any legal activity, including active or potential litigation, in consideration of risk. To date, we have not seen this risk materialize in any way. Accenture is a professional services company, non-asset intensive, and not operating in a high-emission type of industry. As an example of a relevant risk, we do have the potential for legal risk as it relates to our client contracts, for obligations to provide services and the legal recourse our clients might have, should we fail to meet the terms of our contracts. The most relevant example is for the continuity of our services in the event of extreme weather causing disruptions and failure to meet client obligations. For example, our client contracts, which would vary by client, could include terms and conditions requiring recourse if service level agreements are not met, or other productivity metrics are not met. This has historically not been a significant issue as it is important that our client contracts reflect the reality of the risk and we have the right understanding with clients as to our recovery responsibilities so as not to take on undue legal risk. We speak on this topic in depth in our risk responses—the risk is primarily financial and delivery, though it is important the legal approach is coordinated. We monitor and escalate these risks through our ERM program as necessary, and highlight them in our 10-K.

Risk type	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Market	Relevant, always included	As a professional services company, understanding market expectations is critical to our success and our ability to protect shareholder value. At a macro level, we do not operate in a high-emission industry. As such, we are less affected by market shifts in sentiments (i.e., negative attention to carbon-rich companies) or affected by commodity price shifts/shortages. However, we may be indirectly affected if an industry as a whole is impacted, such as if investment spending in technology declines due to rising commodity prices. At an operational level, we strive to be a responsible business. We have put stipulations into our procurement practices, such as procurement checklists that have climate-related selection criteria, or requirements for ISO certification. We need to understand the market expectations of our clients and partners and be prepared to evolve as appropriate. By way of example, several years ago it became clear, particularly in Europe, that clients were likely to require ISO 14001-certified EMS from their suppliers. Initially, this was particularly the case with certain clients in Spain, leading to one of our first ISO 14001 certifications in a Madrid location in response to a key client that indicated ISO 14001 was a priority in their Requests for Proposals. If we were unable to achieve that global ISO 14001 certification, there was potential it could impact our ability to win contracts, and increasingly so as clients began to integrate this requirement into their procurement processes more generally. As a result, Accenture established its global EMS and underwent ISO14001 audits in more than 60 locations, with maintenance audits continuing since that time. We also continue to gauge market reactions through our Investor Relations team. These engagement activities produce valuable feedback that is communicated to and considered by the Board to inform our decisions and strategy, as appropriate.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputation risk is the culmination of several different categories of risk, as detailed in Accenture's 10-K. Specific to ESG, we have made public our commitments to various initiatives, including our goals for sustainability. Therefore, in the context of climate risk, failing to achieve those public commitments and targets could present brand and reputation risk to Accenture. It is something that is highly relevant and substantive to Accenture as we look to demonstrate that we are a responsible business, trusted advisor, technology leader, and profitable business. It can further affect our ability to attract top talent, establish trust with clients and continue to sell work. In short, it matters. As an example of a relevant risk, as we say in our 10-K, "our brand and reputation are also associated with our public commitments to various corporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) initiatives, including our goals for sustainability and inclusion and diversity. Our disclosures on these matters and any failure to achieve our commitments, could harm our reputation and adversely affect our client relationships or our recruitment and retention efforts."
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks, which are driven by extreme weather events, exist primarily because we have large concentrations of people and infrastructure located in 200 cities. We have based large portions of our delivery capability in India and the Philippines. Concentrating our global delivery capability in these locations presents a number of operational risks, many of which are beyond our control. While not the only driver of disruption, extreme weather events have the potential to disrupt delivery operations by impacting our people and our locations. For example, if an extreme weather event were to affect a large facility (in some sites in India we have several thousand employees), this might affect our ability to keep client systems online, while we transferred this activity to another delivery center to provide back-up. And if back-up generators were also to be affected by e.g. flooding, this might also further impact our ability to keep systems online.

Risk type	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
		Natural disasters could impair the ability of our people to safely travel to and work in our facilities or at home, and disrupt our ability to perform work through our delivery centers. This would include earthquakes, severe drought, flooding, hurricanes and other natural disasters, some of which India and the Philippines have experienced and may experience again. Accenture Operations and Accenture Technology run functions on behalf of clients in multiple locations, for example in India and the Philippines. Given our Operations and Technology teams run front, middle and back office functions for our clients, they are more susceptible to impact if there is business disruption. If our workforce were disrupted, this might affect our ability to maintain business continuity for the services we run for our clients, and in turn expose us to potential legal risk with regard to delivering on contractual obligations for our clients. We might also incur health and safety risks for our employees if they had to e.g. work remotely in an extreme weather event. We assess our risk on a location-by-location basis. For example, we are using the World Resources Institute Aqueduct tool to analyze our locations in terms of levels of water stress, identify operational risks and implement mitigation strategies that inform our real estate approach.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	As a company with operations in 200 cities, it is important to understand chronic trends that may impact our locations over time, especially those locations where we may be more heavily concentrated. The largest number of those people are located in our delivery centers around the world, with India and the Philippines having the highest volume of people, respectively. Concentrating our global delivery capability in these locations presents a number of operational risks but also affords us a certain amount of resilience in our model. As a result, Accenture is intentional in terms of our real estate planning to try and mitigate this risk from the onset and establish business continuity processes in the event of an incident. Accenture takes specific steps to make our infrastructure resilient. Specifically, this includes (1) attention to building resilience, e.g. leasing in buildings with the most up to date earthquake codes, being mindful of technology placement (e.g., not putting backup generators below ground where they might be affected by flooding) and redundancy needs, and physical location within a city. Second (2), while we have geographic concentrations in India and the Philippines, we actively disperse our operations across cities, and also within each metro area. We also recognize that conditions change over time and therefore will monitor rising sea levels or energy and water scarcity, but these have not substantively impacted us to date.

C2.3 Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a IF YES, provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier	Risk1	Likelihood	Likely
Where in the value chain does the risk occur?	Direct operations	Magnitude of impact	Low
Risk type	Acute physical	Are you able to provide a financial impact figure?	Yes, a single figure estimate
Primary climate-related risk driver	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon	Potential financial impact figure (US\$)	10000000
Primary potential financial impact	see Risk1 below	Explanation of financial impact figure	see Risk1 below
Company-specific description	see Risk1 below	Cost of response to risk (US\$)	0
Time horizon	Short-term	Description of response and explanation of cost calculation	see Risk1 below

Risk1: Primary Potential Financial Impact: Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity.

- **Risk1: Company Specific Description:** Business Disruption to our Workforce: Accenture has approximately 710,000 people, with offices and operations in 200 cities around the world. The largest number of those people are located in our delivery centers around the world, with India and the Philippines having the highest volume of people, respectively. For example, we have more than 300,000 people in India alone, more than one-third of our global workforce. We can have several thousand people based at an individual facility. Concentrating our global delivery capability in these locations presents a number of operational risks, many of which are beyond our control. For example, extreme weather events (including typhoons, cyclones or monsoons) may increase in frequency and severity as a result of climate change. Any such event could impair the power infrastructure that enables our people to work remotely, as well as the ability of our people to safely travel to and work in our facilities. Accenture Operations and Accenture Technology run back-office and/or IT functions on behalf of clients in multiple locations, for example in India and the Philippines, and which are more susceptible to impact if there is business disruption. If our workforce were disrupted, this might affect our ability to maintain business continuity for the services we run for our clients, and in turn expose us to decreased revenue and/or potential legal risk with regard to delivering on contractual obligations for our clients.

While it is important to note that we do not tend to own our real estate, i.e. our facilities, the physical damage to facilities is a real risk in the event of an acute extreme weather event such as a cyclone or a typhoon. As noted in our 10-K, this risk is likely to be higher in India and the Philippines where we have higher concentrations of people, and therefore larger/more facilities. If we were to experience physical damage to our facilities, causing a power outage, in India we depend on back-up generators, which can be located below grade (below ground level) and therefore may be an additional risk to business continuity. We identified a particular Indian facility as at risk for the back-up generator staying online, as it was situated below grade (below ground level). We proactively managed that risk by moving the back-up generator above ground level, as a way of protecting business continuity if we were to experience an extreme weather event.

- **Risk1: Explanation of Financial Impact:** Accenture's financial impact estimate is based on our 10-year history of events and trends. Accenture has not yet had a business disruption caused by acute or chronic weather events, or related supply chain disruptions, that has needed disclosure in our 10-Q or 10-K financial disclosures. As we are a geographically diverse company, operating across the globe, we are subject to these types of occurrences. Thus far our damage incurred has been in the very low millions, with just one sustained event that resulted in slightly higher damage of approximately US\$10 million, the

majority of which was recovered via insurance, which validated our cost assessment. The \$10m figure is constructed using assumptions around a loss of productivity to our people/inability to bill, property damage, professional fees incurred to assist with clean-up or other post-event activities, and additional expenses driven by our response to the disruption such as hotel, transportation, and per diem costs should we assist in short-term relocation of our people. Typically, disruption activity has had a far lower financial impact, though our estimate reflects a likely range of possibilities. That said, as noted in our 10-K, we do have concentrations of people in India and the Philippines where a sustained, high-impact event could cause a higher magnitude disruption and financial impact due to disruption to our people, infrastructure, or supply chain. For example, if a localized extreme weather event impaired the ability of our people to get to our facilities (in some Indian locations we have several thousand employees), or the availability of power when working from home, this might affect the safety of our people and impair our ability to deliver on our contractual commitments to clients. Accenture Operations and Accenture Technology might be particularly susceptible to impacts from business disruption because those employees run functions on behalf of clients.

- **Risk1: Description of response and explanation of cost calculation:** 1) Client Business Continuity Planning: We discuss with our clients whether we need redundant business processes or systems e.g., in other geographic locations. Our account teams develop and proactively test plans to enable us to execute on client obligations in the event of a disruption. 2) Global Business Continuity: We work with client account and internal teams to standardize plans and approach, vendor management, technology and people planning—e.g. network and electricity redundancies. 3) Crisis Management: We run large-scale scenario tests (including, but not limited to, key facilities in the Philippines and India) related to business disruptions caused by technology outages, storms, etc.. 4) Insurance: We further insure Accenture against negative financial impact by transferring risk. The cost of responding to this risk is US\$0 because business continuity and disaster recovery planning is something we do beyond climate-related risk and our process encompasses the many other drivers of disruptions—e.g., pandemics, international hostilities, terrorist activities. Case study: **Situation:** We need to test our business continuity preparedness in order to identify any gaps or weaknesses and fine tune our crisis management procedures, for example in India and Philippines where extreme weather events have occurred before and have the potential to occur again. **Task/challenge:** We identify scenario tests based on prevalent risks and business disruptions. Accordingly, Accenture in the Philippines conducts quarterly facilities-based exercises of its business continuity program. In fiscal 2019, we selected scenarios that may impact Accenture in the Philippines. **Action:** Nine locations and 2000 employees were in scope for a simulation involving a utility outage impacting the network. Those people were mobilized in three ways: 1) some were transferred to pre-defined recovery locations (at least 5km from the impacted sites); 2) some were directed to work remotely; 3) another group transferred work to colleagues in other countries. We also test our structure for escalations—depending on severity, geographic and/or global leaders will be engaged, up to the Global Crisis Management Committee, including members of our C-suite. **Results:** We used the scenario tests to identify any weaknesses or gaps in our business resilience approaches, and as a result, fine-tuned our crisis management procedures.

Opportunity Disclosure

C2.4 Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a IF YES, provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier	Opp1
Where in the value chain does the opp occur?	Downstream
Opp type	Products and Services
Primary climate-related opportunity driver	Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services
Primary potential financial impact	Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services
Company-specific description	[see Opp1 below]
Time horizon:	Medium-term
Likelihood	Virtually certain
Magnitude of impact	Medium
Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?	Yes single figure
Potential financial impact figure	80000000000
Explanation of financial impact	[see Opp1 below]
Cost to realize opportunity	11000000000
Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation	[see Opp1 below]

- Opp1- company-specific description:** Our Net-Zero Industry Transitions opportunity is a cross-industry extension of the decarbonization work we have done with utilities and energy retailers over the last several years. As climate-related risks and opportunities become pressing for industries beyond utilities/energy, we are broadening the application of our offerings to accelerate net-zero transformation for clients across sectors. Our current priority areas include net-zero cities; industrial clusters and hydrogen; carbon intelligence for production, supply & measurement of energy; eMobility (for example, fleet electrification, charging infrastructure at scale). This opportunity is substantive because 1) this is a priority for all industries and 2) the scope of the services we can provide is broad, across transforming entire business models, rewiring data, analytics and enterprise resource planning systems, evolving our collaboration with our ecosystem alliance partners, working in new value chains, training, enabling and supporting people in new ways. Accenture helps clients with these end-to-end challenges, combining our expertise in decarbonization/net-zero and our capabilities across decarbonization strategy, operating model design, partnership models, data and analytics development, systems integration, and change management. The opportunity is global, and medium term (2-5 years) i.e. already occurring, with particular focus in North America and Europe in fiscal 2021.

As an example of the opportunity, eMobility has a direct decarbonizing effect and is needed at scale. In Europe alone, electric vehicle (EV) rollout needs to accelerate 10-fold by 2030 to deliver on the Fitfor55 ambition. Fleet operators and others need the optimum EV charging platform to enable scaling and interoperability, i.e., enabling customers to move between charging stations and operators. Accenture is helping clients do just that, and has also published its

EV Vendor Charging Assessment v2.0. There are also related opportunities for us, e.g., 1) Partnerships and industry convergence to solve these challenges (for the EV ecosystem, e.g., energy providers, billing, battery and storage experts, etc.). 2) The people aspect, for example, training drivers of electrified fleets to optimize the range of those EVs.

- **Opp1- explanation of financial impact figure:** There are many factors that may affect the scope and size of the opportunity. Overall, our best estimate of the total addressable market opportunity in the medium-term (2-5 years) is US\$80 billion. Here is our rationale:
 1. UN Climate Action says US\$90 trillion needs to be spent on infrastructure because of Net-Zero Transitions by 2030. We assume the vast majority of this necessary spend has not been spent since that number was first estimated, which is now larger than when first estimated due to factors such as inflation. Going forward, we estimate this spend will create a reasonable upper bound of around \$10 trillion a year in NZT spend to 2030.
 2. Third party research commissioned by Accenture indicates the Total Addressable Market for professional services and technology offerings to be \$1.5 trillion over the medium term (2-5 years per our CDP time horizons). As a proportion of total GDP of the world at around \$96 trillion (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>) that would imply that the total relevant global professional services spend as a proportion of GDP is around 1.6%.
 3. Therefore, that 1.6% of incremental spend multiplied by the \$10 trillion likely annual spend means \$160bn per year allocated to professional services aligned with Net-Zero transitions to 2030 if we assume that countries and companies globally do indeed quickly transition to the required spend.
 4. However, we believe that, conservatively, countries and companies will take time to ramp up their spending to reach the \$10 trillion necessary. Assuming that countries may only reach the \$10 trillion target in 2030 itself, conservatively, and assuming a conservative 15% growth in that spending from 2025 to reach \$10 trillion, we see the spend on the NZT being closer to \$5 trillion in 2025. Assuming that the professional services share of that new spend and increase in GDP is, as above, 1.6%, then the total addressable market is estimated to be around \$80 billion in 2025 (medium-term, per our CDP time horizons, at 2-5 years).

