# BT Group - Climate Change 2023

## C0. Introduction

## C0.1

**(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.**

**BT Group**

BT Group is the UK's leading provider of fixed and mobile telecommunications and related secure digital products, solutions and services. We also provide managed telecommunications, security, network and IT infrastructure services to customers across 180 countries.

BT Group consists of three customer-facing units: Consumer serves individuals and families in the UK; BT Business covers companies and public services in the UK and internationally; Openreach is an independently governed, wholly owned subsidiary wholesaling fixed access infrastructure services to its customers – more than 650 communication providers across the UK.

British Telecommunications plc is a wholly owned subsidiary of BT Group plc and encompasses virtually all businesses and assets of the BT Group. BT Group plc is listed on the London Stock Exchange.

For more information, visit www.bt.com/about.

**Our Climate Journey**

For over 30 years, we have been a leader on climate and sustainability action, setting our first carbon reduction target in 1992 and one of the world's first science-based targets in 2008 to reduce the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 80% by 2020. We reached this target four years ahead of schedule in 2016.

In 2013, we set our ambition to enable customers to reduce their carbon emissions by at least three times the end-to-end carbon impact of our business (3:1) by 31 March 2021; we achieved this one year early in 2019/20 by helping our customers save 13 million tonnes of carbon in that year.

In 2017, the company announced a Science-Based Target for achievement by end of March 2031, to reduce the intensity of emissions associated with our operations by 87%, in line with our share of the global emissions reductions needed to limit global warming to 1.5C. We also set a target to reduce supply chain emissions by 29% over the same period. In 2018, we committed to become a net zero carbon emissions business by 2045.

In December 2021, we launched the BT Group Manifesto, bringing forward our commitment to become a net zero emissions business by the end of March 2031 for our own operations, and by the end of March 2041 for our supply chain and customer emissions. The Manifesto also introduced our new target, to help customers avoid 60m tonnes of CO2 by 2030, and to build towards a circular BT Group by 2030, and a circular tech and telco ecosystem by 2040.

**FY23 highlights include:**

- **Reducing carbon emissions in our operations.** We've cut our carbon emissions intensity by 56.42%, against our science-based target of an 87% cut by 2031 (compared to 2017 levels). On a year-on-year basis, this intensity measure fell by 3.13% compared to FY22.
- **Increasing the amount of electricity provided through power purchase agreements** – meeting 23.3% of our worldwide electricity demand this year (25.3% of the UK total) and supporting growth in the overall UK grid renewables supply.
- **Adding more than 1,000 electric vehicles to BT Group fleet this year**. These EVs have travelled more than 7.9 million miles, saving more than 2,200 tonnes of CO2e. We now have over 2,400 EVs in our fleet.
- **Cutting our global energy consumption by an extra 77.7GWh** in our buildings this year – a reduction of 2.85%. We're decarbonising our estate through our Better Workplace Programme by consolidating hundreds of buildings to around 30.
- **Helping suppliers cut carbon**. Since 2017, we've cut supply chain emissions by 20% – making good progress towards our 42% target by 2031. Climate clauses commit 11 of our key suppliers to make measurable carbon savings during the life of their contracts with us. We also require suppliers with new contracts over £25 million to sign up to science-based net zero targets. We encourage our key suppliers to report to CDP to improve visibility and action on emissions. Today more than 200 suppliers are doing so.
- **Helping customers avoid 60 million tonnes of carbon by 2030** by using new technologies like full fibre broadband and cloud computing. This year, we've helped customers avoid over 935,000 tonnes of carbon.

## C0.2

**(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.**

**Reporting year**

**Start date**
April 1 2022

**End date**
March 31 2023

**Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years**
Yes

**Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for**
5 years

**Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for**
5 years

**Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for**
2 years

## C0.3

**(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.**

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Guatemala
Honduras
Hong Kong SAR, China
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Malta
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Oman

Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Turkey
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam

## C0.4

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

GBP

## C0.5

**(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 chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.**

Equity share

## C0.8

**(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 | GB0030913577 |

# C1. Governance

## C1.1

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

Yes

## C1.1a

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

| Position of individual or committee | Responsibilities for climate-related issues |
|---|---|
| Chief Executive Officer (CEO) | The Board delegates day-to-day running of the business to the chief executive.<br><br>The chief executive:<br>Leads the Executive Committee<br>Has responsibility for the day-to-day management of the business and its operations<br>Develops and recommends the Group strategy and budget to the Board for approval and is responsible for executing the strategy once agreed by the Board<br>Provides assurance to the Board in relation to overall performance and risk management<br>Maintains an effective framework of internal control and risk management<br>Ensures that appropriate consideration is given to the group's responsibilities to all stakeholders, including its shareholders, customers and employees<br>Meets with BT Group's major institutional shareholders<br>Sets the culture of the organisation, ensuring that this aligns with the company's purpose, values and strategy.<br><br>Our chief executive has ultimate responsibility for the company's environmental policy and performance, which includes climate-related issues. In September 2021, the Group chief executive approved BT Group's new target to become a net zero carbon emission business by 2031 for Scopes 1 & 2, and 2041 for Scope 3 (in consultation with the Executive Committee). In October 2021, the chief executive approved BT Group's new circular economy ambition (Building towards a circular BT Group by 2030 and a circular tech and telco ecosystem by 2040). Also in October 2021, the CEO approved BT Group's new carbon abatement ambition to help customers avoid 60m tonnes of carbon by 2030 through BT Group products and services such as FTTP, cloud, IoT and 5G. The CEO approved the new BT Group Manifesto, launched in December 2021, bringing together BT Group's commitments for a bright, sustainable future. In November 2022, our chief executive led an ESG business briefing with investors and financial analysts. He gave an update on our Manifesto – covering climate and environmental targets, performance and plans. |
| Board-level committee | The Board has overall responsibility for how we identify and manage climate-related risks. Matters reserved to the Board include items of significant strategic importance, such as those which have a direct impact on the Group's funding position, reputation, integrity or ethical standards. Hence, items such as our net zero strategy are approved by the Board and monitored by the appropriate Board Committee(s).<br><br>The Board has established certain committees to assist it in discharging its responsibilities. Our Board-level Digital Impact and Sustainability Committee (DISC) oversees our climate change strategy, programme and goals, as well as other elements of our long-term digital impact and sustainability programmes. Prior to its launch in December 2021, this Committee approved the new BT Group Manifesto, which includes new goals to help customers avoid 60m tonnes of carbon by 2030 and build towards a circular BT Group by 2030. Every year, our Board-level Remuneration Committee agrees the remuneration framework for the chairman, executive directors and certain senior executives, and monitors remuneration practices and policies for the wider workforce. This year they approved the FY23 carbon reduction target as a recommendation to the Remuneration Committee. Our Board Audit and Risk Committee (BARC) is accountable for monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of our risk management and internal control systems on behalf of the Board, including those relating to climate change risks.<br><br>In April 2023, the DISC was renamed to the Responsible Business Committee (RBC). |
| Other, please specify (Executive Committee) | Sets operational strategy on climate change and sustainability. It also monitors associated progress, performance and risks – supported by our digital impact and sustainability team (since April 2023 now known as the Responsible Business team) and other teams throughout the company with responsibility to deliver against the businesses manifesto agenda.<br><br>Our Group Health, Safety & Environment Sub-Committee manages day-to-day climate-related compliance and risk issues on behalf of the Executive Committee, reporting back regularly. |

## C1.1b

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

| Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item | Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated | Scope of board-level oversight | Please explain |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scheduled – all meetings | Reviewing and guiding annual budgets<br>Overseeing major capital expenditures<br>Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures<br>Overseeing and guiding employee incentives<br>Reviewing and guiding strategy<br>Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan<br>Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan<br>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets<br>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets<br>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process | <Not Applicable> | Our board-level Digital Impact and Sustainability Committee (DISC) now known as Responsible Business Committee (RBC) since April 2023, is responsible, on behalf of our Board, for agreeing the responsible business strategy for the Group. It monitors progress on our long-term -responsible business goals, including those relating to digital skills, human and digital rights, climate change, the environment and social issues, such as fundraising and volunteering.<br><br>The committee is comprised of three independent non-executive directors. The Group HR director, director of corporate affairs, director of digital impact & external communications and the sustainability and corporate affairs strategy director also attend.<br><br>The deputy company secretary is secretary to the committee and attends all meetings. The chair reports to the Board on the committee's activities.<br><br>The committee met three times this year, and climate-related issues featured at every meeting. For the last DISC meeting (which took place on 5 April 2023), we shared a paper summarising the TCFD review for FY23 including key financial results and implications. In addition, our disclosures made in the Annual Report and Accounts, including TCFD, are approved by the BARC (the Board's Audit and Risk Committee) and the Disclosure Committee, providing Board-level oversight.<br><br>The Board has approved the updated BT Group Carbon Reduction Plan Statement 2023 (which forms the basis for BT Group's climate transition plan). The Statement has recently been refreshed with FY23 year-end data, and some additional updates to advance our disclosures. At each DISC meeting, the DISC are updated on the performance against our sustainability goals, with periodic deep-dives on progress in key elements of the carbon reduction plan, e.g. progress in decarbonising the fleet. |
| Scheduled – some meetings | Overseeing and guiding employee incentives | <Not Applicable> | Our Board-level Remuneration Committee (RemCo ) is responsible on behalf of the Board for:<br>– Determining the salary and benefits for the Chairman, Executive Directors, members of the Executive Committee and the Company Secretary, and monitoring remuneration practices and policies for the wider workforce.<br>– Setting the performance targets for the annual bonus scheme for senior executives for the year ahead<br>– Determining awards under the annual bonus scheme and the group's long-term incentive plans for senior executives<br>– Ensuring that all remuneration decisions are made within the parameters of the approved Policy and align with our reward philosophy and our values.<br>From April 2020, we introduced key performance indicators (KPIs) on Digital Impact & Sustainability into our incentive scheme for all managers, placing sustainability at the core of what we do.<br>In FY23, 5% of our annual bonus available to eligible managers was based on our science-based target to cut the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by FY31.<br>For FY24 we've introduced an updated sustainability underpin for future awards made under our restricted share plan for executive directors.<br><br>RemCo reviews the performance of the scorecard at least twice a year. |
| Scheduled – some meetings | Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement<br>Overseeing value chain engagement | <Not Applicable> | Board-level Digital Impact and Sustainability Committee (DISC) now known as the Responsible Business Committee (RBC) since April 2023 is responsible, on behalf of our Board, for agreeing the digital impact and sustainability strategy for BT Group. It monitors progress on our long-term digital impact and sustainability goals, including those relating to digital skills, human and digital rights, climate change, the environment and social issues, such as fundraising and volunteering.<br>The committee is comprised of three independent non-executive directors. The Group HR director, director of corporate affairs, director of digital impact & external communications and the sustainability and corporate affairs strategy director also attend.<br>The deputy company secretary is secretary to the committee and attends all meetings. The chair reports to the Board on the committee's activities.<br>The committee met three times this year, and climate-related issues featured at every meeting. The board will engage on particular topics of importance.<br>Public policy engagement occurs at least once per annum, for example the DISC were updated on the transition to a low carbon fleet by Openreach twice during the year in June and December 2022. Openreach discussed their engagement with the UK Government to encourage deployment of suitable infrastructure, availability of vehicles and incentives for business to purchase low emission vehicles.<br><br>Similarly, at least -twice a year the DISC are updated on progress against both our Scope 3 supply chain target, and the introduction requiring suppliers with new contracts over £25m to sign up to science-based net zero target. The DISC are also responsible for approving and reviewing progress against the target to help customers avoid 60m tonnes of CO2 by the end of March 2030. |

## C1.1d

### (C1.1d) 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 | Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues | Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | Yes | The Nominations Committee, on behalf of the Board, reviews the skills, experience and diversity needed on the Board to best support management in executing the strategy of the business. Several board members have recent experience in setting strategy on climate-related issues, including formerly chairing the Corporate Leaders Group on Climate Change and chairing the sustainability committee at a major international company.<br><br>To support the induction of Sara Weller, as the new Chair of DISC, and other senior Board members, a series of training sessions were held on sustainability and climate change this year. | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |

## C1.2

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

**Position or committee**
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

**Climate-related responsibilities of this position**
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

**Coverage of responsibilities**
<Not Applicable>

**Reporting line**
Reports to the board directly

**Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line**
Quarterly

**Please explain**
Our chief executive has ultimate responsibility for the company's environmental policy and performance, which includes approving programmes to deliver our sustainability strategic priorities and address material climate change risks, such as converting our fleet to ultra-low emission vehicles and investing in flood defences. He is advised by our Executive Committee (ExCo), in setting the operational strategy on climate change and monitoring the associated risks. ExCo is comprised of the CFO, chief security & networks officer, group corporate affairs director, CEOs of Consumer and Business, general counsel, chief digital & innovation director, and HR director.

---

**Position or committee**
Other, please specify (The Executive Committee (C-suite))

**Climate-related responsibilities of this position**
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

**Coverage of responsibilities**
<Not Applicable>

**Reporting line**
CEO reporting line

**Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line**
Quarterly

**Please explain**
Our sustainability director meets with ExCo to discuss how we are advancing our sustainability and ESG strategy. The sustainability director and their team are responsible for developing programmes, and for managing and reporting to the ExCo, DISC (now known as RBC) and Remuneration Committee (RemCo) on progress against our climate change strategy and carbon emissions reduction targets.

---

**Position or committee**
Other, please specify (The Digital Impact & Sustainability Board Committee (delegated by the BT Group plc Board) . Now known since April 2023 as the Responsible Business Committee (RBC).)

**Climate-related responsibilities of this position**
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

**Coverage of responsibilities**
<Not Applicable>

**Reporting line**
Reports to the board directly

**Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line**
Quarterly

**Please explain**
Our Board-level Digital Impact and Sustainability Committee (DISC) is responsible, on behalf of the Board, for agreeing the digital impact and sustainability strategy for the group. It monitors progress on our long-term digital impact and sustainability goals, including those relating to digital skills, human and digital rights, climate change, the environment and social issues, such as fundraising and volunteering.

The committee is comprised of four independent non-executive directors. Also in attendance is the group HR director, group director of corporate affairs, director of digital impact & external communications and the sustainability & corporate affairs strategy director. The deputy company secretary is secretary to the committee and attends all meetings. The chair reports to the Board on our climate-related activities, including net zero.

To support the induction of the new Chair of the DISC, and of other senior leaders, a training session was held on sustainability and climate change.

In April 2023, the DISC became the Responsible Business Committee (RBC).

**Position or committee**
Other, please specify (Group Health, Safety and Environment (GHSE) subcommittee)

**Climate-related responsibilities of this position**
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

**Coverage of responsibilities**
<Not Applicable>

**Reporting line**
CEO reporting line

**Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line**
Quarterly

**Please explain**
We manage and monitor environmental risks across our business. Our Group Health, Safety and Environment (GHSE) subcommittee (previously the Environmental Management Governance Group) manages a range of risk and compliance issues (including climate change) on behalf of the ExCo.

The subcommittee is led by BT Group's chief security and networks (an ExCo member) and supported by chief networks officer, general counsel for Openreach, sustainability and corporate affairs strategy director, legal director – environment, and senior manager – environmental compliance, among others.

In the UK, our most significant environmental risks are managed by the Environmental Management Compliance working group. It meets each month and reports to the GHSE every quarter. Its members are senior managers responsible for addressing environmental risks and improving performance under our ISO 14001-certificated environmental management system.

**Position or committee**
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

**Climate-related responsibilities of this position**
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues

**Coverage of responsibilities**
<Not Applicable>

**Reporting line**
Finance - CFO reporting line

**Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line**
Half-yearly

**Please explain**
The CPO is responsible for the progress against BT's scope 3 SBTi approved supply chain target. They meet with ExCo to discuss how we are advancing our supply chain strategy and ambitions, including our performance and plans on sustainability. The CPO and their team (BT Sourced) are responsible for developing programmes, and for managing and reporting to the ExCo and DISC on progress against our supply chain carbon emissions reduction targets. This includes the requirement for suppliers with new contracts over £25m to sign up to science-based net zero targets.

**Position or committee**
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (CEO Consumer, CEO Business and CEO Openreach)

**Climate-related responsibilities of this position**
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues

**Coverage of responsibilities**
<Not Applicable>

**Reporting line**
CEO reporting line

**Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line**
Quarterly

**Please explain**
In 2021 BT set targets to help customers avoid 60m tonnes of carbon by the end of March 2030 (customers can avoid carbon by using new technologies like full fibre broadband and mobile solutions, plus growth technologies like cloud computing and the Internet of Things (IoT)).and to become a circular business by 2030 – and build towards a circular tech ecosystem by 2040.

The CEOs of Consumer, Business and Openreach are members of ExCo and discuss how their strategies are progressing against these climate related issues.
The CEOs and their teams are responsible for developing programmes, and managing and reporting to the ExCo and DISC on progress against both the customer abatement target and BT Group's ambitions to become a circular business. For example the CEO of Openreach is responsible for the businesses largest capital expenditure the Full Fibre rollout, which helps customers to avoid carbon.

**Position or committee**
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Strategy Director )

**Climate-related responsibilities of this position**
Implementing a climate transition plan

**Coverage of responsibilities**
<Not Applicable>

**Reporting line**
CEO reporting line

**Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line**
Quarterly

**Please explain**
The Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Strategy director regularly reports at ExCo and DISC on how we are advancing our sustainability and ESG strategy. This includes at each ExCo and DISC meeting, providing an update on performance on our sustainability goals, with periodic deep-dives on progress in key elements of the carbon reduction plan, e.g. progress in decarbonising the fleet.

## C1.3

**(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?**

| | Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | Yes | In FY23, 5% of our annual bonus available to eligible managers was based on our science-based target to cut the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by FY31.<br><br>For FY24 we've introduced an updated sustainability underpin for future awards made under our restricted share plan for executive directors. |

## C1.3a

**(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).**

**Entitled to incentive**
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

**Type of incentive**
Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**
Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**
Reduction in emissions intensity

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**
Short-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**
Five percent of the annual bonus is linked to our target of cutting the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by the end of financial year 2030/31 compared to FY17 levels.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**
From April 2020, we introduced KPIs on Digital Impact & Sustainability into our incentive scheme for all managers, placing sustainability at the core of what we do.

**Entitled to incentive**
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

**Type of incentive**
Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**
Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**
Reduction in emissions intensity

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**
Short-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**
Five percent of the annual bonus is linked to our target of cutting the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by the end of financial year 2030/31 compared to FY17 levels.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**
From April 2020, we introduced KPIs on Digital Impact & Sustainability into our incentive scheme for all managers, placing sustainability at the core of what we do.

**Entitled to incentive**
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

**Type of incentive**
Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**
Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**
Reduction in emissions intensity

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**
Short-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**
Five percent of the annual bonus is linked to our target of cutting the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by the end of financial year 2030/31 compared to FY17 levels.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**
From April 2020, we introduced KPIs on Digital Impact & Sustainability into our incentive scheme for all managers, placing sustainability at the core of what we do.

---

**Entitled to incentive**
Executive officer

**Type of incentive**
Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**
Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**
Reduction in emissions intensity

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**
Short-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**
Five percent of the annual bonus is linked to our target of cutting the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by the end of financial year 2030/31 compared to FY17 levels.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**
From April 2020, we introduced KPIs on Digital Impact & Sustainability into our incentive scheme for all managers, placing sustainability at the core of what we do.

---

**Entitled to incentive**
Buyers/purchasers

**Type of incentive**
Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**
Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**
Reduction in emissions intensity

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**
Short-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**
Five percent of the annual bonus is linked to our target of cutting the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by the end of financial year 2030/31 compared to FY17 levels.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**
From April 2020, we introduced KPIs on Digital Impact & Sustainability into our incentive scheme for all managers, placing sustainability at the core of what we do.

---

**Entitled to incentive**
Energy manager

**Type of incentive**
Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**
Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**
Reduction in absolute emissions
Reduction in emissions intensity

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**
Short-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**
Five percent of the annual bonus is linked to our target of cutting the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by the end of financial year 2030/31 compared to FY17 levels.

Additionally, our director of energy and environment in our Technology unit carries personal goals on direct energy reduction, carbon minimization and environmental risk globally in BT Group.

For energy managers, personal annual objectives on climate change-related activities are linked to incentivised performance indicators. For example, all energy managers share an absolute energy reduction target.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**
From April 2020, we introduced KPIs on Digital Impact & Sustainability into our incentive scheme for all managers, placing sustainability at the core of what we do.

---

**Entitled to incentive**
Environment/Sustainability manager

**Type of incentive**

Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**
Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**
Reduction in emissions intensity

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**
Short-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**
Five percent of the annual bonus is linked to our target of cutting the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by the end of financial year 2030/31 compared to FY17 levels.

Additionally, for roles directly involved in reducing carbon emissions and energy use across the company, personal annual goals are based on the interim target set for that year in line with the glidepath to 87% carbon emissions intensity reduction by 2030/31.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**
From April 2020, we introduced KPIs on Digital Impact & Sustainability into our incentive scheme for all managers, placing sustainability at the core of what we do.

---

**Entitled to incentive**
Other, please specify (All employees at manager level or higher across BT Group )

**Type of incentive**
Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**
Bonus - % of salary

**Performance indicator(s)**
Reduction in absolute emissions

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**
Short-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**
Five percent of the annual bonus is linked to our target of cutting the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by the end of financial year 2030/31 compared to FY17 levels.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**
From April 2020, we introduced key performance indicators (KPIs) on Digital Impact & Sustainability into our incentive scheme for all managers, placing sustainability at the core of what we do.