Opp1- strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation: To capitalize on this opportunity, we are 1) developing specialized offerings such as our eMobility charging platform offering, and our work on digital twins for e.g., manufacturing and how they can reduce energy usage and emissions by cutting waste, adjusting manufacturing settings, reducing the need for physical prototyping; 2) bringing industry players together to spur industry convergence and support clients to partner for decarbonization, e.g., by hosting a panel at COP26 on this topic; 3) Creating research and insights, including with key partners, such as the World Economic Forum (WEF), on industrial clusters.

The development of net-zero transition offerings is part of our overall R&D expenditure to help create, commercialize, and disseminate innovative business strategies and technology solutions. In fiscal 2021, we spent US\$1.1 billion on R&D, in addition to strategic acquisitions. We cannot ringfence the R&D being directed to net-zero transitions because our offerings are integrated across a range of sectors; however, sustainability services is one of our strategic growth priorities. Our R&D comprises many elements under our Innovation Architecture, including: Accenture Research, Accenture Ventures and Accenture Labs.

Case study: **Situation:** Vienna is to become climate-neutral by 2040. A key pillar for achieving this goal is the accelerated expansion of photovoltaic systems. As a central municipal energy supplier, Wien Energie is making a decisive contribution to the expansion of this sustainable and environmentally friendly technology.

Task/Challenge: The technology of power generation by means of photovoltaics is designed for a high number of plants of various sizes, which brings challenges in monitoring, managing, and maintaining these plants. **Action:** Together with Accenture, Wien Energie has implemented a scalable solution that

allows the automated integration of all photovoltaic assets into a single cloud-based system, which can be used for monitoring and analysis at the same time. We provide real-time insights and alarms to keep the assets running optimally and enable early detection of anomalies and faults with self-service and advanced analytics. Timescale: delivered already. **Result:** Optimized operations and early detection of plant anomalies increases efficiency and streamlines operations, thereby cutting GHG emissions. A forecasting model also reduces the need for deployment of service technicians, cutting GHG emissions further.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1 Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Transition Plan	Publicly available transition plan	Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan	Description of feedback mechanism	Frequency of feedback collection	Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)
Yes, we have a transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world	Yes	We have a different feedback mechanism in place	At the start of fiscal 2021, Accenture announced our goal to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2025. We have been very open and transparent with our shareholders in our 2021 proxy statement, on our website, and through our integrated reporting initiatives, on how we intend to achieve this goal. See our fiscal 2021 Proxy Statement, page 15 (page 34 pdf numbering) showing our 'Path to Net-Zero by 2025' and our strategy for achieving this transition. Also see our 2021 United Nations Global Compact Communication on Progress for our full narrative on our goals and how we are working to achieve them. We also maintain an ongoing dialogue with our shareholders around topics that are top of mind for them. We conduct a consistent, proactive outreach effort with the governance teams of our shareholders. Throughout the year, members of our Investor Relations team and leaders of our business engage with our shareholders to seek their input and feedback, to remain well informed regarding their perspectives and to help increase their understanding of our business. Through this engagement, we leverage the discussions to cover topics of interest to our shareholders, including climate-related matters. In our fiscal 2021 Proxy, we explain (page 31 pdf numbering) that shareholder outreach topics included 'Our sustainability services & environmental goals'.	Annually	Attach: • Fiscal 2021 Proxy Statement • UN GC Communication on Progress 2021

C3.2 Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

- Yes, qualitative
- Yes, quantitative
- **Yes, qualitative and quantitative**
- No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years
- No, and we do not anticipate doing so in the next two years

C3.2a Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions analytical choices
Bespoke physical scenario	Company-wide	1.6°C – 2°C	Given Accenture's business model, Accenture is actively modelling the potential climate change impact on water. Specifically, some of our locations are projected to endure an increasing number of extreme weather events, while other locations are in regions with higher risk of water scarcity. Accenture is using the WRI Aqueduct tool and the water risks identified there to identify which of our locations should have Water Resiliency Action Plans (WRAPs) developed. These WRAPs will be in place by the end of fiscal 2025, and for all locations – including existing and new office locations – characterized by high or extremely high water risks. The water risks projected by the WRI Aqueduct tool are based on available likely climate change impacts and will continue to be updated over time. In addition to developing water resiliency plans, we now measure and report the total percentage of water consumed in regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress. In fiscal 2021, 37% of our company's total water consumption occurred in high or extremely high baseline water-stressed regions. The impacts on business strategy will be informed as these WRAPs mature and we innovate new methods to drive business resilience in locations of elevated climate risk.
Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6°C – 2°C	In our pursuit of our science-based carbon reduction target, Accenture is committed to 100% renewable electricity for all our locations by 2023. As Accenture does not own office buildings, our plans rely on renewable power purchased from the market. As such, we are monitoring the policy measures in the markets in which we operate to help us plan our transition to 100% renewable electricity. This is not only to get us to 100%, but also to understand how policy measures in the future— in response to the climate crisis —will evolve and expand to allow for more direct procurement of renewable electricity. We are looking at this, not only for us, but for the availability of our suppliers, in the interest of prospectively reducing our scope 3 emissions, but also for our clients, with whom we may advise on the opportunities in renewable electricity markets.

C3.2b Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Focal questions	Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions
• How much of our real estate portfolio is in risk-zones considering climate related water risks? • What are the best resilience strategies to employ in order to mitigate risks given the different climate scenarios? • Are mitigation approaches within our capacity to employ alone, or will we need to engage others?	While much of climate scenario analysis is uncertain, we have strived to understand as much as we can. Related to these questions: • We know that in fiscal 2021, 37% of our company's total water consumption occurred in high or extremely high baseline water-stressed regions, and we understand that those zones will likely intensify with a warming planet. • While we are still developing our water resiliency plans, we are learning things along the way. For example, in January 2022, Super Typhoon Odette struck the Philippines—and was likely more severe as a result of climate change-driven warmer ocean waters. Our Philippines operations had been among the earliest to develop resiliency plans and had some already in place. Our operations in Cebu were most directly impacted, and our plans were quickly activated by our leadership. This included the mobilization of food and water packs for thousands of employees, as well as over \$1.5 Million USD in calamity assistance funds made available to our people. The Water Resiliency Action Plan for the Philippines will serve as a model for other locations at high risk of extreme weather events. • It has become clear that some of Accenture climate adaptation plans will rely on partnering with many in our ecosystem of business partners in order to thrive in a warming world. While the full scale of these interlocks are not yet known, what is clear is that partnerships will be a tool for increased resilience.

C3.3 Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

Business area	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	As part of the transition to a low-carbon economy, Accenture clients need to reduce their GHG emissions. This need is creating direct, short-medium opportunities for Accenture to provide services that are inherently low-carbon and/or help our clients avoid emissions. The most relevant example of that is cloud services, which have significant carbon abatement potential for clients. In fiscal 2021, cloud-based services accounted for approximately US\$18 billion, or approximately 36% of revenues. Secondly, we have also developed more industry-specific or company-specific solutions and services that directly help clients reduce the risks of climate change, e.g., by reducing their energy usage and thereby reducing 1) their risk of carbon regulation and 2) volatility of energy pricing affecting operations. In terms of our most substantial business decisions, we have made the strategic decision to expand our suite of sustainability services for our clients. They include areas such as net-zero industry transitions, responsible value chains, sustainable technologies, ESG measurement, consumer experiences, and developing sustainable organizations, leadership and learning. Many of these innovations are linked to

Business area	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	cloud-related services. Accenture has created Cloud First and has committed to invest \$3 billion over three years. In terms of making this a reality for our clients, for example we launched MyNav to enable sustainable migration to the cloud. Value chain climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our business strategy by changing our Procurement strategies, policies and targets, particularly renewable electricity. This is happening in the short-medium-term (<5 years). Regarding specifics, we have prioritized increasing our procurement of renewable electricity, resulting in sourcing approximately 53% of our office electricity from renewable sources in fiscal 2021 (up from 30% in fiscal 2020). In this context, the most substantial business decision we have taken: Situation: Accenture needed to accelerate its transition to renewable electricity to meet its climate goals. Task: determine how best to accelerate our progress. Action: we analyzed how to drive progress. We looked in depth at our renewable electricity procurement approaches, to test what level of acceleration would be possible in terms of supply, and in what locations. Result: it became clear that the most effective way for us to accelerate progress beyond the “low-hanging fruit” would be to commit to a bold renewable electricity goal. Therefore, in 2019, we committed to procuring 100% renewable electricity across our global facilities by 2023. Meeting this target will require significant change in our sourcing practices and this is a substantial commitment for us. We are also subject to supply chain risks for our premises, such as energy continuity and water availability. Monitoring these risks is one key input to our facilities strategy- specifically, the buildings we decide to lease, and decisions we may make to exit certain locations or build up resilience by occupying multiple buildings in the same city, state or region (e.g. in India we have facilities in multiple cities). So climate-related supply chain risks affect our business strategy to the extent that they influence our decisions on building leases. But our exposure remains low, because we lease almost all of our several hundred facilities, and we therefore build up resilience across our global operations. Nevertheless we are proactively analyzing our water risk using the WRI Aqueduct Tool, and have set a goal to plan for water risk by 2025: we’ll develop plans to reduce the impact of flooding, drought and water scarcity on our business and our people in high-risk areas; we also begin to measure and reduce water use in these locations.
Investment in R&D	Yes	We are continuing to make significant investments in R&D and innovation to anticipate changing client requirements and position us to respond effectively. The time horizon is short-term and medium-term (0-2 or 2-5 years based on our definitions of time horizons). Overall in fiscal 2021, we invested US\$1.1 billion in R&D and now have a global portfolio of more than 8200 patents and pending patent applications. These investments help us further enhance our differentiation and competitiveness in the marketplace. Our investments include innovations and R&D efforts to extend our capabilities across service offerings, including cloud services, which we consider to be low-carbon services. We also design and develop services and solutions to help clients reduce their GHG emissions.

Business area	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
		Significant risks or opportunities identified through our normal processes will affect our R&D focus areas and investments in R&D, as well as acquisitions. The most substantive decisions we have made are: in fiscal 2021, we continued to invest in growing cloud services as part of our business strategy, which accounted for approximately US\$18 billion in revenue, up from around US\$12 billion in fiscal 2020. We also made acquisitions to strengthen our cloud capabilities.
Operations	Yes	Climate change risks and opportunities have affected our operations in the short-term to medium term (0-2 or 2-5 years as per our stated time horizons). Particularly, climate change risks have promoted us to 1) set a science-based target to reduce our GHG emissions, plus a net-zero goal and 2) review our real estate and workforce decisions. Working toward our science-based target: Our target aims to reduce our absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 11% against our 2016 baseline by 2025, including a commitment to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions by 65%, and a 40% per unit of revenue intensity reduction for scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions over the same time period. In fiscal 2021, our total emissions—reflecting continued impacts of the pandemic—decreased by 65% from our baseline. We have prioritized a cloud first approach to the way we operate, communicate and work. Accenture has completed its journey to the cloud to use more energy-efficient locations. To improve energy efficiency across our network, we have shifted toward virtual servers, phased out of custom apps in favor of more efficient platforms and migrated from workstations to laptops at Accenture Technology Centers. These actions simultaneously have enhanced processing and storage practices, minimized our environmental impact through more-efficient work methods, and enabled our people to work anytime, anywhere to serve clients. Real estate strategy and workforce planning: We consider acute physical risks associated with climate change to be substantive for Accenture, strategically and operationally. We have a global real estate strategy, which is informed by climate-related issues in a number of ways, for example, 1) we pay attention to building resiliency, e.g., leasing in buildings with the most up to date earthquake codes, being mindful of technology placement and redundancy needs; 2) while we have geographic concentrations in India and the Philippines, we disperse our operations across cities within those locations, and also within each metro area. We have operations in nine cities within India, and within each of those cities may have multiple buildings that are dispersed throughout the city. This provides contingency and redundancy to accommodate issues that may arise.

C3.4 Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Revenues	Climate-related opportunities influence our revenue forecast (short-term and medium-term as per our stated time horizons) to the extent that we consider our cloud-based services as inherently low-carbon and/or avoiding emissions. Note that due to the fast-moving nature of our business and the industries we serve, we believe long-term risk horizons are less relevant in the context of the commercial services we provide to our clients. We have elevated cloud-related services within our business strategy as one of our key company-wide commercial priorities. In fiscal 2021, we continued to invest in growing cloud computing as part of our business strategy, which accounted for approximately US\$18 billion in revenue, up from around US\$12 billion in fiscal 2020. We also made acquisitions specific to strengthening our cloud capabilities. For example, in fiscal 2021, Accenture acquired Linkbynet, a leading cloud services provider specializing in cloud optimization and managed services, cloud transformation and cloud security. Finally, we have also taken a strategic decision to be cloud-first in the way we operate, communicate and work across our global network and have completed our journey to move applications to the cloud. This is influencing our revenues because: the need for climate-related mitigation is emerging as a key business driver for a number of our clients, and therefore is also one driver for our clients to buy cloud-related services from us and may be factor in our increasing revenue % from cloud services. We consider extreme weather events in our financial planning with reference to our 10-K stated risk: "Natural disasters, volcanic eruptions, sea level rise, floods, droughts, wildfires and the storms, occurrences of which may increase in frequency and severity as a result of climate change" (short-term and medium-term as per our stated time horizons). Therefore, climate resilience is one aspect of that approach. However, with reference to the financial impacts we provide in C2.3a, this is not substantive enough for us to change our revenue forecast, based on expectation of acute weather events or business disruption. While we acknowledge in our 10-K that reduced revenue could be an outcome of a high impact event, we take steps to mitigate our risk to the extent possible. When we set up client engagements, we work with critical partners and vendors so that appropriate terms and conditions are in place related to resilience, to discuss how we are proactively planning for potential disruptions, to build in redundancy where needed, and generally to discuss management of these risks. For example, we undertake Client Account Business Continuity Planning. This includes discussing with our clients the services we provide for them and whether we need redundant business processes or systems employed in other geographic locations, recovery timelines, etc.. For example, this may mean having teams in multiple countries, with teams cross-trained to allow for one team to pick up key roles in the event of a disruption. Our account teams are responsible for developing and proactively testing plans to enable us to execute on what was agreed to with the client in the event of a disruption. As a result, while we consider this risk to be likely to occur, the individual magnitude of impact of a single event is low at the company-wide level.