---

**Entitled to incentive**
Other, please specify (Device portfolio team)

**Type of incentive**
Non-monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**
Internal company award

**Performance indicator(s)**
Other (please specify) (Environmental criteria included in purchases)

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**
Short-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**
The device portfolio team, who determine which products are on offer to our customers, have specific targets related to the sustainability of consumer devices in their individual personal objectives.

**Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**
From April 2020, we introduced KPIs on Digital Impact & Sustainability into our incentive scheme for all managers, placing sustainability at the core of what we do.

---

## C2. Risks and opportunities

### C2.1

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

### C2.1a

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

| | From (years) | To (years) | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Short-term | 0 | 3 | Our short-term horizon considers the chance of events creating risk exposure over the next three years. We factor acute physical risks like flooding and higher temperatures into our annual plans. This helps us to adapt and reduce the impact on our business and value chain (this includes our supply chain and customers). In FY23 we also explored our impact on nature in line with the draft Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures framework (TNFD). |
| Medium-term | 3 | 5 | Our medium-term horizon is aligned to our financial planning process which uses a five-year horizon and capital expenditure is assessed over the life of the asset. |
| Long-term | 5 | 20 | Our long-term horizon matches our investment timeframes for strategic assets like networks that are planned over longer periods – sometimes up to 20 years. It also influences our strategy, targets and plans for responding to the bigger risks and transitional implications of climate change.<br><br>We also think about climate risks beyond these timeframes. For example, our long-term climate targets extend to FY41, and TCFD scenario analysis considers risks in 2050. |

## C2.1b

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

Our risk management framework provides a consistent approach for how we identify, assess, manage, monitor and escalate risks.

We divide our risk landscape into 16 Group Risk Categories (GRCs) of enduring risks – like supply management and legal compliance. These will always be important, needing consistent, enduring structures to manage them across the group. We divide the world of risk into 'enduring' and 'dynamic' risks. Enduring risks are risks to which we have constant exposure and for which we manage via a set of enduring activities captured by clear requirements across the GRCs.

Each GRC has an Executive Committee sponsor. This provides accountability, tone from the top and joined-up risk thinking. GRCs set how we measure and manage our risk exposure. They ensure we do what's needed to achieve and maintain our target risk appetite and level of control. This is facilitated through our risk management framework. For each GRC, we set our risk appetite – how much risk we're willing to take underpinned by metrics with upper and lower boundaries setting our tolerance. We manage these risks through simple and clear policies, underpinned by standards and controls. We use a 'three lines of defence' model to clarify and coordinate assurance activities and to give confidence to stakeholders.

We're also aware of and act on significant, dynamic risks and uncertainties. Dynamic risks are either:

1. Point risks (risks which can't be managed properly through the Key Control Framework, or that are materially significant to us and need to be separately managed) OR

2. Emerging risks (long-term uncertainties which might be materially significant but which we can't currently fully define as a point risk).

For these dynamic risks we assign management ownership and identify and execute appropriate actions. We categorise dynamic risks by GRC based on their causes and consequences.

Point and emerging risks are relevant to the successful delivery of our strategic objectives. Point risks are evaluated on the basis of impact and likelihood. Impact is assessed in terms of quantitative and qualitative descriptors of the effect on company revenues and market capitalisation, the customer experience, stakeholder perception, and/or the degree of senior management time diverted to address the issue, along with the likelihood of that impact. For example, any point risk carrying a potential impact on revenues of greater than £500m, or that would be covered in the international press, would be deemed significant to the company and would get visibility and discussion at the ExCo level.

Emerging risks are evaluated on the basis of impact (using the same criteria as with point and enduring risks, including that risks with an impact over £500 million or receiving international media coverage would be considered substantive), preparedness and time horizon. In the next section we provide further details on how we assess each type of risk. Both point and emerging risks, and the described thresholds, are relevant to our consideration of climate-related risks.

## C2.2

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

**Value chain stage(s) covered**
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

**Risk management process**
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

**Frequency of assessment**
More than once a year

**Time horizon(s) covered**
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

**Description of process**
We have a structured and consistent approach to risk management. Our risk management framework helps us assess, manage, monitor and act on climate change-related risks.

Every six months, we conduct a full risk review – covering all relevant topics and timescales – and report to the BT Group's Audit & Risk Committee and Executive Committee.

Identifying risks
We identify climate change risks as part of our risk management framework. We manage them through 16 GRCs of enduring risks – including operational resilience (physical assets), stakeholder management (reputation), and supply management (supply chain). These will always be important, needing consistent, enduring structures to manage them across the group. Each GRC has an Executive Committee sponsor. This provides accountability, tone from the top and joined-up risk thinking

Assessing risks
GRCs set how we measure and manage our risk exposure. They ensure we do what's needed to achieve and maintain our target risk appetite and level of control. This is facilitated through our risk management framework. For each GRC, we set our risk appetite – how much risk we're willing to take underpinned by metrics with upper and lower boundaries setting our tolerance.
We evaluate climate risks against time horizon, preparedness and likely degree of impact. We calculate the impact using quantitative and qualitative measures of revenue and market capitalisation, customer experience, and stakeholder perception. This lets us determine the relative risk priority.

Managing and reporting on risks
We manage these risks through simple and clear policies aligned to each of the 16 GRCs. Each policy is supported by standards which clearly set out who needs to do what to comply with the policy. Underpinning this, we also designed a group-wide Key Control Framework. This helps us to manage all our enduring risks consistently and efficiently across the business – driving accountability and letting us target assurance activities. We also use a 'three lines of defence' model to clarify and coordinate assurance activities and to give confidence to stakeholders.

We're also aware of and act on significant, dynamic risks and uncertainties. There are two types:
1. Point risks (risks which can't be managed properly through the Key Control Framework, or that are materially significant to us and need to be separately managed)
2. Emerging risks (long-term uncertainties which might be materially significant but which we can't currently fully define as a point risk). For these dynamic risks we assign management ownership and identify and execute appropriate actions. We categorise dynamic risks by GRC based on their causes and consequences.

Our Group Health, Safety and Environment (GHSE) subcommittee manages a range of risk and compliance issues (including climate change) on behalf of the Executive Committee. It is chaired by the Chief Security and Networks Officer – an Executive Committee member – and made up of senior leaders from across the business.

In the UK, our most significant environmental risks are managed by the Environmental Management Compliance working group. It meets each month and reports to the GHSE ever quarter. Its members are senior managers responsible for addressing environmental risks and improving performance under our ISO 14001-certified environmental management system.

Day to day, we manage climate risks in the parts of our business they might affect. For example, our procurement team measures suppliers' energy use and environmental impact. We decide how to mitigate or control a risk based on its likelihood and impact, leading to investments in areas such as flood defences because more floods could have a big effect on our business.

Review
Risks are reviewed at least quarterly by each GRC unit leadership team (LT and brings together any point and emerging risks to prioritise and act on. Categorising risks by GRC helps us spot broad trends, so we can understand potential impacts and respond in a consistent and coordinated way.) . A risk report for each Group Risk Category is reviewed by the Executive Committee and by the BARC; the review of these formal reports is half-yearly to allow for a more holistic discussion of the whole risk landscape in the intermediate quarters. BT Group's internal audit team report to the BARC on the effectiveness of the system of risk management and internal control. For example, the emerging risk of the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events is reviewed regularly. Our scenario analysis looks in detail at the vulnerability of individual sites to extreme weather risks, and we are working with the Environment Agency to identify how current and planned Flood Protection Schemes will affect our assets. The risk is included in the "Operational Resilience" Risk Report to the Executive Committee and the BARC.

Our risk management tool, ARTEMIS, supports this with real-time access to risk and assurance information. This helps us link risk and control data and simplify reporting – so we can spend more time on the right behaviours, conversations and actions. Our Emerging Risk Hubs consider the more ambiguous and cross-group uncertainties we face. They bring together cross-functional representatives to share intelligence, identify potential trade-offs and agree actions.