C3.5 In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial metric	Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5° world in the reporting year (%)	Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5° world in 2025 (%)	Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5° world in 2030 (%)	Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5° world
Revenue	36			We consider cloud-related services inherently low-carbon, as migrating workloads from on-premise to less carbon-intensive cloud-based solutions is known to deliver GHG emissions reductions. For example, Accenture research ("The Green Behind the Cloud") suggests companies with average on-premise to cloud migrations can drive 60%+ energy reduction and carbon emission reduction of 80%+. In Accenture's fiscal 2021 Annual Report, we explain our cloud strategy, and report our fiscal 2021 revenues from cloud services at \$18bn, up from \$12bn in fiscal 2020. We also say "Our cloud capabilities have become critical to our clients' success." In fiscal 2021, our cloud-related revenues accounted for approximately 36% of Accenture's total reported revenues (\$50.5bn). We believe that, accordingly, we are disclosing our revenue aligned with our transition to a 1.5° world through our mainstream filings.

C4. Targets and Performance

Targets

C4.1 Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

- **Absolute target**
- Intensity target
- Both absolute and intensity targets
- No target

C4.1a Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number	Abs1
Year target was set	2016
Target coverage	Company-wide
Scope	• Scope 1 • Scope 2 • Scope 3
Scope 2 accounting method	Market-based
Scope 3	Category 1: Purchased goods and services Category 6: Business Travel
Base year	2016
Base year scope 1 emissions covered by target	27203
Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target	263050
Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target	967383
Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes	1257636

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1	100
Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2	100
Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)	100
Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes	100

Target reference number	Abs1
Target year	2025
Target reduction from base year (%)	11
Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) AUTOCALCULATED	AUTO
Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	9250
Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	70659
Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	362562
Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)	442471
% target achieved relative to base year [AUTOCALCULATED]	AUTO
Target state in reporting year	Underway
Is this a science-based target?	Yes, this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target reference number [Con't]	Target ambition: 1.5 degree aligned Well below 2C aligned 2C aligned Other please specify	Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions	Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Abs1	1.5 degree aligned	By 2025, we aim to reduce our absolute greenhouse gas emissions by 11%, our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 65% and scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions per unit of revenue intensity by 40%. This target relates to company-wide scope 1+2 (market-based) + scope 3 (upstream) emissions and therefore has no exclusions.	We are focusing on actual reductions across our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. We are particularly focused on emission reductions related to Scope 2 electricity usage and Scope 3 business travel. • We plan to meet our office energy needs with 100% renewable electricity by 2023 and equip our people to make climate smart travel decisions. • Even as we purchase more renewable electricity, we continue to drive energy efficiency. In fiscal 2021, we expanded our use of smart meters, which allow us to collect energy data at the source and quickly upload to our global environmental reporting system to inform our energy management decisions. • The pandemic proved we can deliver for our clients—even with significant reductions in conventional travel—by using collaboration technology. We are one of the largest enterprise users of Microsoft Teams in the world. Our increased reliance on digital collaboration and ability to meet client needs without travel led to more cost-efficient client delivery and reduced carbon emissions. Looking ahead, we anticipate that business travel will begin to rise. We are also working with suppliers to understand our carbon footprint per trip (flight, hotel room, car rental) and ways to further decarbonize business travel. To further reduce emissions from travel, this year we introduced a program to encourage high-speed train usage instead of airplane flights in five countries—Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and the United Kingdom and will expand it to other regions. With the launch of our beta release aviation carbon calculator—which shows our people the different emissions for specific flight alternatives for business travel at the time of booking—our people now have a better understanding of the impact of their travel decisions. • We will require 90% of our key suppliers (representing a significant portion of our 2019 Scope 3 emissions) to disclose their environmental targets and actions being taken to reduce emissions by 2025. Our progress to date on our science-based target as of the end of fiscal 2021: - Total emissions—reflecting continued impacts from the pandemic—decreased by 65% from our baseline, exceeding one aspect of our 2025 target - Scope 1 and 2 reduced by 72% - Total emissions per unit of revenue reduced by 76%

C4.2 Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year? Select all that apply from the following options:

- **Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production**
- Target(s) to reduce methane emissions
- **Net zero targets**
- **Other climate-related target(s)**
- No other climate-related targets

C4.2a Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number	Year target was set	Target coverage	Target type: energy carrier.	Target type: activity - Consumption - Production	Target type: energy source.	Base year	Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)	% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year	Target year	% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year	% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year	% of target achieved relative to base year [AUTOCALCULATED]	Target status in reporting year
Low1	2019	Company -wide	Electricity	Consumption	Renewable energy sources only	2019	121101	26	2023	100	53	AUTO	Underway

Target reference number [Con't]	Is this target part of an emissions target?	Is this target part of an overarching initiative?	Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions?	Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Low1	Yes	RE100	In fiscal 2019, Accenture committed to procuring 100% of office electricity from renewable sources by 2023. This is under the auspices of RE100. We are executing an ambitious sourcing strategy to support our progress against this goal. There are no exclusions: this target is company-wide and covers all leased offices, including where the landlord procures energy (i.e. there are no exclusions). In fiscal 2021, we procured approximately 53% of our office electricity from renewable sources.	We are executing an ambitious sourcing strategy to support our progress. We are engaging market-based renewable electricity purchase opportunities in line with the guidelines set by RE100. In locations where Accenture owns electricity procurement decisions, we can move fast to make changes. In locations where energy is purchased on our behalf, we are collaborating with building management and others to improve our renewable electricity mix. We have a strategy in place for renewable electricity sourcing that looks to maximize the additionality impact we can have in the countries we operate in, given the challenges we face. Accenture leases all of our corporate real estate so on-site renewable electricity generation is generally not an option for us given that we may be minority tenants, have relatively short-term lease agreements and the rooftop and surrounding areas are often not appropriate for renewable generation. Our renewable electricity strategy therefore prioritizes off-site grid-connected PPAs where possible, followed by green electricity tariffs and then asset-linked and recently generated energy attribute certificates (EACs). The pursuit of grid-connected PPAs and green electricity tariffs requires either that Accenture has secured the right to source our own electricity through negotiations with the landlord or has actively influenced the landlord to source renewable electricity and secured the right to exclusively claim the volume of renewable electricity consumed by our office space. In summary, we are increasing our share of renewables by: 1. Prioritizing Accenture markets with higher consumption of electricity as areas where we could have the greatest additionality impact (e.g., PPAs). 2. Prioritizing markets where Accenture operates and where the maturity of renewable electricity instruments is greater so that we can directly (or via the landlord) purchase green electricity tariffs where PPAs are not yet feasible for us. 3. We use off-site grid-connected PPAs where possible, followed by green electricity tariffs and then asset-linked and recently generated energy attribute certificates (EACs) where this is not possible. In fiscal 2021, we achieved 53% renewable office electricity, up from 30% in fiscal 2020. This shows a significant acceleration in our renewable electricity procurement.

C4.2b Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number	Oth1	Oth2	Oth3
Year target was set	2020	2020	2021
Target coverage	Company-wide	Company-wide	Company-wide
Target type: '-Absolute '-Intensity	Intensity	Intensity	Intensity
Target type: category.	Engagement with suppliers	Engagement with suppliers	Waste management
Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)	Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) setting emissions reduction targets	Other: Percentage of key suppliers disclosing the emissions reduction actions they are taking	Other: percentage of e-waste reused or recycled
Target denominator (intensity targets only)	Other: Number of Accenture key suppliers selected for engagement through CDP Supply Chain	Other: Number of Accenture key suppliers selected for engagement through CDP Supply Chain	Other: Total e-waste in metric tons
Base year	2020	2020	2021
Figure or percentage in base year	57	57	99
Target year	2025	2025	2025
Figure or percentage in target year	90	90	100
Figure or percentage in reporting year	58	60	99
% of target achieved in reporting year [AUTOCALCULATED]	AUTO	AUTO	AUTO
Target status in reporting year	Underway	Underway	Underway
Is this target part of an emissions target?	No	No	No
Is this target part of an overarching initiative?	No	No	No
Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions?	Having achieved a previous goal early, in fiscal 2020 (with measurement also starting from fiscal 2020), we set a new goal. By 2025 we will require 90% of our	Having achieved a previous goal early, in fiscal 2020 (with measurement also starting from fiscal 2020), we set a new goal. By 2025 we will require 90% of our	This target relates to all e-waste, such as computers and servers, company-wide. There are no significant exclusions. Our goal is to reuse or recycle 100% of our e-

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

key suppliers to disclose their climate-related targets . Key suppliers are defined as vendors that represent a significant portion of our 2019 Scope 3 emissions.

As part of our goal to reach net-zero by 2025, we set an ambitious target requiring 90% of our key suppliers* to disclose their environmental targets to reduce emissions by 2025.

key suppliers to disclose their climate-related targets . Key suppliers are defined as vendors that represent a significant portion of our 2019 Scope 3 emissions.

As part of our goal to reach net-zero by 2025, we set an ambitious target requiring 90% of our key suppliers* to disclose the actions they are taking n to reduce emissions by 2025.

*Key suppliers are defined as vendors that represent a significant portion of our 2019 Scope 3 emissions.
In fiscal 2021, 71% of the suppliers we invited to participate responded, above the CDP average of 67%—with 60% disclosing the actions they are taking up from 57% in fiscal 2020.

waste by 2025. We already reuse or recycle well over 99% of our laptops and workstation e-waste as shown in our UNGC Communication on Progress 2021.

While our most significant aspects of environmental impact relate to climate change, we are also waste conscious. To address e-waste, we are working with our global IT asset disposition partners to implement an asset reuse program and to manage our ongoing box program to facilitate remote disposal of personal computers globally. The data allows us to further manage our e-waste by spotting trends on specific product lines or locations, as well as determining efficacy of a particular local waste management policy. In fiscal 2021, we were already reusing or recycling well over 99% of our laptops and workstations e-waste, with less than one ton (from a total of 320 tons) ending up in landfill.

C4.2c Provide details of your net-zero targets

Target reference number	Target coverage	Absolute /intensity emission target linked to this net-zero target	Target year for achieving net zero	Is this a science-based target?	Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions	Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?	Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year	Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)
NZ1	Company-wide	Abs1	2025	No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based	This net-zero goal is company-wide and relates to Accenture's total reported GHG emissions (i.e. all emissions within our reporting boundary). To achieve it, we will first focus on actual reductions in our GHG emissions through Accenture's science-based target (Abs1). To address remaining emissions, we'll invest in proprietary, nature-based carbon removal solutions, such as large-scale tree planting, that will directly remove carbon emissions from the atmosphere.	Yes	Our projects will broadly align with our geographic footprint, and will reforest land, rebuild biodiversity, make agriculture more sustainable, help create green jobs and allow natural ecosystems to rebound and thrive—all while removing CO2 from the atmosphere. Over the next 20 years, this program is expected to physically remove more than 13 million metric tons of carbon from the atmosphere. All our nature-based carbon removal projects will support and respect the universal principles of the UNGC in the relevant areas of human rights, labor, environment, anticorruption and the UN SDGs. Our projects will be registered under the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard where technically feasible, verifying SDG outcomes along with the carbon removals.	

C4.3 Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year (this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases)?

Yes

C4.3a Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO₂e savings.

Stage of Development	Number of Projects	Total estimated annual CO ₂ e savings in metric tonnes CO ₂ e (only for rows marked*)
Under Investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation Commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	2	50806
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below

Initiative category	Transportation	Low carbon Energy Consumption
Initiative Type	Teleworking	Other; please specify: offsite renewable purchases
Estimated Annual CO ₂ Savings	4519	46287
Scopes where emission savings occur	Scope 1	Scope 2 (market-based)
Voluntary / Mandatory	Voluntary	Voluntary
Annual monetary Savings (USD)	0	0
Investment Required (USD)	0	0
Payback period	No pay back	<1 year
Estimated lifetime of the initiative	1-2 years	<1 year

Comment	In fiscal 2021, in response to the pandemic, we continued to deliver for our clients at scale around the world but did so while implementing new processes and delivery methods that reduced the need for our people to travel. By delivering for our clients in a more virtual way, we realized significant reductions in travel of all types, including emissions related to our company car fleet.	In fiscal 2021, we expanded the use of renewables, reaching 53% renewable electricity. This was especially driven by our additional renewable power purchases across 24 countries in fiscal 2021. Because of these purchases in fiscal 2021, 46,287 tons of carbon emissions were not emitted because of the use of renewable kwh in locations that had no renewable electricity in fiscal 2020, i.e., these renewables were additional/over and above pre-existing purchases/business as usual.
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C4.3c What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Internal finance mechanisms	Accenture spends significant operational budget on energy usage in our facilities and business travel. Through our energy management and travel management programs, we can generate significant operational savings in many cases, while also reducing carbon emissions. Generating significant cost savings from these initiatives means that a) we can prove their short-term value in cost and carbon terms and b) we can access budget for ongoing investment where required.
Other	Other: Dedicated budget for EMS: Accenture holds global ISO 14001 certification, with more than 60 key sites in scope. Certification is renewed annually, requiring investment and employee involvement to not only sustain the EMS but also to demonstrate continuous improvement. We dedicate significant budget towards tailoring our EMS to each of those sites, undertaking training and awareness activities, and undergoing internal and external audit for ISO 14001 compliance. Over recent years, Accenture clients have increasingly requested or required ISO 14001 certification when considering suppliers for contracts—and our global ISO 14001 certification is tangible evidence of our commitment to being an environmentally responsible partner. Therefore, there is a clear business case for Accenture to invest funds in ISO 14001 maintenance and add new sites where relevant. Our EMS activities also help us measure and manage energy usage, generating operational savings and encouraging behaviour change. Additionally, Global ISO 14001 certification sites serve as an incubator for innovations that we can expand to other Accenture locations worldwide.
Dedicated budget for low carbon product R&D	Accenture invests in products and services to support our clients, as well as contributing to the overall environmental agenda. In fiscal 2021, we invested US\$1.1 billion overall in research and innovation, to help create, commercialize and disseminate innovative business strategies and technology solutions. In fiscal 2021, we built on our years of investment and experience to launch our expanded suite of sustainability services for our clients. They include areas such as net-zero industry transitions, responsible value chains, sustainable technologies, ESG measurement, consumer experiences, and developing sustainable organizations, leadership and learning.
Employee engagement	Accenture people are increasingly a) looking to Accenture for strong evidence of environmental responsibility and b) wanting to get involved in reducing Accenture's carbon emissions. We can demonstrate to our leaders that by engaging our people actively in our environment programs, we a) help meet their expectations of Accenture, which may help us

recruit and retain the best people and b) channel their enthusiasm to deliver real results against our environmental goals—for example, to help reduce energy usage in our facilities—while c) also helping reduce environmental impacts at our clients' premises and when delivering client projects.

For example, we launched our first sustainability-focused Innovation Challenge in fiscal 2021. More than 2,300 people from across Accenture came together—alongside clients, start-ups and non-profits—to use innovation to help solve issues across seven critical topics, from circular packaging to rewilding land. Solutions demonstrated inventiveness across technologies including artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain and even consumer-facing apps.

C4.5 Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

If yes: C4.5a Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation	Product or service
Taxonomy used to classify product(s) as low-carbon.	Other: proprietary analysis of carbon reducing effects of migrating workloads from on-premise to less carbon-intensive models
Type of product or service	Other, please specify: migrating client workloads from on-premise to less carbon-intensive cloud solutions
Description of products or services	We consider cloud-related services inherently low-carbon, as migrating workloads from on-premise to less carbon-intensive cloud-based solutions is known to deliver GHG emissions reductions.
Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)?	Yes
Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions	Evaluating the carbon-reducing impacts of ICT
Lifecycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)	Use stage
Functional unit used	Single workload migrated (as a subset of an application migrated)
Reference product/service or baseline scenario used	Our baseline is the estimated average CO2 impact of a workload on-premise.
Life cycle stage(s)	Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario	2.54
Explain your calculation of avoided	Our estimated avoided emissions of 2.54 metric tons CO ₂ e represents the differences between the estimated carbon emissions of an on-premise workload and that of a workload running on Microsoft Azure.
Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year	35.6

C5. Emissions Methodology

Base year emissions

C5.1 Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a 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?

No

C5.1b Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

No

C5.2 Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope	Base year start [DD/MM/YYYY]	Base year end [DD/MM/YYYY]	Base year emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Comment
Scope 1	01/09/2015	31/08/2016	27203	Accenture's fiscal 2016 base year aligns to our science-based target baseline. Accenture's fiscal 2016 Scope 1 GHG emissions resulted from: 1) leased car usage by our employees; and 2) diesel fuel usage in locations where we have operational control of generators. All Scope 1 emissions at that time were calculated by applying average energy generation emissions factors at a location level to energy usage activity data.
Scope 2 (location-based)	01/09/2015	31/08/2016	232847	Accenture's fiscal 2016 base year aligns to our science-based target baseline. Accenture calculates and reports both market-based and location-based Scope 2 figures in our CDP response.

Scope 2 (market-based)	01/09/2015	31/08/2016	263050	Accenture's fiscal 2016 base year aligns to our science-based target baseline. Accenture calculates and reports both market-based and location-based Scope 2 figures in our CDP response.
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services	01/09/2015	31/08/2016	460542	As part of Accenture's science-based emissions target, from fiscal 2016 onwards we started to measure Scope 3 emissions resulting from procurement of other purchased goods and services as part of our total emissions inventory.
Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods				
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)				
Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution				
Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations				
Scope 3 category 6: Business travel	01/09/2015	31/08/2016	506841	Accenture's fiscal 2016 baseline Scope 3 emissions for business travel included 373,316 tons of CO ₂ from Air Travel and 133,525 tons of CO ₂ from Other Business Travel.
Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting				
Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets				
Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution				
Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products				

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products				
Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products				
Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets				
Scope 3 category 14: Franchises				
Scope 3 category 15: Investments [row hidden for FS sector]				
Scope 3: Other (upstream)				
Scope 3: Other (downstream)				

Methodology

C5.3 Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

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

C6. Emissions Data

Scope 1 Emissions Data

C6.1 What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Year	Gross global scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Start date	End date	Comment
Reporting Year FY21	9250	1 September 2020	31 August 2021	Accenture's fiscal 2021 Scope 1 GHG emissions resulted from: 1) leased car usage by our employees 2) Scope 1 Air Travel, 3) diesel fuel usage in locations where we have operational control of generators, 4) Fugitive Emissions.

Scope 2 Emissions Data

C6.2 Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	Accenture calculates and reports both market-based and location-based Scope 2 figures in our CDP response.

C6.3 What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Year	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Start date	End date	Comment
Reporting year FY21	155779	70659	01 Sept 2020	31 Aug 2021	Accenture's reported market-based Scope 2 emissions for fiscal 2021 are lower than our location-based Scope 2 emissions due to renewable electricity purchases. CO2 emissions related to Scope 2 office electricity reflect a market-based accounting approach as defined by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance. In line with the guidance, fiscal 2021 office electricity market-based emissions factor in renewable electricity impacts, as well as 1,137 tons of residual non-renewable emissions in Europe. We are committed to pursuing a renewable electricity strategy. In fiscal 2021, 53% of our office electricity was from renewable sources.

C6.4 Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc..) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

Scope 3 emissions data

C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Scope 3 category	Evaluation Status	Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Please explain
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, calculated	313102	Spend-based method	16	We use a combination of three methods to calculate our emissions from Purchased Goods and Services (excluding purchased goods and services that relate to business travel and office utilities which are already calculated as relevant emissions in our reporting boundary). The first method obtains emissions data provided directly to Accenture by suppliers through CDP Supply Chain responses. The second method obtains emissions

					data from our large suppliers with publicly available sources. The third method estimates emissions for the remaining suppliers by extrapolating from known spend and emissions data from the first two methods. The combined total of the three methods calculates Accenture's Scope 3 emissions for Purchased Goods and Services.
Capital goods	Not relevant, explanation provided				Capital goods are not material for Accenture because Accenture is a global professional services company with leading capabilities in digital, cloud and security. We offer Strategy and Consulting, Interactive, Technology and Operations services. Due to the nature of our business, we do not manufacture or produce a material amount of goods. We also lease almost all of our office facilities.
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Not relevant, explanation provided				Accenture's energy-related emissions are reported under Scope 1 and 2. These emissions relate to energy used to power our office facilities (almost all of which we lease).
Upstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				Accenture is a global professional services company with leading capabilities in digital, cloud and security. Due to the nature of our business, we primarily provide our clients with services and solutions rather than goods, and as such, transportation and distribution of goods are not relevant for us.
Waste generated in operations	Not relevant, explanation provided				Accenture is a global professional services company with leading capabilities in digital, cloud and security. Due to the nature of our business, waste generation is not a material source of GHG emissions. However, we do manage and track our e-waste as part of a broader environmental program. In fiscal 2021, we avoided landfill for more than 99% of our laptop and workstation e-waste.
Business travel	Relevant, calculated	49460	Hybrid method Spend-based method	53	Scope 3 air travel: 16,496 metric tons: CO ₂ per passenger flight mile per airline is combined with actual employee distance per airline, per country, to calculate total emissions per airline per country. Where airline specific emissions data is unknown, an average is used. Flights travelled outside standard Accenture booking systems, are factored in based on cost data.

					Scope 3 business travel by rail, taxi, car, and scope 3 electricity: 32,964 metric tons Taxi: Cost data from our time and expense systems is converted to distance using factors from www.priceoftravel.com, by country, and a weighted average where this is not available, and average emission factors from GHGP Cross Sector tools. Rail travel: We receive a report from our corporate travel agency that includes cost, distance. Where we do not have rail data from supplier, we estimate rail travel using rail cost from our time and expense systems. We convert to CO₂ using average emission factors from GHGP Cross Sector tools. Car personal: We use cost data by country and convert it to distance using factors provided by our time and expense systems in most countries, and a weighted average factor where this is not available. We convert to CO₂ using average emission factors from GHGP Cross Sector tools. Car rental: We receive reports from our main rental car suppliers to create spend-based emissions factor. Where unavailable, we estimate car rental travel using car rental cost from our time and expense system and apply emissions factor. Accenture-paid local transport: For local transport we receive total km travelled and use GHG's protocol emission factor for engine types to convert to emissions. Scope 3 Electricity: For off-site reimbursed electric car charging, we use expense support from our time and expense systems and then convert to carbon emissions using emission factors from IEA for each country where applicable.
Employee commuting	Not relevant, explanation provided				Employee-funded commuting is generally not within Accenture's operational boundary/control and is not generally in scope for our environmental measurement program. In some instances where employee commuting is reimbursed by Accenture, it is included in our Scope 3 methodology, and included in our business travel results, and any travel qualified as business travel.

Upstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				Accenture leases almost all its office facilities. We report emissions associated with energy usage in those facilities under Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Downstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				Accenture is a global professional services company with leading capabilities in digital, cloud and security. We offer Strategy and Consulting, Interactive, Technology and erations services—all powered by the world’s largest network of Advanced Technology and Intelligent Operations centers. e do not transport or distribute a material amount of products.
Processing of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				Accenture is a global professional services company with leading capabilities in digital, cloud and security. While Accenture is primarily a services business, we do manufacture or have manufactured on our behalf a limited and immaterial number of hardware products. Less than one-tenth of one percent of Accenture’s fiscal 2021 revenues were derived from the manufacture and sale of hardware by our Industry X business.
Use of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				Accenture is a global professional services company with leading capabilities in digital, cloud and security. While Accenture is primarily a services business, we do manufacture or have manufactured on our behalf a limited and immaterial number of hardware products. Less than one-tenth of one percent of Accenture’s fiscal 2021 revenues were derived from the manufacture and sale of hardware by our Industry X business.
End of life treatment of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				While Accenture is primarily a services business, we do manufacture or have manufactured on our behalf a limited and immaterial number of hardware products. Less than one-tenth of one percent of Accenture’s fiscal 2021 revenues were derived from the manufacture and sale of hardware by our Industry X business. Accenture does not dispose of products for other organizations.
Downstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				Accenture does not lease assets to other organizations in any material way and therefore this is not in our operational boundary for GHG emissions measurement.

Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				Accenture is a global professional services company with leading capabilities in digital, cloud and security. As such, Accenture does not have a franchise structure.
Investments	Not relevant, explanation provided				Accenture's environmental measurement program is limited to those activities in our operational boundary and therefore we do not measure GHG emissions associated with investments.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon

C6.7 Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

Emissions Intensities

C6.10 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.

Intensity figure	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.00000158	79909	Unit total revenue US\$	50533389000	Market-based	60	Decreased	Accenture's Scope 1 and 2 emissions per US\$ revenue decreased by approximately 61% from fiscal 2020 to fiscal 2021. Emissions reduction initiatives were a key reason for this change, as reported in C4.3a and C4.3b. In particular, we worked to expand our renewable electricity purchasing, resulting in 53% of our electricity being sourced from renewables in fiscal 2021, up from 30% in fiscal 2020. We explain this initiative in detail in C4.3b. Despite office closures and the continued effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in fiscal 2021, we actually delivered a gross increase in renewable electricity, demonstrating the clear impact of the program. In our United Nations Communication on Progress 2021, we explain that our total renewable electricity usage in fiscal 2021 was 147,260 MWh, up from 115,149 MWh in fiscal 2020. This was in the context of an overall significant reduction in energy usage, due to office closures etc.. Therefore, we continued to push forward with our renewables purchasing in pursuit of our environmental goals and this is reflected in our scope 1 and 2 emissions/unit revenue reported here.

C7. Emissions Breakdown

C7.1 Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

No

C7.2 Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO ₂ e
North America	161
Europe	7599
Rest of World	1490

C7.3 Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.3c Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Fuel combustion (diesel—where we have operational control of generators)	306
Scope 1 car travel	8060
Scope 1 air travel	302
Fugitive emissions	582

C7.5 Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO ₂ e)
North America	18575	15905
Europe	19121	9663
Rest of World	118084	45091

C7.6 Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.6c Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO ₂ e)
Office electricity usage	151932	66811
Office natural gas usage	3404	3404
Office diesel usage (where we do not have operational control of back-up generators)	444	444

C7.9 How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a 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.

Reason	Change in emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain and include calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	18666	Decreased	12	In fiscal 2021, our total office energy-related GHG emissions were 70965 metric tons of CO₂, a dramatic reduction compared to our fiscal 2020 energy-related emissions of 163,419 metric tons of CO₂. This equates to a reduction of 92,454 tons in office energy-related emissions. $(163,419 - 70,965 = 92,454)$, a 57% decrease in total carbon emissions. This 92,454-ton reduction is due to two primary reasons: 1) increase in renewable electricity and 2) decrease in total office energy usage in response to the pandemic (described under the 'change in physical operating conditions' row). Specifically on the change in renewable energy consumption: In fiscal 2021, we executed our strategy to ramp up our renewable electricity purchases. The percentage of our electricity from renewable sources increased from 30% in fiscal 2020 to 53% in fiscal 2021. Of the 92,454 total energy carbon emissions reduction, 18,666 tons are due to carbon emissions avoided from additional renewable electricity purchases in fiscal 2021. Due to our increase in renewable electricity, our avoided emissions from this ramp-up increased from 67592 tons avoided in fiscal 2020 to 86258 metric tons avoided in fiscal 2021. This 18,666 is 20% of the 92,454 total emissions reduction. 20% of 57% total reduction is 12%.
Change in physical operating conditions	73789	Decrease	45	In fiscal 2021, our total office energy-related GHG emissions were 70965 metric tons of CO₂, a dramatic reduction compared to our fiscal 2020 energy-related emissions of 163,419 metric tons of CO₂. $(163,419 - 70,965 = 92,454)$, a 57% decrease in total carbon emissions. This equates to a reduction of 92,454 tons in office energy-related emissions. This 92,454 ton reduction is due to two primary reasons: 1) increase in renewable electricity (described in the 'change in renewable energy consumption' row) and 2) decrease in total office energy usage in response to the pandemic. Of the 92,454 total energy emissions reduction, less the 18666 tons avoided from renewable electricity purchases, the remaining 73,789 tons is due to decrease in total office energy usage. In fiscal 2021, in response to the pandemic, we continued to deliver for our clients at scale around the world but did so while implementing new processes and delivery methods. By delivering for our clients in a more virtual way, we realized significant reductions in overall

				use of electricity, gas and diesel in our leased offices. This 73,789 is 80% of the total 92,454 total emissions reduction. 80% of 57% is 45%.
Other emissions reduction activities	4,656	Decreased	34	In fiscal 2021, in response to the continued pandemic conditions, we continued to deliver for our clients at scale around the world but did so while implementing new processes and delivery methods that reduced the need for our people to travel. We continue to pursue these methods we had proven during the pandemic, and therefore we consider the continued use of more virtual working as restrictions eased an emissions reduction activity, i.e., a deliberate approach. By delivering for our clients in a more virtual way and as an explicit result of those new processes and delivery methods we chose to pursue, we realized significant reductions in travel of all types, including our Scope 1 travel emissions. Scope 1 non-diesel emissions decrease from fiscal 2020 13,509 to 8,944 in fiscal 2021, a drop of 4,656 tons, or 34%.