## C2.2a

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

| | Relevance & inclusion | Please explain |
|---|---|---|
| Current regulation | Relevant, always included | In FY23, we brought together our Group wide Health and Safety Team with our Environmental Management Team. We also combined senior management meetings to form the Group HSE Sub Committee (GHSESC). The GHSESC meets quarterly to oversee management of our most significant environmental risks, including climate-related risks. This group is chaired by our ExCo sponsor for environmental risk, BT Group's chief security & networks officer, with MD level attendance from each CFU, plus the legal and assurance teams and reports regularly to our ExCo.<br><br>We use a third-party system and an external legal firm to monitor current (and proposed) environmental regulations and compliance obligations across our markets. Our key risk leads evaluate compliance regularly, and our Environmental Management Working Group (formally the Environmental Management Steering Group), which meets each month, considers how these regulations may impact on BT Group. In FY23, this group reported to the GHSESC. For example, we have kept a close watch on the impacts of Brexit, such as carbon emissions trading and product stewardship, as well as local impacts such as the expansion of low emission zones in the UK resulting from Local Authority Air Quality Action Plans. The widening scope of the EU Medium Combustion Plant Directive, to affect existing equipment, and the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES) regulations, to include commercial properties, will also affect BT Group. |
| Emerging regulation | Relevant, always included | The 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the October 2018 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report, IPCC AR6 synthesis report, the UK Government's net zero target and many other policy measures urge accelerated climate action by all actors in the global economy – including business and financial institutions. For example, many of our raw materials suppliers are based in China, which in September 2020 pledged to peak emissions before 2030 and reach carbon neutrality before 2060, despite having a relatively carbon intensive economy.<br><br>Our digital impact and sustainability team (within our corporate affairs unit) monitors proposals and developments in new regulation and policy supporting a 1.5°C threshold. Our EMS regularly horizon scans and BT Group contributes to Government consultations, either independently or through industry bodies, such as techUK, and the Aldersgate Group, to ensure BT Group is prepared for change. |
| Technology | Relevant, always included | The risk that new technology developments could make it harder for us to monetise our network investment and could potentially force us to invest more to meet the needs of customers, or that new disruptive technologies could substitute our products and are not specifically related to climate change. However, as society looks to technology to address some of the huge challenges climate change poses, and as the effects of climate change rapidly transform our work, there is a risk that our strategy and business model could be disrupted by technology change should we not stay at the forefront of a rapidly changing world.<br><br>Technology to combat climate change is also an opportunity for us, and we are constantly looking at new innovations; there is a risk that lagging behind competitors could result in loss of market share. For example, telemedicine offers big benefits for patients, medical staff and the climate.<br><br>Remote consultations save time and emissions from travel and as an example, BT Group is partnering with Feebris and my mhealth to provide virtual ward, virtual care and patient self-monitoring technology to support the NHS. |
| Legal | Relevant, always included | All risk types are considered within BT Group's risk management framework. However, the risk of climate-related litigation claims against BT Group is currently deemed to be low. Despite the increase in such litigation against corporates in recent years, the defendants tend to be companies in highly carbon intensive industries, such as those in the energy and cement industries, where the claimant seeks to establish corporate liability for historic climate change contributions (e.g. see www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Global-trends-in-climate-change-litigation_2021-snapshot.pdf).<br><br>The communications sector is widely recognised as a low carbon intensity sector that is enabling a low carbon economy. In addition, the sector is at the forefront of science-based targets and the purchasing of renewables. The latest assessment by the GSMA (https://www.gsma.com/betterfuture/resources/mobile-net-zero-state-of-the-industry-on-climate-action-2023), the non-profit industry organisation representing the interests of mobile network operators worldwide, shows the progress of the mobile industry against its ambition to be net zero by 2050. 62 operators, representing 61% of the industry by revenue and 46% by connections, have committed to science-based targets intended to rapidly reduce their direct and indirect carbon emissions by 2030 – an increase of 12 operators since 2022. A large proportion of operators have also committed to net zero targets by 2050 or earlier, accounting for 39% of mobile connections and 43% of global revenue. |
| Market | Relevant, always included | We consume around 2.29TWh of electricity in the UK annually to run our business, and are sensitive to wholesale price variations. Higher energy prices or volumes can adversely affect our cost base and therefore EBITDA and cashflow, impacting our ability to invest in strategic projects. It is important that we manage both price certainty, security of supply and volume reductions against a backdrop of increasing network demand.<br><br>The price of carbon is a key input into the wholesale price of electricity. Our Networks team is responsible for managing energy use across the Group and with a focus on energy use and cost, reducing our environmental impact and playing a part in overall cost transformation. To deliver cost certainty and security of supply, as part of our budget planning process, strategies are in place that aim to lock in prices over the long-term through hedging and renewable backed Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) which supply c.25.3% of our UK electricity needs (23.3% globally).<br><br>In 2023, BT Group signed two PPAs, with pricing agreed on a 10-year deal to deliver renewable solar and wind energy to our business. We estimate this will bring our annual electricity consumption backed by PPAs to c.28% of our UK supply by the end of FY24.<br><br>We continue to actively explore options to increase PPAs to help reduce the risks from increased electricity and carbon emissions costs, while providing a strong long-term demand signal. |
| Reputation | Relevant, always included | Corporate action on climate change is of increasing focus to stakeholders and our customers. This is reflected in the increased importance of climate in purchasing decisions, demonstrated by the types of questions we are being asked during the bidding process and is evident in our own customer research. Examples include the UK Government's requirement for carbon reduction plans for bids over £5 million and research on the importance of sustainability to decision-makers ("How to get true sustainability gains from technology solutions," https://www.globalservices.bt.com/en/insights/blogs/how-to-get-true-sustainability-gains-from-technology-solutions).<br><br>We are also seeing increased interest from investors and policymakers. There is a risk, should we not meet our carbon targets or other climate-related stakeholder expectations, that we could incur reputational damage and loss of customers or shareholders. |
| Acute physical | Relevant, always included | Extreme weather events are on the rise, and with this comes threats to people, property, infrastructure and services.<br><br>Operational Resilience is one of our 16 GRCs. Any major interruption, such as a flood at a large exchange, could result in disruption to customer service, increased costs, loss of revenue as well as impact to brand and reputation. Any loss of service, such as in November 2021 when Storm Arwen damaged parts of our network and led to a loss of mains power across all technologies, which in turn impacted 5,500 PSTN, 1,100 copper broadband, and less than 1,000 Fibre customers, as well as impacting more than 5% of our mobile estate. Some customers in the worst impacted areas experienced disruption to both broadband and mobile services for up to two weeks.<br><br>Such storms can have a knock on affect impacting society and businesses in a number of ways, for example our Enterprise business (1) serves small, medium and large corporate businesses, the public sector and the UK government.<br>The solutions BT Group provides for example (2) enable businesses to provide their services to their own customers such as<br>* online services (Health, Banking Education, etc)<br>* enable EFTPOS transactions in retailers in person and online,<br>* remote working<br>* IoT solutions<br><br>Loss of service to part of our network, whilst it may only affect a limited number of customers, the knock-on effect to the wider society and customer client base can be several times as great e.g., interrupting commercial sales, affecting the ability of businesses to serve their customers and/or for their employees to work remotely. |
| Chronic physical | Relevant, always included | In most scenarios from 2030 to 2050, the UK will see more extreme heat. Much of our network equipment is temperature-sensitive, and so, if unmitigated, this risk could lead to increased cooling and maintenance costs, and possible impact to our operational resilience. However, we now assess the risk of damage of this type to our network sites to be low as we are upgrading the cooling systems at our metronode sites to tolerate a 45°C ambient temperature. So far, we've invested £60m in these upgrades, and we expect to complete them in FY24, at a total cost of around £65m. We've also finished upgrades in our strategic data centres and invested over £4m last year to upgrade cooling plants at core mobile sites.<br><br>All the cooling plants we install in our exchanges are manufactured and tested to confirm they work properly in extreme ambient temperatures. Since 2015, we've invested more than £104 million on cooling system upgrades for local exchanges, covering the remainder of the estate.<br><br>The new adiabatic units installed in our exchanges cool with fresh air and water evaporation, making us less reliant on refrigerant gases. They work best on the hottest days – well suited to the rising ambient temperatures of different warming scenarios from 2030-2050. |

## C2.3

**(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

**(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

**Identifier**
Risk 1

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**
Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

| | |
|---|---|
| Acute physical | Other, please specify (Severe storms and flooding) |

**Primary potential financial impact**
Increased indirect (operating) costs

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**
<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**
Extreme weather events can damage our infrastructure and disrupt our ability to deliver our services.
BT Group's infrastructure is part of the Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) of the UK, required to keep the country functioning. BT's infrastructure is maintained to ensure communications services, including core fixed network, mobile, satellite and Emergency Services Network (ESN) communications. Other examples of CNI include Water, Transport and Energy.
Severe storms will continue to be a risk to the UK's CNI, such as the storms seen in 21/22. Such storms can cause physical damage to our network. There are risks associated with flood water entering our buildings, high winds impacting nationwide power supplies and damaging overhead cables, and snow preventing a recovery of services.
During the 2022 Storm Arwen event, 1800+ exchange-based mobile generators were used to provide power to the BT fixed network following national power cuts, with the worst affected site using a generator for 23 days before mains power was restored. Due to this power resilience in almost all fixed network locations, service interruptions affected fewer than 20,000 customers. There was more disruption to our Access and Mobile network. In a typical mobile cell site during this type of event, local power issues can disrupt customer mobile & broadband services for up to 2 weeks, with ~28% of customers mapped to the serving site experiencing no service for between 19-24 hours/day during the peak of the event.
Such major events can have implications for our operational strategy, like the pause to our digital voice rollout in 2022, to allow planning for more resilient back-up options for customers. This rollout involves switching off the existing analogue technology, which is becoming obsolete, less reliable, prone to outages and lacks energy efficiency. We've now restarted our programme, with several solutions in progress to provide customers with more resilient connectivity.
Other extreme weather events which can damage the CNI include heatwaves and flash floods. Extreme temperatures, (heatwaves seen in 2022) have the potential to damage network technology. Flash flooding from thunderstorms in summer are hard to predict and can happen incredibly quickly, providing little or no time to defend the location. In a flood event, both mains and resilient power to the site can be affected resulting in total loss of the exchange. This type of event can impact up to ~100k customers.

**Time horizon**
Medium-term

**Likelihood**
Likely

**Magnitude of impact**
Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**
Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**
<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**
50000000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**
250000000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**
BT Group's biggest physical risk is flooding, with the largest effects coming from indirect losses as a result of business disruption. Across all three physical risks, the worst effects happen under what we class as "Current Policies scenario in 2050" as defined in our 2022 Task force for Climate Related Disclosure (TCFD).

This year for TCFD we focused on advancing our climate scenario analysis and financial impact modelling, in line with FRC expectations.

Using our 2022 climate scenario analysis, which for example used RCP 8.5 (where BT Group temperature equivalent scenarios are a 3.5 – 4.5°C temperature rise by 2100) and assumes emissions continue to rise at current rates with no policy changes. We have calculated that in a worsening 2050 climate scenario that the maximum and minimum potential impact figures could be expected to be between £50 million and £250 million.

This is based on the assumption that the following physical events will increase in occurrences and duration:
Increase in flooding and increase in intensity, duration and frequency of extreme weather events leading to increased costs to repair asset damage and reduced revenue due to network disruption.

To calculate the potential financial impact in 2050 we used previous operating costs as a result of previous storms to model potential future impacts.

For example, the storms of FY16, when 11 separate winter storms over a five-month period in the UK resulted in a cumulative impact and record levels of flooding which led to operating costs in Openreach growing by 4% (£22m) in the last quarter of FY16. The main cost was flood repairs. The £22m from FY16 reflects an extreme scenario with multiple geographically dispersed events; most extreme weather events affect a much narrower geographic area and so incur proportionately lower costs. The potential financial impact estimates allow for inflation and increased occurrences of extreme weather events in 2050.

**Cost of response to risk**
7000000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**
As a critical national infrastructure provider for the UK, we work with others to manage the impact of extreme weather events. These include the Electronic Communications Resilience and Response Group, the National Emergency Alert for Telecommunications process, civil resilience forums, and the Environment Agency.

Our annual costs include a £1 million annual running cost of our Emergency Response Team (ERT). Our ERT is deployed to protect critical assets at risk, to restore service as quickly as possible, and to provide emergency communications facilities.

So far, we have spent £6 million on flood risk assessment, analysis and taking action – work that we started back in 2020 and is now regarded as ongoing, business-as-usual (BAU) activity (with no current expected end date).

In 2022, we wanted to expand our understanding of our flood risk, so we widened our analysis using a number of warming scenarios to provide a more extreme view of potential flood impacts from 2030-2050. This was completed by the end of FY22/23 in line with our future location strategy, to understand possible flood risks from climate change across different RCP scenarios (2.6, 4.5, 6.0, 8.5).

We now understand which of our c1,100 sites are at greater risk from climate-related flooding, and we're doing a gap analysis in FY23/24 to review the level of protection we already have. By sharing this with the business, we can target mitigation and maintenance, and plan future defence investments and strategic infrastructure deployment.

The combined cost of these projects (CAPEX) £6 million flood defences and the annual ERT running costs of £1 million (OPEX) equals £7 million.

**Comment**
BT Group's exposure to this risk will change going forwards. Our FTTP rollout and the closure of the PSTN network will mean fewer physical network sites in the future. This helps to reduce our overall exposure to physical climate change risks, although does mean our services will rely on fewer operational locations, which will need to be well-defended. Additionally, FTTP services are more 'passive' (with no electronics between exchanges and connected properties), further reducing the risk of equipment damage from extreme weather events.

## C2.4

**(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

**(C2.4a) 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 opportunity occur?**
Downstream

**Opportunity 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**
Research by BT Group and Accenture found that the tech sector could enable a 17% reduction in global emissions from four other areas of the economy – electricity and heat, agriculture, manufacturing, and transport and buildings. By end of March 2030, this could avoid around 8.5 gigatonnes of $CO_2e$ worldwide. The tech sector is expected to deliver these reductions while cutting its own operational emissions by 40% globally – and by up to 68% in the UK – despite an anticipated eight-fold increase in global data traffic.