7.9b Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.9 and 7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1 What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2 Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

Activity	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this energy-related activity [Y/N]
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Y
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Y
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Y
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	N
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	N
Generation of electricity, heat, steam or cooling	N

C8.2a Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Activity	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV	0	1220	1220
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	N/A	147260	134084	281344
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	N/A	0	16854	16854
Total energy consumption	N/A	147260	152158	299418

C8.2b Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

Fuel application	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	Yes/No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Y
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	N
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	N
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	N
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	N

C8.2c State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)	Heating value	Total MWh consumed by the organization	MWh consumed for self-generation of electricity	MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of heat	Comment
Sustainable biomass	Unable to confirm	0	0	0	
Other biomass	Unable to confirm	0	0	0	
Other renewable fuels (e.g., renewable hydrogen)	Unable to confirm	0	0	0	
Coal	Unable to confirm	0	0	0	
Oil	HHV	1220	1220	0	Total Electricity from Diesel with operational control [MWh] converted with GHGP Cross Sector Tools Stationary Combustion tab, Table 1. "CO ₂ emission factors by Fuel" Gas/Diesel oil, liquid basis 2.676492 kg/litre
Gas	Unable to confirm	0	0	0	

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g., non-renewable hydrogen)	Unable to confirm	0	0	0	
Other non-renewable fuels (e.g., non-renewable hydrogen)	Unable to confirm	0	0	0	
Total fuel	HHV	1220	1220	0	

C8.2g Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area	Consumption of electricity (MWh) [numerical field]	Consumption of heat, steam and cooling (MWh)	Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Andorra	8	0	No
Argentina	2211	0	No
Australia	1559	2	No
Austria	203	0	No
Belgium	400	86	No
Brazil	4949	0	No
Brunei Darussalam	3	0	No
Bulgaria	386	0	No
Canada	4093	1509	No
Chile	266	0	No
Hong Kong SAR, China	358	0	No
China	11473	0	No
Colombia	104	0	No
Costa Rica	667	0	No
Czechia	479	0	No
Denmark	484	0	No

Egypt	2	0	No
Finland	452	0	No
France	3711	0	No
Germany	6273	3870	No
Greece	311	0	No
Hungary	25 0	295	No
India	113391	0	No
Indonesia	99	0	No
Ireland	3962	2942	No
Israel	213	0	No
Italy	12036	3180	No
Japan	4550	0	No
Kazakhstan	69	0	No
Republic of Korea	0	0	No
Latvia	515	0	No
Luxembourg	77	72	No
Malaysia	2143	0	No
Mauritius	2244	0	No
Mexico	774	0	No
Morocco	92	41	No
Netherlands	1294	1712	No
New Zealand	142	0	No
Norway	706	0	No
Peru	58	0	No

Philippines	26655	0	No
Poland	1274	0	No
Portugal	1073	0	No
Puerto Rico	2	0	No
Qatar	2	0	No
Romania	1154	1901	No
Russian Federation	371	0	No
Saudi Arabia	349	0	No
Singapore	1602	0	No
Slovakia	412	0	No
South Africa	845	0	No
Spain	6541	0	No
Sweden	368	0	No
Switzerland	284	39	No
Thailand	284	0	No
Turkey	104	37	No
Ukraine	0	0	No
United Arab Emirates	1008	0	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5622	1168	No
United States of America	52334	0	No
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	52	0	No

C8.2h Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country.

See page **91** for full table/details

C8.2i Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country.

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling	Sourcing method	Energy carrier	Low-carbon technology type	Low-carbon heat, steam or cooling consumed (MWh)	Comment
India	None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling)	Heat	Other, please specify: we have no low-carbon heat to report	0	We offer the country selection of 'India' as a symbolic answer for the purposes of CDP's system because we have nothing to report here, and India happens to be a location with significant renewables. But this answer stands for Accenture's global operations. With regard to low-carbon heat, the only instance in which this is relevant to Accenture is cases in which landlords use natural gas for furnaces for heating (and some portion of cooking) in the buildings we lease. This is highly immaterial to Accenture's GHG emissions profile, with natural gas accounting for only 3404 metric tons CO2 in fiscal 2021. Natural gas is not considered a low-carbon heat source and therefore we give a zero figure for the low-carbon heat consumed in MWh. Given this is the case across our reporting boundary and locations, we have chosen 'India' from CDP's drop-downs as an indicative row that speaks to our overall situation. It is worth noting that for material sources of scope 2 emissions- namely electricity use- Accenture sourced 53% of our office electricity from renewable sources in fiscal 2021, up from 30% the year before. We believe this is far more representative of material sources of our GHG emissions and the actions we are taking to address them in line with RE100.

C8.2k 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.

We have a strategy in place for renewable electricity sourcing that looks to maximize the additionality impact we can have in the countries we operate in, given the challenges we face. Accenture leases all of our corporate real estate so on-site renewable electricity generation is generally not an option for us given that we may be minority tenants, have relatively short-term lease agreements and the rooftop and surrounding areas are often not appropriate for renewable generation.

Our renewable electricity strategy therefore prioritizes off-site grid-connected PPAs where possible, followed by green electricity tariffs and then asset-linked and recently generated energy attribute certificates (EACs). The pursuit of grid-connected PPAs and green electricity tariffs requires either that Accenture has

secured the right to source our own electricity through negotiations with the landlord or has actively influenced the landlord to source renewable electricity and secured the right to exclusively claim the volume of renewable electricity consumed by our office space.

In circumstances where i) Accenture is operating in a market that does not allow us to source PPAs or green electricity tariffs ii) where PPAs and green electricity tariffs are unavailable iii) where landlords have refused to allow Accenture to source directly or be influenced to source renewable electricity iv) where other parties are making claims on the renewable electricity consumed by Accenture’s office space, we will pursue in-country asset-linked energy attribute certificates (EACs) from electricity that is as close to our reporting period as possible.

Claiming renewable electricity inherently within a country’s grid-mix is not part of Accenture’s renewable electricity strategy.

C8.2L In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organisation which were not country-specific
Yes, not specific to a country/area	Accenture does not consume enough electricity in any country apart from India to source power purchase agreements. Accenture leases all of our corporate real estate making on-site renewable electricity generation largely unfeasible and requiring negotiations to secure the right to source electricity directly or to actively negotiate with our landlords to pursue renewable electricity. Accenture operates in many countries. Within some countries we operate in renewable electricity sourcing instruments in line with RE100 and GHG Protocol market boundary definitions are not available. We are actively monitoring the market for developments and pushing for solutions in these countries.

C9. Additional Metrics

C9.1 Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description	Metric value	Metric numerator	Metric denominator (intensity metric only)	% change from previous year	Direction of change	Please explain
Energy usage	93	kWh	Square meter	25	Decrease	Our Electricity Efficiency (kWh/square meter) improved from 124 in fiscal 2020 to 93 kWh/m2 in fiscal 2021, representing a 25% decrease in energy intensity per square meter.

C10. Verification

C10.1 Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

C10.1a Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	Accenture-Assurance-Statement.pdf	Page 1 specifies Scope 1 emissions were part of this process; standard applied (ISO 14064-part 3); level of assurance (limited assurance); the verification opinion. Page 2 provides table 1 showing total scope 1 verified CO ₂ emissions for fiscal 2021. For the avoidance of doubt, table 1 on page 2 shows total scope 1 verified emissions as 9,250 metric tons of CO ₂ -e. This is 100% of our scope 1 emissions for fiscal 2021 as per page 66 of our 2021 United Nations Communication on Progress.	ISO 14064-3	100

C10.1b Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
Scope 2 location-based	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	Accenture-Assurance-Statement.pdf	Page 1 specifies Scope 2 emissions were part of this process; standard (ISO 14064-part 3); level of assurance (limited assurance); verification opinion. Table 1 on page 2 shows total scope 2 (location-based) verified emissions as 155,779 metric tons of CO2-e. This is 100% of our scope 2 location-based emissions for fiscal 2021 as per footnote 10, page 67 of our 2021 United Nations Global Compact Communication on Progress.	ISO 14064-3	100
Scope 2 market-based	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	Accenture-Assurance-Statement.pdf	Page 1 specifies Scope 2 emissions were part of this process; standard (ISO 14064-part 3); level of assurance (limited assurance); verification opinion. Table 1 on page 2 shows total scope 2 (market-based) verified emissions as 70,659 metric tons of CO2-e. This is 100% of scope 2 (market-based) emissions for fiscal 2021 also shown on page 66 of our 2021 United Nations Global Compact Communication on Progress.	ISO 14064-3	100

C10.1c Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope (select all that apply)	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the document	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of emissions verified (%)
Scope 3-business travel	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	Accenture-Assurance-Statement.pdf	Page 1 specifies that Scope 3 emissions were part of this process, air travel, taxi travel, rail travel, rental car and personal car travel falling under what we consider 'scope 3 business travel', all of which are described in LRQA's assessment; the standard applied (ISO 14064-part 3); the level of assurance (limited assurance); the verification opinion. Page 2 Table 1 shows total scope 3 verified CO ₂ emissions for fiscal 2021 at 49,461 metric tons.	ISO 14064-3	100

C10.2 Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C7. Emissions breakdown	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1)	ISO 14064-3	In fiscal 2021, LRQA verified Accenture's reported GHG emissions, including reviewing year on year changes to Scope 1 emissions explicitly. See Table 1 on page 2 of our verification statement "Accenture-Assurance-Statement.pdf". The year-on-year change in scope 1 emissions is shown as -33.67%.
C7. Emissions breakdown	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2)	ISO 14064-3	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2 location-based): In fiscal 2021, LRQA verified Accenture's global GHG emissions data, including reviewing year on year changes to Scope 2 location-based emissions explicitly. See Table 1 on page 2 of our verification statement: "Accenture-Assurance-Statement.pdf". The year-on-year change in scope 2 (location-based) emissions is shown as -31.79%.
C7. Emissions breakdown	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2)	ISO 14064-3	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2 market-based): In fiscal 2021, LRQA verified Accenture's global GHG emissions data, including reviewing year on year changes to Scope 2 market-based emissions explicitly. See Table 1 on page 2 of our verification statement: "Accenture-Assurance-Statement.pdf". The year-on-year change in scope 2 (market-based) emissions is shown as -56.65%.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1 Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2 Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3 Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal price on carbon	GHG Scope	Application	Actual price used (currency/metric ton)	Variance of price/s used	Type of internal carbon price	Impact & implication
- Change internal behaviour - Drive low-carbon investment	Scope 3	Accenture is piloting an internal price on carbon in ASG, Nordic and UKI because these locations offer some of the best opportunities to switch mode of transport (e.g. from air to	\$30	We are applying a uniform internal fee on carbon across three pilot market units initially. This same price will be applied to all air travel initially. We plan to expand 1) the geographic coverage and 2) the carbon sources in scope. We are starting with air travel but plan to expand to	Internal fee	Accenture's air travel-related CO ₂ emissions usually account for around 20-30% of our total reported emissions. We want to disincentivize carbon-intensive behaviour where feasible. For this reason, we have implemented an internal fee (charge) on carbon of \$30 per metric ton. This is still a relatively new initiative and travel patterns have been disrupted in unprecedented ways by the COVID-19 pandemic; therefore, we cannot yet say whether it is having the desired effect, but we will report on this in future years to CDP. Initially, we will be applying this charge to air travel. The impact we will generate is 1) use this charge to move some air travel to other modes of transport (e.g., to rail in some

rail). To end fiscal 2021, the internal carbon fee has only been applied to air travel.

We plan to expand the use of the price on carbon beyond these markets in fiscal year 2022 (this is already in progress at the time of writing). In terms of coverage, initially, we are starting with air travel and have plans to expand to hotels. Ultimately, our goal is to expand this price on carbon to all remaining carbon elements within our reporting boundary.

hotels. At this stage, we anticipate maintaining a single price regardless of location and carbon source. Ultimately, our goal is to expand this price on carbon to all remaining carbon elements within our reporting boundary.

locations); 2) create a funding source for other investments e.g., subsidizing electric cars, investing in employee engagement opportunities, energy efficiency measures for our offices such as smart meters, sustainable office fit-out activities and so on. The broader outcomes we are trying to generate are to 1) change employee behaviour where feasible and 2) cut our air travel emissions.

We are using this charge to move some air travel to other modes of transport in some locations. This provides momentum for a new program we introduced in fiscal 2021 to encourage high-speed train usage instead of airplane flights in five countries—Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and the United Kingdom. We will expand it to other regions. With the launch of our beta release aviation carbon calculator—which shows our people the different emissions for specific flight alternatives for business travel at the time of booking—our people now have a better understanding of the impact of their travel decisions.

With regard to the price on carbon, when we expand this internal fee to the remaining carbon elements in our reporting boundary, our goal is to promote wider employee behaviour change at scale, which has a real and long-lasting impact on our scope 3 emissions.