Our low carbon products and services which help customers reduce the need for travel, energy use, and the use of materials and manufactured products are expected to provide the majority of our revenue over the medium term. Alongside this, international agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, and the UK Government's announcements regarding net zero, will increase the cost of carbon intensive activities. Through our expanded service offerings and leveraging technology for climate action, we expect that revenues will increase from the use of green products as well as improve brand reputation.

We have also identified the financial opportunity from reputation driven by BT Group's expected ability to capture an increased market share as a result of a lower emissions intensity and improved rate of decarbonisation relative to the rest of the industry. Improved climate performance may result in customers moving to us. In the short term, this opportunity is not expected to be significant, however in the medium to long-term this could grow, particularly where the rest of the industry is expected to decarbonise at a slower rate.

How we are responding to these opportunities:
We track changing customers preferences, reflect on how to engage with them and position our climate progress in customer communications and bids.
We've set a target to help customers avoid 60m tonnes of carbon by the end of March 2030.
Customers avoid carbon by using new technologies like full fibre broadband and mobile solutions, cloud computing and the Internet of Things (IoT), which are growing technologies.

In FY22/23, we helped customers avoid over 935,000 tonnes of carbon, which the associated revenues from carbon-saving products amounted to almost £6bn, which was ~28% of total revenue. We expect this to grow to 45% by 2030 as we continue to see more of our customer base transition across to these carbon saving products as legacy networks and products are discontinued.

**Time horizon**
Medium-term

**Likelihood**
Likely

**Magnitude of impact**
Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**
Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**
28770000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**
<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**
<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**
We generated almost £6 billion (£5.754bn) this year from BT Group products and services that can help our customers to cut their carbon emissions. This represents 28% of BT Group's total revenue.

Our aim is to grow revenue from our low-carbon portfolio. For the purposes of this response we have assumed a 0.5% increase in Group revenue from these low-carbon solutions to calculate this opportunity for the coming year. Potential financial impact is thus calculated as 0.5% of £5.754 billion – £28.77 million in FY22/23.

Building on our new goal to help customers avoid 60 million tonnes of CO2 by 2030, we will make further investments to further develop our range of carbon abating solutions and expect to grow the sales of these products beyond the opportunity indicated here.

**Cost to realize opportunity**
473000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**
In 2021, we set a goal to help customers avoid 60m tonnes of carbon by FY30 using our products and services. In 2022, our climate scenario results further informed our strategy, by highlighting the financial opportunity from reputation is driven by BT Group's expected ability to capture an increased market share through lower emissions intensity and improved rate of decarbonisation relative to the rest of the industry.
To address this opportunity, we are expanding our service offering and leveraging technology for climate action, which we envisage will lead to increased revenue (from 25% of revenue in FY22/23 to 45% in FY30) from the use of green products as well as improved brand reputation.

To support our low carbon products strategy we launched in January 2023, the 'Digital Carbon Calculator' and the 'Carbon Network Dashboard' help customers baseline the energy and carbon footprint for their ICT devices.

The Digital Carbon Calculator scans the customer's network inventory to estimate its carbon footprint and track how this responds to changes and upgrades over time. It includes lifecycle management, highlighting devices at the end of service to prioritise for replacement.

The Carbon Network Dashboard uses machine learning to detect and predict anomalies based on historic usage, this includes which network devices are consuming the most power. Customers can also forecast total energy use based on their network inventory and historic utilisation. To help understand how electricity consumption translates into carbon emissions, the Dashboard includes data from regional power grids showing their carbon intensity. In future, it will draw on wider real-time information sources such as renewable energy on national grids and in datacentres.

Since the launch of the digital tools, we have supported several customers with baselining and reducing their carbon emissions for their ICT devices. Initial results demonstrate that customers can achieve significant carbon reductions. For example one of our customers has achieved:
- Carbon emissions savings of approx. 322 tonnes CO2e,
- Energy savings of approx. 140,065 kWh/yr
- Forecasted cost savings (@£0.2p/kWh): £28k/yr

The cost to realise these opportunities to date is based on budgets assigned for the team resource and development time to build the dashboard and compile relevant product emissions data.

**Comment**

---

**Identifier**
Opp2

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**
Direct operations

**Opportunity type**
Resource efficiency

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**
Other, please specify (More energy efficient network operations and buildings)

**Primary potential financial impact**
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

**Company-specific description**
We consume around 2.2Twh of electricity in the UK annually to run the country's key communications infrastructure of which nearly 95% of our electricity comes from our networks.

We target energy savings as part of our strategy to transform our operating model. For example, we have focussed on reducing the energy consumption – while improving

the performance – of the cooling systems which protect our network equipment from overheating. As part of our energy efficiency and workplace transformation programmes, we have moved to fewer, more efficient buildings.

Through our mobile network, EE, and our fibre infrastructure division, Openreach, we're delivering new high-speed technology powered by 100% renewable electricity. However, equally important is removing our legacy networks, such as the PSTN (public switched telephone network) and 3G, which are the biggest culprits for energy wastage.

Moving customers off the old analogue PSTN will be done carefully and once achieved, will allow us to downsize the number of buildings we have and reduce our overall electricity usage. The energy consumption of these exchanges is equivalent to powering, lighting, heating and cooling 175,000 homes.
Our 3G network, despite transmitting less than 2% of data over our network, accounts for over 35% of the energy used in our Radio Access Networks (RAN). We plan to start shutting the 3G network down from early 2024. We've already closed our indoor femtocell-based signal booster devices, a service made obsolete by Wi-Fi calling. This alone provided energy savings equivalent to taking 600 cars off the road (6.5 million kilowatt hours). Closing down the 3G network will enable us to re-allocate spectrum resources. This is critical for the continued roll-out of our 5G network, which is up to 90% more efficient in its use of energy.

**Time horizon**
Medium-term

**Likelihood**
Likely

**Magnitude of impact**
Low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**
Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**
27191150

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**
<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**
<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**
The financial impact figure only relates to the cooling system programme; many of our energy efficiency measures are carried out as part of BAU maintenance on a site-by-site basis, and so are not tracked separately.

The financial impact figure is also only the annual saving, not the saving for the whole lifetime of the units. The figure is the annual cost saving estimated for our cooling system upgrades, calculated by assessing the difference between the total energy cost of the legacy FADX cooling unit estate (8000 legacy FADX units x £4168/pa) and the total estimated energy cost of the Adiabatic estate (6050 Adiabatic units x £1017pa). The number of Adiabatic units installed differs from the legacy units recovered due to operational efficiencies and re-assessment of site loads. Please note these are estimates based on individual unit tests; the UK-wide impact may vary depending on the fluctuating site loads and regional climate data.

We have based the calculations on the average price pence/kwh BT paid in FY22/23 for electricity, and the as stated estimates, based on individual tests giving an average kWh consumption per annum of the cooling units.
We arrive at the figure of £27,191,150 by totalling the cost to run the 8000 FADX units at £33,344,000 per annum then deducting the total cost to run the 6050 Adiabatic units per annum £6,152,850 to realise the annual saving of £27,191,150 in FY22/23.

Note the financial impact figure above excludes other benefits such as lower maintenance costs due to faster and cheaper repairs.

**Cost to realize opportunity**
104000000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**
We have a long-standing energy management programme as part of our strategy to transform our operating model. This includes investments in cooling projects, plus measures such as removing legacy equipment.

Case study: Adiabatic cooling
Climate change-related temperature increases and heatwaves, combined with the need for ever-increasing amounts of data processing, increases cooling demand for our temperature-sensitive equipment. However, running more conventional air conditioning both increases electricity consumption and fugitive emissions of refrigerant gases.

We have invested £104m to upgrade more than 12,000 refrigerant based (DX) cooling systems to Adiabatic units, which use water and fresh air instead of F-gas refrigerants. This investment has two parts: firstly a 3 year programme (FY19-21) to upgrade existing systems proactively, at a cost of more than £80m; and secondly a programme focussed on End-of-Service-life equipment and new capacity growth, which between FY21/22-FY22/23 saw more than £24m invested.

The whole programme is expected to save 329 GWh of electricity each year, and avoids fugitive emissions. Our monitoring in 2021 has shown that Adiabatic cooling outperforms conventional refrigerant and Fresh Air systems during the most extreme high temperatures (35°C and over) as the evaporative effect of the Adiabatic unit is maximised at these high ambient conditions. The variable speed fan technology deployed also avoids large temperature fluctuations and therefore is expected to extend equipment lifespans within the legacy network estate. Other benefits include less downtime for maintenance due to faster and cheaper repairs, and since no refrigerants are used this equipment will not need to comply with the UK's F-gas phase-down regulatory requirements, the programme has also contributed to ~70% reduction in $CO_2e$ from F-gases in the UK business since the project began, in FY19.

The Adiabatic cooling unit remains the unit of choice for new growth and End of Service Life replacement going forwards and will continue to be where conditions and equipment specifications allow.

**Comment**

## C3. Business Strategy

## C3.1

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

**Row 1**

**Climate transition plan**

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

**Publicly available climate transition plan**

Yes

**Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan**

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

**Description of feedback mechanism**

We publish a Carbon Reduction Plan (bt.com/carbonreductionplan) showing how we're reducing our carbon emissions footprint across all scopes. BT Group will publish its updated transition plan once these requirements are finalised.

In November 2022, our Chief Executive led an ESG business briefing with investors and financial analysts. He gave an update on our Manifesto – covering climate and environmental targets, performance and plans.

We have since conducted sessions with shareholders to get their feedback on our climate performance to inform the revision process for our transition plans.

Our sustainability & corporate affairs strategy director meets regularly with stakeholders to discuss BT Group's carbon targets, enabling shareholders, customers and colleagues (amongst other stakeholders) to review our approach and progress.