C12. Engagement

C12.1 Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Select all that apply from the following options:

- Yes, our suppliers, Yes, our customers

C12.1a Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy

Type of engagement	Details of engagement	% of suppliers by number	% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)	% supplier-related scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5	Rationale for the coverage of your engagement	Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)	Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change	20	46	30	This answer is based on several high-impact channels we use to engage and incentivize change among our suppliers. We think in aggregate they are high impact because they account for 46% of our procurement-driven spend for fiscal 2021, and are therefore highly material in our supply chain. Here are the channels: 1) More than 200 key suppliers we asked to respond to CDP Supply Chain in 2021. We explicitly targeted them as highly material suppliers in terms of carbon in our supply chain. 2) Key suppliers we invited to attend our virtual summit in fiscal 2021. We selected senior stakeholders in those organizations, with global reach. 3) The suppliers we onboarded through our new supplier hub in	Impact: We are able to engage with and educate hundreds of highly material suppliers to set emissions reduction targets, disclose progress and meet our expectations on climate performance. We are influencing the senior leaders we invited to our virtual summit, whom we targeted based on materiality in terms of carbon in our supply chain; seniority i.e. ability to influence; global reach. We had high attendance rates and engagement levels at our virtual summit and count this as a measure of success. CDP is also a key tool for us to track how our suppliers are doing on GHG emissions targets and actions. We combine suppliers' key CDP metrics with other factors that are important to Accenture to create sustainability dashboards to be used in supplier management discussions. We are now increasingly explicitly requiring our

Type of engagement	Details of engagement	% of suppliers by number	% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)	% supplier-related scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5	Rationale for the coverage of your engagement	Impact of engagement, including measures of success
					fiscal 2021, featuring new requirements and engagement methods and 4) the suppliers we onboarded and explicitly asked to accept our new Supplier Standards of Conduct in fiscal 2021, which draw heavily on the UNGC 10 principles, including environmental stewardship. We added these groups together (without double counting) as the highest impact supplier group in terms of our ability to engage and incentivize change that directly affects our scope 3 emissions. Our strategy was to extend our influence by educating these suppliers about climate change. We invited supplier representatives to a virtual summit where our renewables procurement expert spoke and engaged with suppliers to help them on their own journeys; senior leaders briefed suppliers on climate change; we discussed how to set net-zero targets; and our CEO was a virtual panel member. Our overall goal is to use these supplier advocacy opportunities to educate, engage and drive climate action among our	suppliers to set science-based and other relevant carbon reduction targets. Measures of success: 1) Attendance of global reach, senior, highly material suppliers at our virtual summit. This means we can educate and engage them on climate, and other ESG impact areas. 2) CDP Supply Chain response rates: We have set an ambitious target requiring 90% of our key suppliers—defined as vendors that represent a significant portion of our 2019 Scope 3 emissions— to disclose their impact and actions being taken to reduce emissions through channels like CDP. In fiscal 2021, 58% of suppliers disclosed their targets, and 60% disclosed the actions they are taking, which we consider success because we are more than halfway towards our 2025 goal, i.e. our progress is faster than a linear progression to this date. 3) Actual scope 3 GHG emissions reductions: The pandemic proved we can deliver for our clients—even with significant reductions in conventional travel—by using collaboration technology. Our other key measure of success/impact is the actual reduction in Accenture’s reported GHG emissions from scope 3 purchased goods and services. This shows the choices we are making on suppliers and the way we are engaging with them is working, although we acknowledge that during the COVID-19

Type of engagement	Details of engagement	% of suppliers by number	% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)	% supplier-related scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5	Rationale for the coverage of your engagement	Impact of engagement, including measures of success
					suppliers, which in turn reduces our scope 3 emissions.	pandemic factors influencing outcomes have been harder than usual to separate. In fiscal 2021, our reported purchased goods & services emissions were 313102 metric tons of CO ₂ , down from 410436 in fiscal 2020.

C12.1b Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement	Details of engagement	% customers by number	% customer-related scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5	Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement	Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Education /information sharing	Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)	42	21	This answer relates to fiscal 2021. It combines 1) clients who requested Accenture's response to CDP Supply Chain in 2021; 2) clients who requested Accenture's participation in EcoVadis in 2021; 3) clients who were explicitly engaged and informed about Accenture's 360 degree value approach in fiscal 2021, which has a clear climate component. The rationale for selecting this group is: a) these emissions are Accenture emissions within our scope 3 reporting boundary, and therefore they relate to question 6.5 as requested, b) these clients are some of Accenture's largest and most engaged in terms of spend and longevity of relationship with Accenture, accounting for 42% of our clients by revenue as the most representative measure of our highly material/high-impact engagement with our most significant clients c) the work we have done over recent years to	CDP Supply Chain, EcoVadis and our intentional 360-degree client engagement give Accenture structured mechanisms for engaging with some of our most important clients to a) share information about Accenture's GHG emissions reduction programs; b) offer ways to collaborate at the project level with those clients to find ways to reduce our environmental impacts when delivering projects for them and c) enable us to discuss services and solutions for our clients that may abate carbon emissions. The best example of that is cloud, which accounted for approximately \$18 billion in revenue in fiscal 2021. Overall, the impact we are having is: we can work with clients to reduce e.g. our air travel when working with them, and drive up use of collaboration technologies instead.

Type of engagement	Details of engagement	% customers by number	% customer-related scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5	Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement	Impact of engagement, including measures of success
				improve our ability to link air travel emissions with particular clients means we can now provide client-specific scope 3 emissions numbers more accurately and use them as a basis for dialogue around how to collaborate and reduce impacts further.	We can also use this as a conversation-starter for wider engagement, e.g. we invited many clients to our three-day virtual supplier summit, where we discussed sustainability strategies and collaboration opportunities.
				In terms of the scope of our engagement with these clients, we use the CDP Supply Chain as a platform to offer further collaboration with our clients on, e.g., how to jointly use collaboration technologies to reduce our need for physical travel; how to implement joint facilities-based education campaigns for Accenture and client personnel. As part of our CDP Supply Chain response, where feasible we offer a named contact for our clients to work with at the project level to collaborate on GHG emissions reduction initiatives.	Measures of success include 1) our ability to cut per-employee travel: as the impacts of the pandemic continued to lead to travel restrictions for our people in fiscal 2021, we proved we can deliver for our clients—even with significant reductions in conventional travel—by using collaboration technology, reflected by our growth in revenues in fiscal 2021, even as our global air travel-related emissions dropped dramatically to a tenth of what they were in fiscal 2020. As we look ahead, we want to continue to evaluate our travel activities and seek additional ways to decarbonize. 2) The number of clients wishing to engage with us via CDP, EcoVadis and 360-degree value as a proxy for engagement/interest. This is increasing year on year. We consider the growth in our CDP supply chain requesting clients as measure of success—typically 10 more clients ask us each year.

12.2 Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

- Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

12.2a Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement	Description of this climate-related requirement	% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement	% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement	Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement	Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Setting a science-based emissions reduction target	We are asking 90% of our key suppliers to disclose emissions reduction targets including science-based emissions reduction targets, or other relevant emissions reduction targets, depending on factors including their size and maturity. We continue to invest in new technology and processes to help us have greater visibility of ESG performance of our suppliers. We are proud of our Sustainable Procurement Hub, which we are rolling out globally. This new technology platform will enhance or provide greater transparency from our direct suppliers about their own human rights policies, due diligence and practices at the point at which Accenture makes buyer selection decisions, onboarding or ad hoc ESG assessments.	38	33	• Certification • Supplier self-assessment • First-party verification • Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline • Supplier scorecard or rating	Retain and engage

Public policy engagement

C12.3 Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate	Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?	Attach Statement	Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy
• Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations • Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate	Yes	• Business_Ambition_1.5_Accenture.pdf • Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders_June2021.pdf	Accenture has governance processes to drive a common approach to climate change and environmental strategies across the organization, including external climate-relevant engagement that might influence policy. How our governance processes work: Accountability for sustainability outcomes at Accenture starts at the top with our Board, which includes our CEO, and cascades through our business. Below that sits the Global Management Committee (GMC), our most senior management group. These senior leaders engage regularly on these topics and are responsible for making final decisions on strategies, goals and policies recommended by our management bodies. Individual members of our GMC sponsor our corporate citizenship and environmental strategies. Among the GMC, Accenture's Chief Responsibility Officer and Global Sustainability Services Lead oversees the integration of sustainability and responsibility for all stakeholders into our client services as well as our operations. How those processes drive consistency of activities that might influence policy with our overall climate change strategy: Our Chief Responsibility Officer and Global Sustainability Services Lead is responsible for setting our environment and climate strategy, which envelops our net-zero goal and SBT, how we support our clients on sustainability outcomes, as well as how we engage externally with

			thought leadership and action e.g., SDG Ambition, and the United Nations Climate Change Conference. It is because of this very explicit connection across our operations, client services, wider presence in terms of perspectives and insights that all sit under our Chief Responsibility Officer, that we are able to maintain a coordinated view across all our business concerns. More generally, transparency and accountability are embedded into Accenture's public policy, political spending and lobbying actions (www.accenture.com/us-en/about/governance/political-contributions-policy). All political, lobbying and civic activity by the company and its employees must comply with applicable law and Accenture's code of Business Ethics.
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C12.3b Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade Association	Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs	Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?	State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)	Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable	Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement
American Chamber of Commerce Germany	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	AmCham Germany's Position on climate change can be found here: https://www.amcham.de/news-details/climate-protection-as-a-global-task We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
American Chemistry Council (ACC)	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	ACC position on climate change can be found here https://www.americanchemistry.com/chemistry-in-america/chemistry-sustainability/climate.		No, we have not evaluated

			We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		
American Wind Energy Association (AWEA)	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	AWEA position on climate change can be found here https://web.archive.org/web/20090122065816/http://awea.org/about/ We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
BITKOM	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	Bitkom position on climate change can be found here https://www.bitkom.org/Kurzpositionen/Nachhaltigkeit We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
Business Council of Australia	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	Business Council of Australia position on climate change can be found here https://www.bca.com.au/our_work We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
Business Europe	Mixed	We are not attempting to influence their position	BusinessEurope position on climate change can be found here https://www.busesseurope.eu/policies/energy-and-environment/climate-change#:~:text=The%20EU's%20ambitious%20climate%20targets,low%2Dcarbon%20modes%20of%20transport. We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned
Business Roundtable	Mixed	We have already influenced them to change their position.	BRT position on climate change can be found here https://www.businessroundtable.org/climate		Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

			BRT position on climate disclosure can be found here https://www.sec.gov/comments/climate-disclosure/cl12-8906771-244124.pdf. We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		
Confederation of British Industry (CBI)	Consistent	We are not attempting to influence their position	CBI position on climate change can be found here https://www.cbi.org.uk/our-campaigns/race-to-zero-delivering-the-uk-s-sustainable-future/ We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned
Confederation of Indian Industries	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	CII position on climate change can be found here https://www.cii.in/sectors.aspx?enc=prvePUj2bdMtgTmvPwvisYH+5EnGjyGXO9hLECVtUNtI5sIDkU3GehZCDzrCfdL4 We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
Consumer Goods Forum	Consistent	We are not attempting to influence their position	CGF position on climate change can be found here https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/what-we-do/address-challenges/ We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
Edison Electric Institute (EEI)	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	EEI position on climate change can be found here https://electricenergyonline.com/news/energy/category/82/Climate_Change.		No, we have not evaluated

			We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		
EURELECTRIC	Consistent	We are not attempting to influence their position	Eurelectric position on climate change can be found here https://www.eurelectric.org/policy-areas/decarbonisation/#:~:text=Eurelectric%20supports%20efforts%20to%20move,in%20a%20cost%20effective%20manner We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
ICC Switzerland	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	ICC Switzerland position on climate change can be found here https://iccwbo.org/global-issues-trends/responsible-business/climate-change/ We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
Information Technology Industry Council	Mixed	We are not attempting to influence their position	ITI's position on climate change can be found here https://www.itic.org/policy/environment-sustainability/climate-change We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned
International Air Transport Association (IATA)	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	IATA's position on climate change can be found here https://www.iata.org/en/programs/environment/flynetzero/ We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
Keidanren Japan Business Federation	Unknown	We are not attempting to	Keidanren's position on climate change can be found here		No, we have not evaluated

		influence their position	https://www.keidanren.or.jp/en/profile/Keidanren Annual Report2021.pdf We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		
Metro Atlanta Chamber of Commerce	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	MAC position can be found here https://www.metroatlantachamber.com/public-policy/2021-22-mac-policy-agenda We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
National Association of Manufacturers	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	NAM's position on climate change can be found here https://www.nam.org/issue/environment/ We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
Retail Industry Leaders Association (RILA)	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	RILA's position on climate change can be found here https://www.rila.org/retail-works-for-all-of-us/ensuring-a-safe-sustainable-future/climate-and-sustainability We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA)	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	SEIA's position on climate change can be found here https://www.seia.org/initiatives/climate-equity We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		No, we have not evaluated
The Federation of Indian Chambers of	Unknown	We are not attempting to influence their position	FICCI's position on climate change can be found here https://ficci.in/sector.asp?sectorid=14		No, we have not evaluated

Commerce and Industry			We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		
US Chamber of Commerce	Mixed	We are not attempting to influence their position	US Chamber of Commerce position can be found here https://www.uschamber.com/climate-change We have not analyzed where our organization's position differs; we are not attempting to influence their position.		Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization	State the organization to which you provided funding	Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)	Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate	Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with
International Governmental Organization (IGO)	United Nations Global Compact	30,000	We are able to provide our annual membership fee of US\$30,000. We have a broad and longstanding relationship with the UN Global Compact. We support joint programs with the UN Global Compact to aid in mobilizing their members to advance the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UN Global Compact members could be engaged in two ways through our funding. The first is through SDG Ambition, a global accelerator program that enables companies to set ambitious goals and leverage technology systems to advance work on the SDGs. Successful progress includes setting science-based targets around climate change, which may influence private sector lobbying and interactions with policymakers. This program engaged over 600 companies globally during fiscal 2021. The second way is through the UN Global Compact-Accenture CEO Study. During fiscal 2021, we were conducting research on a report launched in November 2021 at COP26 that focused on the state of climate action.	Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

			This research engaged over 1,200 CEOs from 113 countries and 21 sectors, which included a set of asks of policymakers working at COP26 that would help advance climate action. This report was featured at events at COP26. Our support of the UN Global Compact emphasizes the activation of the private sector to advance the SDGs and climate action. However, given the strong role of government in advancing GHG emissions reduction in partnership with the private sector, our efforts do have the potential to positively influence policy action. As a special initiative of the UN & Secretary-General, work with the United Nations Global Compact is aligned to the UN-driven Paris Climate Agreement.	
Non-Governmental Organization	World Economic Forum	66,600	For over 20 years, our strategic partnership with the World Economic Forum has seen collaboration on research, events and industry initiatives. During 2021, the organizations worked together on programs including Net Zero Carbon Cities, Net-Zero Industrial Clusters and The Circulars Accelerator. We collaborated with the World Economic Forum and WBCSD as part of The Circular Cars Initiative to accelerate the sustainability transformation of the automotive industry. These initiatives may influence city, state or broader policies or approaches to accelerating the move to net-zero in industry, for example. Also, in September 2021, we were one of 60 companies to sign the World Economic Forum's Clean Skies for Tomorrow sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) pledge, which includes an aviation industry goal of flying on 10% sustainable aviation fuel by 2030. We are committed to purchasing SAF with our partners and only doing so from socially and ethically beneficial sources. This action may influence GHG emissions-related policies or approaches for aviation. Finally, our CEO is a member of The Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders, a CEO-led community open to all companies worldwide that want to make clear commitments and work to transition to net-zero. Members believe the private sector has a responsibility to actively engage in global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to help lead the global transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy. The World Economic Forum hosts the alliance. In fiscal 2021, our CEO was a named signatory on an Open Letter championing public-private cooperation ahead of the	Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