**Frequency of feedback collection**

More frequently than annually

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

BT Group publishes a Carbon Reduction Plan, which highlights the key areas for reducing BT Group's carbon footprint. The Carbon Reduction Plan meets the requirements of a Climate Transition Plan that CDP has shared in its guidance document. A further update to this plan will be published later this year which will be found here - https://www.bt.com/about/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-approach. Also attached are relevant sections from our Annual Report (the Manifesto, TCFD section, Governance and Risk sections) and ESG addendum.
Governance Extract (From BT_AR23).pdf
ESG Addendum 2023.pdf
bt-manifesto.pdf
bt-carbon-reduction-plan.pdf
TCFD extract (From BT_AR23).pdf
Risk Extract (From BT_AR23).pdf

**Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future**

<Not Applicable>

**Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy**

<Not Applicable>

## C3.2

### (C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

| | Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy | Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy | Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future |
|---|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | Yes, qualitative and quantitative | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |

## C3.2a

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

| Climate-related scenario | Scenario analysis coverage | Temperature alignment of scenario | Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices |
|---|---|---|---|

| Climate-related scenario | Scenario analysis coverage | Temperature alignment of scenario | Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario | Company-wide | 1.5ºC | Factors used include but not limited to:<br>BT is assumed to follow its (1.5 degree temperature aligned) decarbonisation trajectory, whereas Industry is assumed to follow three scenarios – Current Policies, Delayed Transition & Net Zero<br><br>Since a significant share of revenue is originating from UK, analysis conducted for one region i.e. UK<br><br>Each scope of emissions has been projected to grow in line with regional GDP growth rates provided by scenario data.<br><br>CO2 emissions of the EU have been used to calculate the GDP emissions intensity growth rate for the UK industry, as CO2 emissions data for UK is not available separately in NGFS scenario data<br><br>Carbon prices are provided for every 5 to 10 years (NGFS and IEA, respectively) in publicly available data. Linear interpolation has been used to provide a carbon price for years where a value is not publicly available.<br><br>Under these assumptions we:<br>(Quantitative) modelled transition risks using the Network for Greening the Financial System version 3 and International Energy Agency for the scenarios in scope. We derived projections from the World Climate Research Programme's Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (versions 5 and 6/ CMIP5 and CMIP6) and the Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment. Other climate conditioned data sets include high precision flood data. Where we didn't have scenario data, we used secondary literature proxies and assumptions.<br><br>Used as an "optimistic" Net Zero transition scenario.<br>The Net Zero scenario limits global warming to 1.5°C and assumes that the necessary policy changes are introduced early and become more stringent over time, achieving global net zero CO2e around 2050.<br><br>Carbon prices:<br>• UK/EMEA: 17.50 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 250 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Americas: 17.50 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 250 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Other Asia: 11.25 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 200 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• World: 10.63 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 210 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br><br>Source: "IEA World Energy Model", Carbon Price) |
| Physical climate scenarios: Bespoke physical scenario | Company-wide | 3.1ºC - 4ºC | Factors used include but not limited to:<br>BT is assumed to follow its (1.5 degree temperature aligned) decarbonisation trajectory, whereas Industry is assumed to follow three scenarios – Current Policies, Delayed Transition & Net Zero<br><br>Since significant share of revenue is originating from UK, analysis conducted for one region i.e. UK<br><br>Each scope of emissions has been projected to grow in line with regional GDP growth rates provided by scenario data<br><br>CO2 emissions of the EU have been used to calculate the GDP emissions intensity growth rate for the UK industry, as CO2 emissions data for UK is not available separately in NGFS scenario data<br><br>Carbon prices are provided for every five to ten years (NGFS and IEA respectively) in publicly available data. Linear interpolation has been used to provide a carbon price for years where a value is not publicly available.<br><br>Under these assumptions we:<br>(Quantitative) modelled physical climate scenarios. We use different scenarios to assess our climate risks and opportunities from physical impacts and the move to a low-carbon economy. We've based our scenarios on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Network for Greening the Financial System and International Energy Agency, among other sources<br><br>Used as a "very warm" current policies scenario. The Current Policies scenario assumes that some climate policies are implemented, but global efforts are not enough to stop significant global warming<br><br>Carbon prices:<br>• UK/EMEA: 24.69 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 12.41 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Americas: 18.95 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 14.35 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Other Asia: 5.03 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 5.66 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• World: 7.55 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 6.03 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br><br>(Source: "NGFS 3.0-4.4 Current Policies") |
| Physical climate scenarios: RCP 1.9 | Company-wide | <Not Applicable> | Factors used include but not limited to:<br>BT is assumed to follow its (1.5 degree temperature aligned) decarbonisation trajectory, whereas Industry is assumed to follow three scenarios – Current Policies, Delayed Transition & Net Zero<br><br>Since significant share of revenue is originating from UK, analysis conducted for one region i.e. UK<br><br>Each scope of emissions has been projected to grow in line with regional GDP growth rates provided by scenario data<br><br>CO2 emissions of the EU have been used to calculate the GDP emissions intensity growth rate for UK industry, as CO2 emissions data for UK is not available separately in NGFS scenario data<br><br>Carbon prices are provided for every five to ten years (NGFS and IEA, respectively) in publicly available data. Linear interpolation has been used to provide a carbon price for years where a value is not publicly available.<br><br>Under these assumptions we:<br>(Quantitative) modelled physical climate scenarios. We use different scenarios to assess our climate risks and opportunities from physical impacts and the move to a low-carbon economy. We've based our scenarios on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Network for Greening the Financial System and International Energy Agency, among other sources.<br><br>Used as an "optimistic" Net Zero transition scenario. The Net Zero scenario limits global warming to 1.5°C and assumes that the necessary policy changes are introduced early and become more stringent over time, achieving global net zero CO2e around 2050.<br><br>Carbon prices:<br>• UK/EMEA: 17.50 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 250 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Americas: 17.50 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 250 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Other Asia: 11.25 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 200 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• World: 10.63 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 210 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>(Source: "IEA World Energy Model", Carbon Price) |

| Climate-related scenario | Scenario analysis coverage | Temperature alignment of scenario | Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices |
|---|---|---|---|
| Physical climate scenarios: RCP 4.5 | Company-wide | <Not Applicable> | Factors used include but not limited to:<br>BT is assumed to follow its (1.5 degree temperature aligned) decarbonisation trajectory, whereas Industry is assumed to follow three scenarios – Current Policies, Delayed Transition & Net Zero<br><br>Since significant share of revenue is originating from UK, analysis conducted for one region i.e. UK<br><br>Each scope of emissions has been projected to grow in line with regional GDP growth rates provided by scenario data<br><br>CO2 emissions of the EU have been used to calculate the GDP emissions intensity growth rate for the UK industry, as CO2 emissions data for UK is not available separately in NGFS scenario data<br><br>Carbon prices are provided for every five to ten years (NGFS and IEA, respectively) in publicly available data. Linear interpolation has been used to provide a carbon price for years where a value is not publicly available<br>Under these assumptions we:<br>(Quantitative) modelled physical climate scenarios. We use different scenarios to assess our climate risks and opportunities from physical impacts and the move to a low-carbon economy. We mapped our physical risks to the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report's climate scenarios – known as Representative Concentration Pathways. We modelled transition risks using the Network for<br>Greening the Financial System version 3 and International Energy Agency for the scenarios in scope. We derived projections from the World Climate Research Programme's Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (versions 5 and 6/CMIP5 and CMIP6) and the Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment.<br>Other climate conditioned data sets include high precision flood data. Where we didn't have scenario data, we used secondary literature proxies and assumptions.<br><br>Used as a "middle-of-the-road" delayed transition scenario.<br>The Delayed Transition scenario assumes that emissions stabilise at half of today's emissions by 2080, and climate policies are delayed or different across countries and sectors. emissions stabilise at half of today's emission by 2080 - (RCP 4.5P)<br><br>Carbon prices:<br>• UK/EMEA: 16.88 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 200 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Americas: 16.88 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 200 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Other Asia: 5.00 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 160.00 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• World: 7.29 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 135.67 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>Carbon price £50 / tCO2 by 2030 ($64)<br>(Source: "IEA World Energy Model", Carbon Price) |
| Physical climate scenarios: RCP 6.0 | Company-wide | <Not Applicable> | Factors used include but not limited to:<br>BT is assumed to follow its (1.5 degree temperature aligned) decarbonisation trajectory, whereas Industry is assumed to follow three scenarios – Current Policies, Delayed Transition & Net Zero<br><br>Since significant share of revenue is originating from UK, analysis conducted for one region i.e. UK.<br><br>Each scope of emissions has been projected to grow in line with regional GDP growth rates provided by scenario data.<br><br>CO2 emissions of the EU have been used to calculate the GDP emissions intensity growth rate for the UK industry, as CO2 emissions data for UK is not available separately in NGFS scenario data<br><br>Carbon prices are provided for every 5 to 10 years (NGFS and IEA respectively) in publicly available data. Linear interpolation has been used to provide a carbon price for years where a value is not publicly available<br><br>Under these assumptions we<br>We (quantitative) modelled physical climate scenarios. We use different scenarios to assess our climate risks and opportunities from physical impacts and the move to a low-carbon economy. We mapped our physical risks to the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report's climate scenarios – known as Representative Concentration Pathways. We modelled transition risks using the Network for<br>Greening the Financial System version 3 and International Energy Agency for the scenarios in scope. We derived projections from the World Climate Research Programme's Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (versions 5 and 6/CMIP5 and CMIP6) and the Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment.<br>Other climate conditioned data sets include high precision flood data. Where we didn't have scenario data, we used<br>secondary literature proxies and assumptions.<br><br>Used as a "middle-of-the-road" delayed transition scenario. The Delayed Transition scenario assumes that emissions peak around 2060<br>and then decline.<br><br>Carbon prices:<br>• UK/EMEA: 16.88 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 200 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Americas: 16.88 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 200 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Other Asia: 5.00 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 160.00 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• World: 7.29 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 135.67 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>Carbon price £50 / tCO2 by 2030 ($64)<br>(Source: "IEA World Energy Model", Carbon Price) |

| Climate-related scenario | Scenario analysis coverage | Temperature alignment of scenario | Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices |
|---|---|---|---|
| Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5 | Company-wide | <Not Applicable> | Factors used include but not limited to:<br>BT is assumed to follow its (1.5 degree temperature aligned) decarbonisation trajectory, whereas Industry is assumed to follow three scenarios – Current Policies, Delayed Transition & Net Zero<br><br>Since significant share of revenue is originating from UK, analysis conducted for one region i.e. UK<br><br>Each scope of emissions has been projected to grow in line with regional GDP growth rates provided by scenario data<br><br>CO2 emissions of the EU have been used to calculate the GDP emissions intensity growth rate for the UK industry, as CO2 emissions data for UK is not available separately in NGFS scenario data<br><br>Carbon prices are provided for every five to ten years (NGFS and IEA, respectively) in publicly available data. Linear interpolation has been used to provide a carbon price for years where a value is not publicly available.<br><br>Under these assumptions we:<br>(Quantitative) modelled physical climate scenarios. We use different scenarios to assess our climate risks and opportunities from physical impacts and the move to a low-carbon economy. We mapped our physical risks to the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report's climate scenarios – known as Representative Concentration Pathways. We modelled transition risks using the Network for<br>Greening the Financial System version 3 and International Energy Agency for the scenarios in scope. We derived projections from the World Climate Research Programme's Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (versions 5 and 6/CMIP5 and CMIP6) and the Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment.<br>Other climate conditioned data sets include high precision flood data. Where we didn't have scenario data, we used secondary literature proxies and assumptions.<br><br>Used as a "very warm" current policies scenario. The Current Policies scenario assumes that some climate policies are implemented, but global efforts are not enough to stop significant global warming.<br><br>Carbon prices:<br>• UK/EMEA: 24.69 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 12.41 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Americas: 18.95 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 14.35 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Other Asia: 5.03 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 5.66 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• World: 7.55 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 6.03 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br><br>(Source: "NGFS 3.0-4.4 Current Policies") |
| Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario | Company-wide | 2.1ºC - 3ºC | Factors used include but not limited to:<br>BT is assumed to follow its (1.5 degree temperature aligned) decarbonisation trajectory, whereas Industry is assumed to follow three scenarios – Current Policies, Delayed Transition & Net Zero<br><br>Since significant share of revenue is originating from UK, analysis conducted for one region i.e. UK<br><br>Each scope of emissions has been projected to grow in line with regional GDP growth rates provided by scenario data<br><br>CO2 emissions of the EU have been used to calculate the GDP emissions intensity growth rate for the UK industry, as CO2 emissions data for UK is not available separately in NGFS scenario data<br><br>Carbon prices are provided for every five to ten years (NGFS and IEA, respectively) in publicly available data. Linear interpolation has been used to provide a carbon price for years where a value is not publicly available<br><br>Used as a "middle-of-the-road" delayed transition scenario. The Delayed Transition scenario assumes that annual emissions don't fall until 2030, and climate policies are delayed or different across countries and sectors.<br><br>Carbon prices:<br>• UK/EMEA: 16.88 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 200 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Americas: 16.88 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 200 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• Other Asia: 5.00 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 160.00 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>• World: 7.29 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 135.67 USD/tCO2 (2050)<br>Carbon price £50 / tCO2 by 2030 ($64)<br>(Source: "IEA World Energy Model", Carbon Price)<br><br>Under these assumptions we (quantitative) modelled physical climate scenarios. We use different scenarios to assess our climate risks and opportunities from physical impacts and the move to a low-carbon economy. We've based our scenarios on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Network for Greening the Financial System and International Energy Agency, among other sources. |

## C3.2b

**(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.**

**Row 1**

**Focal questions**

Our analysis looked at the following focal questions:
• Question1: Understanding the physical risks that could impact BT Group's 150 business critical sites in the UK for flooding and BT's UK estate for cooling. This work was later expanded to consider flood risk at 1100 strategic sites.
• Question 2: Understanding the potential risks for BT Group of interventions designed to transition society to a low carbon economy.
• Questions 3: Understanding the potential opportunities for BT Group of interventions designed to transition society to a low carbon economy.

Rationale for scenarios
Our climate scenario analysis considered potential impacts to BT Group in 2030, 2040 and 2050 under 1.5 to 2, 2 to 3, 3.5 to 4.5°C scenarios. These were chosen because:
• The latest guidance from the TCFD on scenario analysis issued in November 2020 asks companies to consider a <2°C and a minimum of 3 scenarios.
• The 1.5 to 2°C scenario is in line with the Paris Agreement's stated 2°C limit/1.5°C aim. This scenario aligns with BT Group's net zero target and is required for transition risk planning under TCFD recommendations. The 1.5 to 2°C scenario is used as an 'optimistic' "Net Zero Transition" scenario.
• The 2-3°C scenario, characterised by a delayed and disorderly transition leading to notable physical impacts, is BT Group's 'middle-of-the-road' view of future warming, used for planning purposes with respect to physical risks, and used as a "Delayed Transition" scenario for transition risks.
• The 3.5-4.5°C scenario, characterised by business as usual emissions and extreme warming, is used as a "Current Policies" physical scenario.
With respect to Question 1, focusing on flood risk in the UK, we expanded the original work (which looked at 1-in-100 and 1-in-500 year events, and river and coastal flooding) to consider 1-in-30 and 1-in-50 year fluvial, coastal and pluvial flood events that could affect 1,100 strategic sites. The scenario analysis models the impacts depending on whether a site was defended by flood barriers or not. RCP 1.9/2.6, 4.5, 6.0 and 8.5 scenarios are considered, and three epochs: 2020s, 2050s and 2080s.

**Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions**

Question 1:
This year, we completed a scenario-based assessment of potential flood impacts at 1,100 critical sites, and created a site profile for floods, based on historical and future risks and mitigations. Results of the conducted analysis show an increase in frequency and severity of flooding in the long term (2050), resulting in increased damage to group infrastructure, under all 3 NFGS scenarios we have assumed a relative moderate risk impact (£50m-£250m)

Results have helped to inform our strategic weather resilience programme and led us
*to plan and deliver high voltage site flood protection at 11 sites.
*create a service impact detection function to check for known issues affecting broadband service where an outage can be attributed to power, enabling better opportunity to report service issues, particularly during severe weather events where power in the National Grid is affected.
*run 5 emergency response team exercises, provide training for over 30 colleagues in flood operations and 18 colleagues in first responder emergency care.

Question 2:
This year we reviewed how regulatory and governmental policy changes may introduce additional operational costs in the form of carbon pricing and taxation. The results of the analysis showed a more material risk under Delayed Transition and Net Zero scenarios in the medium term (2040), carbon pricing might also affect some supply chain players more strongly, and at an earlier stage, and these costs might be passed on to BT Group by suppliers. (Relative risk impact £50m-£250m). We'd expect prices to be a lot lower under a Current Policies scenario, minimising any financial impact. Any risk under other scenarios should also be relatively limited (£5m-£50m), given our plans to reduce emissions under our net zero targets.

Results have helped to inform our strategy, these include but not limited to:
* To advocate for policies and regulation that are critical to both our company and wider society to keep within the 1.5°C warming limit, and enable these conditions
* Introducing for all new contracts over £25m, suppliers must have a net zero science-based target in place, or agree to set one within six months, to minimise potential carbon taxation.

Question 3:
We reviewed how expanding service offerings and leveraging technology for climate action could impact our business, the analysis showed that if we accelerate climate action for customers by leveraging our products, services and partnerships by the medium term (2040), BT Group could benefit from Increased revenue from green products as well as improved brand reputation.

Results have helped to inform our strategy examples include new digital tools launched in 2023
* Digital carbon calculator: helps customers measure and optimise the carbon impact of running applications and cloud workloads on their network.
* BT's Carbon Network Dashboard provides customers with real-time, data on their devices' energy performance.

## C3.3

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

| | Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area? | Description of influence |
|---|---|---|
| Products and services | Yes | Our technology and networks have a significant role to play in enabling the innovative solutions and exponential change needed to achieve a zero-carbon economy – helping to drive progress towards the UK Government's new 2050 zero emissions target for the economy, and our revised target to become a net zero carbon emissions business by 31 March 2031.<br><br>Our low-carbon products and services generated almost £6bn this year, some 28% of BT Group's total revenue. These include established BT Group products and services like broadband, teleconferencing and cloud networking – and newer innovations such as the Internet of Things (IoT) technologies. Our carbon abatement goal will also drive progress.<br><br>A key aspect of our strategy related to this is the transition from copper to fibre, and the associated electricity savings.<br><br>Additionally, a study by CEBR found that if the UK was full fibre nation it could help save 350 thousand tonnes of carbon through work from home (https://www.openreach.com/news-and-opinion/2020/full-fibre-broadband-could-help-cut-your-carbon-footprint---here). The rollout of fibre is a key strategic focus for this decade. We also have an internet of things products and propositions team, with expertise spanning devices, connectivity and platforms.<br><br>Our long-standing strategic aim is to maintain and grow revenue from our this low-carbon portfolio, and we expect that our climate-related scenario analysis with help develop future business cases. |
| Supply chain and/or value chain | Yes | If we can reduce our suppliers' emissions, we can make a significant difference to the environment and our own carbon targets. Recognising the importance of addressing emissions across our value chain, we have set long-term targets to reduce these GHG emissions.<br><br>Our most substantive strategic decision in this area is setting our supply chain carbon targets. For supply chain emissions, we've set a science-based target that, by end of March 2031, we'll cut the carbon emissions from our supply chain by 42% (from FY17 levels), and we will be net zero for our supply chain and customers by the end of March 2041.<br><br>Up to 15% of purchasing decisions are based on sustainability and related criteria. Our climate change procurement standard is mandatory in all our supplier contracts. We are asking key suppliers to commit to cutting emissions by including an innovative climate clause into their commercial contracts with us. For all new contracts worth over £25m, we've introduced a requirement for suppliers to have a net zero science-based targets in place or commit to having one within six months.<br><br>We expect that our climate-related scenario analysis will help engage our supply base further in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. We've cut supply chain emissions by 20% since FY17. |
| Investment in R&D | Yes | The largest investment we are making is in our full fibre roll out, which we expect to cost around £15bn and will support the UK's efforts to decarbonise – not only through improved energy efficiency, but by supporting technologies that will help consumers and businesses reduce their energy consumption.<br><br>Through our mobile network, EE, and our infrastructure division, Openreach, we're delivering new high-speed technology powered by 100% renewable electricity. But equally important is removing our legacy networks, such as the PSTN (public switched telephone network) and 3G, which are the biggest culprits for energy wastage.<br><br>Moving customers off the old analogue PSTN will be done carefully and once achieved, will allow us to downsize the number of buildings we have, reducing our overall electricity usage. The energy consumption of these exchanges is equivalent to powering, lighting, heating and cooling 175,000 homes.<br><br>Our 3G network, despite transmitting less than 2% of data over our network, accounts for over 35% of the energy used in our Radio Access Networks (RAN). We plan to start shutting the 3G network down from early 2024. We've already closed our indoor femtocell-based signal booster devices, a service made obsolete by Wi-Fi calling. This alone provided energy savings equivalent to taking 600 cars off the road (6.5 million kilowatt hours). Closing down the 3G network will enable us to re-allocate spectrum resources. This is critical for the continued roll-out of our 5G network, which is up to 90% more efficient in its use of energy.<br><br>In June 2020, we launched our Green Tech innovation Platform, which aims to uncover the latest technologies from UK-based tech scale-ups that could support BT and its public sector customers transition to net zero, in line with the UK Government's 2050 net zero target. In January 2021, we announced our first two Green Tech Innovation Platform scale-up partners, whose services we will offer to our customers. In February 2022, we launched "Green TIP II", which focuses on smart manufacturing solutions for the FMCG industries. In February 2023, we announced rising stars of the start-up world RIIICO, Sensorfact and Circularise joining the platform. In partnership with BT Group and the Manufacturing Technology Centre (MTC), they will begin proof of concept (PoC) activities to prove their impact for UK manufacturers. |
| Operations | Yes | Energy savings are part of our strategy to transform our operating model. For example, we've focused on reducing energy consumption, while improving the performance of the cooling systems that protect our network equipment from overheating. We're also moving to fewer, more efficient buildings. And longer term, FTTP migration will reduce the number of exchanges and other network sites we need and cut our network's overall energy consumption.<br><br>We continually invest in our network and exchanges to maintain our operational resilience and ensure we have the best network infrastructure in the UK, which is key to delivering market-leading customer experience. Some of this equipment has a lifetime of 20 years or more, so we plan with a long-term view. Severe weather causing fluvial, coastal and pluvial flooding, excess wind, snow, ice and electrical storms can disrupt our operations in affected areas.<br><br>The most substantive strategic decision related to this area is our investment in enhanced resilience to such climate related risks; we've mapped our UK sites at highest risk of flooding and invested in flood defences.<br><br>With a fleet of more than 2,400 electric vehicles in our fleet already, BT Group continues to introduce EVs and other zero emission vehicles into our fleet. |