			G7 summit in order to supercharge net-zero commitments, policies and actions. We provide our membership fee in a conversion from its original Swiss Francs amount. (CHF 64,620.00). Here we refer to our standard membership fee for the World Economic Forum, converted to USD (our reporting currency for CDP), which is the funding figure we are able to provide at this time.	
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Communications

C12.4 Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication	Status	Attach the Document	Page/section reference	Content elements	Comment
In mainstream reports	Complete	Accenture-2021-proxy-statement.pdf	All page nos. are as per pdf navigation bar: • Governance: Pg 24 explains ESG governance, pg 28 on role of Nominating, Governance & Sustainability Committee. • Strategy, Risks, Opps: Pg 24 on ESG strategy; integrated reporting approach; monitoring emerging ESG risks and opportunities. • Emissions targets, Emissions figures: Pg 34 shows our science-based target, our net zero target, our renewables progress,	• Governance • Strategy • Risks & Opportunities • Emissions figures • Emissions targets	Particularly of note: Page 8 describes our 360-degree value approach, and helping our clients achieve their sustainability goals as a key part of that strategy. Page 28 explains how we expanded the Nominating & Governance Committee's role to include responsibility for the Company's overall ESG performance, disclosure, strategies, goals and objectives and monitoring evolving ESG risks and opportunities. We updated the committee's charter accordingly and renamed the committee the 'Nominating, Governance and Sustainability Committee'. Throughout our proxy, we describe Accenture's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. Relevant climate-related risks could be escalated through this process as explained throughout our CDP response and our 10-K filings. Page 34 shows in detail our climate-related targets, our strategy to meet them, and our

			and our path to net-zero by 2025.		progress in fiscal 2021. This includes our commitment to the UN Global Compact's Business Ambition for 1.5 Pledge, and our path to net-zero by 2025.
In mainstream reports	Complete	Accenture-Fiscal-2021-Annual-Report.pdf	All page nos. are as per printed on page: • Strategy: Page 3 on our 360 degree strategy; our net zero goal and progress. Page 8 'Environmental Sustainability' for our detailed strategy. • Risks and opps: on page 20 we discuss risks "which may increase in frequency and severity as a result of climate change". Page 10 we explain opportunities of climate change. • Emissions targets and figures: page 8 'Environmental Sustainability' for our detailed targets, progress and path to net-zero.	• Strategy • Risks & Opportunities • Emissions figures • Emissions targets	In our fiscal 2021 annual report, we set out detail our climate and broader environmental strategy on page 8 under 'Environmental Sustainability'. This section lays out our path to net-zero by 2025 and our key goals and progress as of fiscal 2021. It also sets out our commitments across waste, office furniture and plastics and our water resiliency approach. We also explain Accenture's 360 degree value approach on page 3, including information about our enhanced client services around sustainability, and how we are helping our clients with e.g., ESG measurement. Our Form 10-k sets out relevant climate-related risks. In it we describe "natural disasters, volcanic eruptions, sea level rise, floods, droughts, wildfires and storms, occurrences of which may increase in frequency and severity as a result of climate change".
In voluntary communications	Complete	Accenture-Task-Force-Climate-Related-Financial-Disclosures-Index	All page nos. are as shown in the pdf navigation bar: • Governance: page 2-3; Remuneration page 5 • Strategy: page 3 • Risks: page 4 • Opportunities: page 5 • Metrics and targets: page 4-5	• Governance • Strategy • Risks & Opportunities • Emissions figures • Emission targets	In fiscal 2021, Accenture published a TCFD index, building on our alignment to TCFD through our CDP climate responses over a number of years.

In voluntary sustainability report	Complete	Accenture-United-Nations-Global-Compact-Progress-2021.pdf	All page nos. are as shown in the pdf navigation bar: • Strategy: pages 16-19 for our environmental strategy and programs towards our targets. • Emissions figures: page 66 for all detailed emissions figures. • Emissions targets: page 5 sets out our key climate-related goals and progress. • Other metrics: page 5 renewable electricity goal and progress; page 66 for detail on renewables, waste, and water metrics.	• Strategy • Emissions figures • Emissions targets • Other metrics	In our 2021 UNGC Communication on Progress, we set out in detail our climate strategy, our goals, our progress and the programs we are implementing toward our target of achieving net-zero by 2025. We also report very detailed climate and broader ESG metrics in our 'Reporting & Data' section, to inform our stakeholders on how we are progressing.
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C15. Biodiversity

C15.1 Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related matters within your organization?

Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues.	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity*
Yes, executive management-level responsibility	On behalf of the Chair and CEO and the General Management Committee: • “Nature & Biodiversity” is one of Accenture’s ESG priorities as per our United Nations Communication on Progress 2021. Our Chief Responsibility Officer and Global Sustainability Services Lead is responsible for setting our environment strategy, and as such is responsible for Accenture’s approach and programs with regard to biodiversity. The Chief Responsibility Officer’s role spans ESG issues as they relate to our business, clients and ecosystem partners. • We understand we cannot address climate change without also addressing nature loss. Although our direct impact on nature is low, due to our location footprint being comprised largely of leased office space in urban areas, we are committed to doing our part to build a nature-positive world with our clients, suppliers and through our nature-based carbon removal projects. • In September 2021, we announced our investments in nature-based carbon removal projects. Our projects will broadly align with our geographic footprint, and will reforest land, rebuild biodiversity, make agriculture more sustainable, help create green jobs and allow natural ecosystems to rebound and thrive—all while removing CO2 from the atmosphere. Over the next 20 years, this program is expected to physically remove more than 13 million metric tons of carbon from the atmosphere. • We are also identifying programs that offer co-benefits for ecosystems and our environment. In our collaboration with the U.K. Council for Sustainable Business, we developed the Get Nature Positive handbook for business, which includes case studies and practical actions businesses can start taking today.

C15.2 Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Initiatives endorsed
Yes, we have endorsed initiatives only	Other, please specify: Terra Carta (www.sustainable-markets.org/terra-carta) In our collaboration with the U.K. Council for Sustainable Business, we developed the Get Nature Positive handbook (https://getnaturepositive.com/) for business.

C15.3 Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

No, and we do not plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years

C15.4 What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

C15.5 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
No	

C15.6 Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report Type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located*
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	In the Accenture-Fiscal-2021-Annual-Report.pdf, pg 10 per pdf numbering says “We are also working on nature-based carbon removal projects around the world to reforest land with native species, rebuild biodiversity...”
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	In the Accenture-2021-proxy-statement.pdf, pg 34 per the pdf numbers, we discuss our path to net-zero, including “investing in nature-based carbon removal solutions that will directly remove carbon from the atmosphere”.
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	In the Accenture-United-Nations-Global-Compact-Communication-On-Progress-2021.pdf, pg 18 per pdf numbering we discuss our investments in nature-based carbon removal projects, which “will reforest land, rebuild biodiversity...”

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response.

(C3.1) At the start of fiscal 2021, Accenture announced our goal to achieve net-zero emissions by 2025. We have a timebound, detailed action plan to achieve this goal. We published our pathway to net-zero by 2025 in our Fiscal 2021 Annual Report (see Environmental Sustainability) and in more detail in our 2021 Proxy Statement (under 'Path to Net-Zero by 2025'). We also talk at length about our strategy in our 2021 United Nations Communication on Progress. In alignment with the Paris Climate Agreement, we have pledged to do our part to keep global warming below 1.5° Celsius by joining the more than 1400 companies that have signed the UN Global Compact's Business Ambition for 1.5° Pledge to date. We believe our pathway to net-zero aligns with CDP's technical criteria for a credible low-carbon transition plan, with the possible exception of a longer-term target beyond 2025. Like all large companies, we continue to evaluate our strategies and plans for transitioning to a 1.5° world, best practice in this area, our targets and delivery against them.

(C5.1a) Acquisitions are part of Accenture's business as usual approach to expanding services and solution offerings. In fiscal 2021 acquisitions were immaterial.

(C7.2, C7.5) Accenture's fiscal 2021 financial disclosures are broken down by three regions: North America, Europe, Growth Markets. We aligned both our financial and GHG emissions reporting for fiscal 2021 in our United Nations Global Compact: Communication on Progress 2021 (<https://www.accenture.com/gb-en/about/responsible-business/responsible-company-citizen>) to provide the most helpful information to our investors and other stakeholders. CDP's published directionally, but do not entirely, correspond with Accenture's regional definitions, so in an attempt to provide investors and others the most useful data possible within CDP's parameters, we are reporting our fiscal 2021 Scope 1 and 2 emissions combining our current reporting regions (North America, Europe and "Rest of world")

(C8.2j): Accenture is unable to provide this information because we have no "self-generation from facilities owned by the company" in fiscal 2021. We lease almost all our facilities. If self-generation were occurring at a very small number of these leased sites, any electricity we might purchase would be from the landlord, which is effectively the same as buying from a utility supplier but for the mode of generation and proximity to the site.

(C12.3, C12.3b): Given Accenture's membership of a significant number of trade associations globally, we have made a good faith effort to report our membership in associations that meet at least one of four criteria, which reflect Accenture's material participation:

1. Association is on CDP's sample trade associations list (provided in the CDP guidance for C12.3b)
2. Association has board-level participation from a member of the Accenture executive leadership team (www.accenture.com/us-en/about/leadership/leadership-index)
3. Association receives dues from Accenture over a certain USD threshold as part of our current membership
4. Association has been leveraged by Accenture's Government Relations team to actively engage on a climate policy issue

The company participates in trade associations for three primary reasons. In order of involvement: 1) business development; 2) professional development of our people; and/or 3) public policy. In most cases, policy priorities of the associations, which may or may not align with those of Accenture, can be found on their respective websites.

Note on metrics:

Some metrics have been rounded to whole numbers for entry into CDP’s system. Due to this rounding, some automatic sums may generate rounding variances when compared to other Accenture public documents.

Disclaimer:

The information and opinions contained in this report speak only as of the date of this report, and we undertake no obligation to update them, notwithstanding any historical practice of doing so. This report represents our current policy and intent and is not intended to create legal rights or obligations. This report may contain or incorporate by reference public information not separately reviewed, approved, or endorsed by us and no representation, warranty, or undertaking is made by us as to the accuracy, reasonableness, or completeness of such information. Inclusion of information in this report is not an indication that the subject or information is material to our business or operating results or material to investors or that such information is required to be disclosed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). Materiality, as used in this report, is distinct from, and should not be confused with, such term as defined for SEC reporting purposes and the information included in, and any issues identified as material for purposes of, this report may not be considered material for SEC reporting purposes.

This report, as well as Accenture materials or websites that this report references, contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “likely,” “promise,” “commit,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “projects,” “targets,” “goals,” “believes,” “estimates,” “positioned,” “outlook” and similar expressions are used to identify these forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance, involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict and may not prove to be accurate, and, in some cases, are based on standards for measuring progress that are still in development and internal controls and processes that continue to evolve. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecast in these forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including assumptions not being realized, scientific or technological developments, evolving sustainability strategies, improved data and methods for measurement of metrics, changes in the nature or scope of our operations, changes in carbon markets, evolving government regulations or other changes in circumstances, as well as the factors set forth under “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our most recent Form 10-K and subsequent filings with the SEC. The standards of measurement and performance contained in this report are developing and based on assumptions, and no assurance can be given that any plan, initiative, projection, target, goal, commitment, expectation, or prospect set forth in this report can or will be achieved.

Sign-off

Corresponding job category	
Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

***C8.2h Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country.** [Cont. from page 62]

Country/area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
Australia	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Solar; Wind	615.81	Australian LGC	615.81	Australia	(blank)	2020	Other, please specify	GreenPower	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. Renewable mix: 11% solar, 89% wind- based on the latest GreenPower audited period. To qualify for GreenPower Accreditation, generators must be commissioned after 1997. Commissioning dates not currently disclosed however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be disclosed for our FY22 reporting.
Austria	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Unknown capacity hydro; Wind; Biomass; Solar; other renewable sources	16.91	GO	16.91	Austria	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. More than 80% of the product supply mix is represented by unknown capacity hydro, followed by wind, biomass, solar and other renewable sources. There are no automated cancellation statements available in Austria and no mandatory requirement for commissioning dates to be disclosed by suppliers, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be disclosed for our FY22

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
											reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Austria	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Unknown capacity hydro; Wind; Biomass; Solar; other renewable sources	120.12	GO	120.12	Austria	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. More than 80% of the product supply mix is represented by unknown capacity hydro, followed by wind, biomass, solar and other renewable sources. There are no automated cancellation statements available in Austria and no mandatory requirement for commissioning dates to be disclosed by suppliers, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be disclosed for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Belgium	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Wind; Hydro; other renewable sources	336.28	GO	336.28	Belgium	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. Renewable mix: 95% wind, 4% hydro, 1% other renewable sources; GOs countries of origin: mostly Belgium, but also Norway (selected Belgium in column 7 due to technical restrictions to select multiple countries, or Europe AIB). In Belgium there is currently no mandatory requirement from the Regional Regulatory Authority for

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
											electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Belgium	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Wind	41.93	GO	41.93	Belgium	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. In Belgium there is currently no mandatory requirement from the Regional Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting.
Bulgaria	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Solar	157.04	GO	157.04	Portugal	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Bulgaria is a non-AIB country- however, contract for GOs in place before 31 December 2021. GOs originating from multiple generation projects.
Bulgaria	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	228.72	GO	228.72	Croatia	2012	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Bulgaria is a non-AIB country- however contract for GOs in place before 31 December 2021.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
Denmark	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Wind	37.38	GO	37.38	Denmark	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. GOs countries of origin: Europe AIB (selected Denmark in column 7 due to technical restrictions to select multiple countries, or Europe AIB). In Denmark there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting.
Denmark	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Wind	407.48	GO	407.48	Denmark	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. In Denmark there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting.
Finland	Green electricity products from an energy	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	29.50	GO	29.50	Finland	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	GOs originating from multiple generation projects. We are actively engaging with

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
	supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)										suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Finland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	56.80	GO	56.80	Norway	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	GOs originating from multiple generation projects. We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Finland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	336.57	GO	336.57	Sweden	1956	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
France	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	1,029.60	GO	1,029.60	France	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	GOs originating from multiple generation projects. We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
France	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	2,171.38	GO	2,171.38	France	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	GOs originating from multiple generation projects. We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Hydropower (capacity unknown)	29.26	GO	29.26	Germany	(blank)	2020	Other, please specify	TUV Rheinland	Green electricity tariff certified by a third party, where supplier cancels certificates to cover full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. GOs countries of origin: Germany but also Europe AIB (selected Germany in column 7 due to technical restrictions to select multiple countries, or Europe AIB). In Germany there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Hydropower (capacity unknown)	33.82	GO	33.82	Germany	(blank)	2020	Other, please specify	TUV Sud	Green electricity tariff certified by a third party, where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. GOs countries of origin: mostly Germany, but also other EU-AIB countries (selected Germany in column 7 due to technical restrictions to select multiple countries, or Europe AIB). In Germany there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
											are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Hydropower (capacity unknown)	10.31	GO	10.31	Norway	(blank)	2020	Other, please specify	TUV Rheinland	Green electricity tariff certified by a third party, where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. In Germany there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Hydropower (capacity unknown)	0.60	GO	0.60	Norway	(blank)	2021	Other, please specify	TUV Nord	Green electricity tariff certified by a third party, where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. GOs countries of origin: mostly Norway, but also Denmark and Sweden (selected Norway in column 7 due to technical restrictions to select multiple countries, or Europe AIB). In Germany there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
											are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	100.28	GO	100.28	France	1966	2021	Other, please specify	TUV Sud	We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	50.14	GO	50.14	France	1980	2020	Other, please specify	TUV Sud	We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	1,019.03	GO	1,019.03	France	(blank)	2020	Other, please specify	TUV Sud	GOs originating from multiple generation projects. We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	2,034.16	GO	2,034.16	France	(blank)	2021	Other, please specify	TUV Sud	GOs originating from multiple generation projects. We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	429.47	GO	429.47	Norway	1968	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	163.62	GO	163.62	Norway	1990	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	1,454.67	GO	1,454.67	Norway	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	GOs originating from multiple generation projects. We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Hydro; Wind; Geothermal ; Solar	1.36	GO	1.36	Norway	(blank)	2020	Other, please specify	TUV Nord	Green electricity tariff certified by a third party, where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. More than 95% hydro, rest covered by wind, geothermal and solar. GOs countries of origin: mostly Norway, but also Spain, Italy, France (selected Norway in column 7 due to technical restrictions to select multiple countries, or Europe AIB). In Germany there is currently no local mandatory requirement from

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
											the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Germany	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Solar; Hydro; Wind	10.25	GO	10.25	Norway	(blank)	2021	Other, please specify	TUV Nord	Green electricity tariff certified by a third party, where supplier cancels certificates over for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. Renewable product mix: 1% solar, 76% hydro and 21% wind. GOs countries of origin: Norway, Italy, Portugal, Germany and Sweden (selected Norway in column 7 due to technical restrictions to select multiple countries, or Europe AIB). In Germany there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
Greece	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Solar	310.94	GO	310.94	Portugal	2014	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)
Hungary	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	250.23	GO	250.23	Norway	2020	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)
India	Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)	Small hydropower (<25 MW)	4,783.88	Contract	4,783.88	India	2007	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	2 separate PPA contracts in place sharing these attributes.
India	Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)	Solar	9,954.31	Contract	9,954.31	India	2018	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	4 separate PPA contracts in place sharing these attributes.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
India	Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)	Wind	10,348.21	Contract	10,348.21	India	2013	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	2 separate PPA contracts in place sharing these attributes.
India	Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)	Wind	12,863.87	Contract	12,863.87	India	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Multiple generation projects commissioned in 2013; 2016 . 3 separate PPA contracts in place sharing these attributes.
India	Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)	Wind	3,080.21	Contract	3,080.21	India	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Multiple generation projects commissioned in 2009; 2010. 1 PPA contract in place sharing these attributes.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
India	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Solar; Wind	1,306.28	Contract	1,306.28	India	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Multiple generation assets feeding into product - 49.8% solar ; 50.2% wind. There is no mandatory requirement from the State Regulatory Authority for electricity (Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission) for commissioning dates of the generation assets to be made available publicly. We are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be made available for our FY22 reporting.
India	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	17,935.92	I-REC	17,935.92	India	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	I-RECs originating from multiple generation projects.
Ireland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Renewable mix is predominantly sourced from onshore wind	232.87	GO	232.87	Ireland	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	100% certified renewable product as per the latest audited Fuel Mix Disclosure, produced by the National Regulatory Authority for electricity in Ireland. Fuels categorized as "Renewables" are : wind; solar; aerothermal; geothermal; hydrothermal and ocean energy; hydropower; biomass. However, supplier's renewable mix is predominantly sourced from onshore wind. In Ireland there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
											actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Ireland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Wind	1,249.01	GO	1,249.01	Ireland	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	GOs originating from multiple generation projects.
Ireland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Wind	2,376.70	GO	2,376.70	Ireland	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	GOs originating from multiple generation projects.
Ireland	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	103.84	GO	103.84	Croatia	2012	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)
Italy	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Wind	1,950.40	GO	1,950.40	Italy	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Commissioning date or installed capacity not available on cancellation statements from the Energy Services Operator in Italy (Gestore dei Servizi Energetici). EECS domain protocol for Italy/ Annex 5 has currently no provision for commissioning dates or capacity to be disclosed on the actual cancellation statement,

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
											however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be made available for our FY22 reporting.
Italy	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Wind	5,955.76	GO	5,955.76	Italy	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Commissioning date or installed capacity not available on cancellation statements from the Energy Services Operator in Italy (Gestore dei Servizi Energetici). EECS domain protocol for Italy/ Annex 5 has currently no provision for commissioning dates or capacity to be disclosed on the actual cancellation statement, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be made available for our FY22 reporting.
Japan	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Solar	3,201.90	J-Credit	3,201.90	Japan	(blank)	Before 2018	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	J-Credits in Japan are centralized and sold via auction so specific attributes such as vintage and commissioning date are often not commercially available. Commissioning date not available. J-Credits generated between Oct 2015- March 2017 and Nov 2017- Sept 2018, auctioned in 2020 to cover for Sept20- Aug21, with cancellation in 2021.
Latvia	Green electricity products from an energy	Wind	77.36	GO	77.36	Italy	2014	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
	supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)										
Latvia	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Wind	57.81	GO	57.81	Portugal	2010	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)
Latvia	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	76.55	GO	76.55	Sweden	2011	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)
Luxembourg	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	8.26	GO	8.26	Norway	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	GOs originating from multiple generation projects. We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Luxembourg	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Hydro; Wind; Solar; Biomass	69.00	GO	69.00	Luxembourg	(blank)	2020	Other, please specify	TUV Rheinland	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. Renewable mix: 64% hydro, 17% wind, 1% solar, 21% biomass. In Luxembourg there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
											commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Norway	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	13.98	GO	13.98	Norway	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. In Norway there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Norway	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	368.71	GO	368.71	Norway	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. GOs countries of origin: mostly Norway, but also Sweden and Finland (selected Norway in column 7 due to technical restrictions to select multiple countries, or Europe AIB). In Norway there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
											are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Norway	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Small hydropower (<25 MW)	33.09	GO	33.09	Norway	2012	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)
Philippines	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Geothermal	26,654.43	I-REC	26,654.43	Philippines	1979	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative I-REC options.
Poland	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	1,274.16	GO	1,274.16	Poland	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	GOs originating from multiple generation projects.
Portugal	Green electricity products from an energy	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	303.53	GO	303.53	Portugal	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	GOs originating from multiple generation projects. We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
	supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)										
Portugal	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	480.83	GO	480.83	Portugal	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	GOs originating from multiple generation projects. We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Portugal	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Hydro; Wind	288.19	GO	288.19	Spain	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels GOs on a monthly basis to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. Renewable mix: 84% hydro, 16% wind. GOs originating from multiple generation projects mostly located in Spain, but some in Portugal too (selected Spain in column 7 due to technical restrictions to select multiple countries, or Europe AIB). We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Spain	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Hydropower (capacity unknown)	245.31	GO	245.31	Spain	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	There is currently no mandatory requirement for commissioning dates or capacity to be disclosed by suppliers on cancellation statements provided by the National Regulatory Authority for electricity; this is very standardized and does not include information

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
											on capacity or commissioning dates. We are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be made available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Spain	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Hydropower (capacity unknown)	34.08	GO	34.08	Spain	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	There is currently no mandatory requirement for commissioning dates or capacity to be disclosed by suppliers on cancellation statements provided by the National Regulatory Authority for electricity; this is very standardized and does not include information on capacity or commissioning dates. We are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be made available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Spain	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Hydro; Wind; Solar	1,291.63	GO	1,291.63	Spain	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Renewable mix: 52% hydro, 47% wind, 1% solar. There is currently no mandatory requirement for commissioning dates or capacity to be disclosed by suppliers on cancellation statements provided by the National Regulatory Authority for electricity; this is very standardized and does not include information on capacity or commissioning dates. We are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be made available for our FY22

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
Spain	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Wind; Hydro	144.33	GO	144.33	Spain	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products. Renewable mix: 52% wind, 48% hydro. There is currently no mandatory requirement for commissioning dates or capacity to be disclosed by suppliers on cancellation statements provided by the National Regulatory Authority for electricity; this is very standardized and does not include information on capacity or commissioning dates. We are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be made available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
Spain	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Wind; Hydro	2,608.11	GO	2,608.11	Spain	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Renewable mix: 41% hydro, 59% wind. There is currently no mandatory requirement for commissioning dates or capacity to be disclosed by suppliers on cancellation statements provided by the National Regulatory Authority for electricity; this is very standardized and does not include information on capacity or commissioning dates. We are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be made available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Spain	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Wind; Hydro	507.38	GO	507.38	Spain	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Renewable mix: 18% wind, 82% hydro. There is currently no mandatory requirement for commissioning dates or capacity to be disclosed by suppliers on cancellation statements provided by the National Regulatory Authority for electricity; this is very standardized and does not include information on capacity or commissioning dates. We are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be made available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
Spain	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Wind; Hydro	210.47	GO	210.47	Spain	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Renewable mix: 14% Wind, 86% Hydro. There is currently no mandatory requirement for commissioning dates or capacity to be disclosed by suppliers on cancellation statements provided by the National Regulatory Authority for electricity; this is very standardized and does not include information on capacity or commissioning dates. We are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be made available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Spain	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Solar	59.58	GO	59.58	Spain	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	There is currently no mandatory requirement for commissioning dates or capacity to be disclosed by suppliers on cancellation statements provided by the National Regulatory Authority for electricity; this is very standardized and does not include information on capacity or commissioning dates. We are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be made available for our FY22 reporting.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
Sweden	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Hydro; Solar; Wind	362.93	GO	362.93	Sweden	(blank)	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. Renewable mix: 99% hydro, 1% solar & wind. In Sweden there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Switzerland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	10.90	GO	10.90	Norway	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. GOs countries of origin: Europe AIB : Norway, France, Italy and Austria (selected Norway in column 7 due to technical restrictions to select multiple countries, or Europe AIB). GOs originating from multiple generation projects. We are actively engaging with suppliers to investigate alternative green tariffs products.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
Switzerland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Large hydropower (>25 MW)	29.04	GO	29.04	Switzerland	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. In Switzerland there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Switzerland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Unknown capacity hydro; Wind; Biomass; Solar; other renewable sources	36.64	GO	36.64	Norway	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. More than 80% of the product supply mix is represented by unknown capacity hydro, followed by wind, biomass, solar and other renewable sources, according to the last audited period for the product supply mix. GOs countries of origin: mostly Norway, but also Italy, France and Spain (selected Norway in column 7 due to technical restrictions to select multiple countries, or Europe AIB). In Switzerland there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
											dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
Switzerland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Unknown capacity hydro; Wind; Biomass; Solar; other renewable sources	142.37	GO	142.37	Switzerland	(blank)	2020	Other, please specify	Naturemade Star	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. More than 80% of the product supply mix is represented by unknown capacity hydro, followed by wind, biomass, solar and other renewable sources, according to the last audited period for the product supply mix. In Switzerland there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
Switzerland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Unknown capacity hydro; Wind; Biomass; Solar; other renewable sources	40.30	GO	40.30	Switzerland	(blank)	2020	Other, please specify	TUV Sud	Green electricity tariff where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all customers- with no customer specific cancellation statement. More than 80% of the product supply mix is represented by unknown capacity hydro, followed by wind, biomass, solar and other renewable sources, according to the last audited period for the product supply mix. In Switzerland there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
China	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	3,027.33	I-REC	3,027.33	China	2008	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)
China	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	7,564.85	I-REC	7,564.85	China	2009	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
China	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	394.91	I-REC	394.91	China	2012	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)
China	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	486.20	I-REC	486.20	China	2015	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)
Slovakia	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Solar; Hydro; Biomass	387.88	GO	387.88	Slovakia	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Renewable mix: 52% solar, 17% hydro, 32% biomass. Commissioning date or installed capacity not available on cancellation statements from the Authorized Issuing Body in Slovak Republic. EECS domain protocol for Slovak Republic/ Annex 7 has currently no provision for commissioning dates or capacity to be disclosed on the actual cancellation statement, however we are actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be made available for our FY22 reporting and to investigate alternative green tariffs products.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Renewable electricity mix, please specify: Wind; Solar	485.39	REGO	485.39	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	100% renewable product as per the latest audited Fuel Mix Disclosure (wind, solar). In the UK there is currently no local mandatory requirement from the National Regulatory Authority for electricity for commissioning dates to be disclosed, however we are

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
											actively engaging with suppliers for this information to be available for our FY22 reporting.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Solar	2,557.93	REGO	2,557.93	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(blank)	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	REGOs originating from multiple generation projects.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Wind	1,892.07	REGO	1,892.07	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2019	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	686.62	REGO	686.62	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2019	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)
United States of America	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Wind	3,312.38	US-REC	3,312.38	United States of America	2000	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	Wind energy project, which came online in 2000 and was eligibly repowered in 2022.

Country /area of renewable energy consumption	Sourcing method	Renewable electricity technology type	Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)	Tracking instrument used	Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)	Country/area of origin (generation)	Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation)	Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase	Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase- Other please specify	Comment
United States of America	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Wind	443.24	US-REC	443.24	United States of America	2007	2020	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)
United States of America	Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)	Wind	49.28	US-REC	49.28	United States of America	2016	2021	Green-e	(blank)	(blank)
United States of America	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	3,357.72	US-REC	3,357.72	United States of America	(blank)	2021	Green-e	(blank)	Green-e certified renewable product where supplier cancels certificates to cover for full renewable product delivered to all clients- with no customer specific cancellation statement. Commissioning date not separately disclosed, however Green-e requires the generators to be no more than 15 years old.
Hong Kong SAR, China	Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase	Wind	358.23	I-REC	358.23	China	2015	2021	No brand, label, or certification	(blank)	(blank)