## C3.4

### (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 |
|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | Indirect costs<br>Capital expenditures<br>Assets | We have pledged to become a net zero carbon emissions business by 2031. In the long-term we plan to meet this target through the purchase of renewables, continuing to decarbonise our buildings and networks, and converting the majority of our vehicle fleet to ultra-low emissions vehicles.<br><br>We include our investments on renewable electricity, transforming our buildings estate, energy efficiency and transitioning to a low carbon fleet in our financial medium term plan. Our medium term plan considers both capital and operating expenditure over a rolling five-year timeframe.<br><br>Our Better Workplace Programme is a five-year programme to consolidate our UK buildings footprint to around 30 modern, future-fit locations (from around 270 office buildings). New build locations will need to have either BREEAM Excellent certification or be WELL rated. So far, we have achieved BREEAM Excellent for our London and Snowhill locations, while our Bristol premises is still being reviewed (but likely to achieve the same). For buildings that we are planning to retain (largely exchange buildings), we are looking to decarbonise the current oil and gas heating systems. We are working to identify the best low-carbon, cost-effective, solutions to replace/upgrade these systems. Options include low carbon technology, e.g. heat pumps and alternatives to natural gas that use renewable electricity. In 2020, at our 16,000 square metre Doncaster contact centre, first opened in 1997, we replaced the old chilled water cooling and gas fired boilers with a new electric system, this has saved us 100 tonnes of carbon each year.<br><br>BT Group and Openreach have the UK's second largest commercial fleet. Our 34,000 vehicles make up around 80% of our direct operational emissions (scope 1). We're aiming to switch the majority of our fleet to run on electric (EV) and alternative fuels (such as hydrogen) by 2030. This year, we have added more than 1,000 electric vehicles (EVs) to the BT Group fleet — vehicles that have travelled more than 7.9 million miles, saving over 2,200 tonnes of CO2e. We now have more than 2,400 EVs in our fleet. |

## C3.5

### (C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

| | Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition | Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy |
|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan | <Not Applicable> |

## C3.5a

**(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.**

**Financial Metric**
Revenue/Turnover

**Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric**

**Taxonomy under which information is being reported**
<Not Applicable>

**Objective under which alignment is being reported**
<Not Applicable>

**Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**
5754000000

**Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)**
28

**Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)**
30

**Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)**
45

**Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned**
Carbon-cutting solutions generated almost £6 billion (£5,754m) in revenue in FY23. This figure was calculated internally based on revenue from the carbon saving products outlined within the BT Group carbon abatement methodology.

This analysis was based on our previous definition of carbon-reducing solutions. We are currently developing use cases to measure and report against our new carbon abatement target based on refined definitions of carbon-reducing solutions.

Looking out to 2030, we will continue to see more of our customer base transition across to these carbon saving products as legacy networks and products are discontinued, increasing the percentage share of aligned revenue.

---

**Financial Metric**
CAPEX

**Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric**
Alignment with our climate transition plan

**Taxonomy under which information is being reported**
<Not Applicable>

**Objective under which alignment is being reported**
<Not Applicable>

**Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)**
2579000000

**Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)**
51

**Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)**
50

**Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)**
30

**Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned**
This is a broad estimate; we have included in our estimation costs for the network investment (FTTP build & 5G), electric vehicle charging infrastructure, and similar 1.5C-aligned investments clearly linked to the 1.5C world.

Our investment in FTTP is expected to peak in the middle of the decade as we aim to achieve our fibre build footprint to 25 million homes by the end of 2026, along with continual expansion of our 5G network.

---

## C4. Targets and performance

### C4.1

**(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?**
Absolute target
Intensity target

### C4.1a

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

**Target reference number**

Abs 1

**Is this a science-based target?**
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

**Target ambition**
Well-below 2°C aligned

**Year target was set**
2021

**Target coverage**
Company-wide

**Scope(s)**
Scope 3

**Scope 2 accounting method**
<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3 category(ies)**
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets

**Base year**
2017

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
2157952

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
471795

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
304763

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
114356

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
5766

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
52124

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
60319

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
50273

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

3217348

**Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**
3217348

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**
67.07

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**
14.67

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**
9.47

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**
3.56

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**
0.18

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**
1.62

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**
1.87

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**
1.56

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**
77

**Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**
70

**Target year**
2031

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**
42

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]**

1866061.84

**Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
1966855.1

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
328223

**Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
150751.09

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
14232.52

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
15292.77

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
21469.41

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
40647.65

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
50926.09

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**
2588400

**Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**
2588400

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**
46.5443973762005

**Target status in reporting year**
Underway

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**
BT Group's target is to reduce the carbon emissions associated with our supply chain (GHGP Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard categories 1 through 8) by 42% by 31 March, against a 2017 baseline. This target was increased in May 2021 from a 29% SBTi validated reduction to a 42% reduction, in line with a well below 2C scenario.

NB: Categories 11 & 12 are reported by BT Group, but they sit outside the SBTi Scope, as explained in our carbon reduction plan (page 2): "Also validated by the SBTi in 2017, was our target to reduce our supply chain emissions (Scope 3 categories 1-8) by 29% by the end of March 2031."

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**
This year our supplier carbon emissions were reduced by 20% against the FY17 baseline. We continue to work with suppliers and supporting small businesses to set Net Zero targets. This year's increase in emissions for Scope 3 (compared to FY22) was influenced by various factors, including inflation and increased efforts towards our full fibre rollout. This push involved goods and services that are more carbon intensive, impacting on our emissions for Scope 3.
All suppliers must meet our standard on climate change and we track compliance thorough supplier assessments (we've introduced climate clauses into some key supplier contracts to encourage carbon emission reductions in our supply chain, as part of our road to net zero by 2041 (GHG emissions for Scope 3). For all new contracts worth over £25m, suppliers need to have a net zero science-based target in place or commit to having one within six months.

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

<Not Applicable>

## C4.1b

**(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).**

**Target reference number**
Int 1

**Is this a science-based target?**
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

**Target ambition**
1.5°C aligned

**Year target was set**
2017

**Target coverage**
Company-wide

**Scope(s)**
Scope 1
Scope 2

**Scope 2 accounting method**
Market-based

**Scope 3 category(ies)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity metric**
Other, please specify (Metric tons CO2e per GBP (£) value-added)

**Base year**
2017

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
14.17

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
17.37

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
32

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure**
100

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure**
100

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure**
<Not Applicable>

**% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure**
100

**Target year**
2031

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**
87

**Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]**
4.16

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions**
-87

**% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions**
0

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
13.74

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
0.0044

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
<Not Applicable>

**Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)**
13.74

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**
65.5890804597701

**Target status in reporting year**
Underway

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**
Our net zero plans includes near and long-term science-based targets and time-bound KPIs which are in line with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees. We report publicly in our annual report and accounts against progress towards our targets. Our disclosure on progress is externally verified to a high level of assurance.

BT Group's near-term company-wide (Scopes 1 and 2) science based target is aligned to a 1.5 C partway and was validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) in 2017. This target is to reduce the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by the end of March 2031 against a 2016/17 baseline. The carbon emissions intensity relates to Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) per unit of value added (EBITDA + employee costs).

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**
Since FY17, we have cut our carbon emissions intensity by 56%. The FY23, carbon intensity measure (scope 1+2) achieved a 56.42% reduction against our base year. On a YOY basis this intensity measure (scope 1+2) reduced 3.13% vs FY22. These reductions have been achieved by purchasing 100% renewable electricity, further adoption of electric vehicles to our commercial fleet and decarbonising our buildings. The decarbonisation of our estate is being done through the Better Workplace Programme by

consolidating hundreds of buildings to around 30, with the new-builds meeting BREAM Excellent standard. Going forward, the newly opened Bristol Assembly Building should save over 140 tonnes CO2e to start, with the potential to reach a 500 tonnes CO2e savings.

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**
<Not Applicable>

## C4.2

**(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**
Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)

## C4.2a

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

**Target reference number**
Low 1

**Year target was set**
2015

**Target coverage**
Company-wide

**Target type: energy carrier**
Electricity

**Target type: activity**
Consumption

**Target type: energy source**
Renewable energy source(s) only

**Base year**
2023

**Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)**
0

**% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year**
0

**Target year**
2023

**% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year**
100

**% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year**
100

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**
100

**Target status in reporting year**
Achieved

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**
Yes. This is a year-on-year target to be maintained by BT Group, as part of its RE100 commitments.

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**
RE100

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**
BT Group is one of the largest consumers of electricity in the UK. In November 2020, we achieved our target to use 100% renewable electricity worldwide – 99.9% of the global electricity BT Group sources is renewable and the remaining 0.1% represents where markets don't allow such sourcing due to non-availability of renewable electricity (this represents 4 countries from the 84 BT Group has operations in).

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**
<Not Applicable>

**List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**
We firstly hit this goal in 2020 and our target is now to maintain the purchase of 100% of our electricity from renewable sources. In FY23, we hit this target again and consumed 2,500 GWh of renewable electricity purchased from the supplier, which this year includes renewable electricity backed by purchases of unbundled energy attribute certificates. This year we increased the amount of electricity provided through power purchase agreements – meeting 23.3% of our worldwide electricity demand this year (25.3% of the UK total) and supporting growth in the overall UK grid renewables supply.

## C4.2c

**(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**

**Target reference number**
NZ1

**Target coverage**
Company-wide

**Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target**
Int1

**Target year for achieving net zero**
2031

**Is this a science-based target?**
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**
This includes 100% of our scope 1 and 2 emissions.

**Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?**
Unsure

**Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year**
<Not Applicable>

**Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)**
Our net zero plans, includes near and long-term science-based targets and time-bound KPIs which are in line with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees. We report publicly in our annual report and accounts against progress towards our targets. Our disclosure on progress is externally verified to a high level of assurance. BT Group's near-term company-wide (Scopes 1 and 2) science based target is aligned to a 1.5 C partway and was validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) in 2017. This target is to reduce the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by end of March 2031 against a 2016/17 baseline. The carbon emissions intensity relates to Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) per unit of value added (EBITDA + employee costs). Also validated by the SBTi in 2017, was our target to reduce our supply chain emissions (Scope 3 categories 1-8) by 29% by 2030 (end of March 2031) against a 2016/17 baseline. In May 2021, we increased our ambition and set a new near-term supply chain carbon reduction target - 42% absolute reduction by end of March 2031.

Our operational target is dependent on external factors including the availability of suitable low carbon vehicles and electric vehicle charging infrastructure (which continued to be a challenge in FY23), and of viable options to heat our buildings. As our investigations and plans develop, we will be in a better position to ascertain whether some form of carbon offsetting will be required to achieve net zero. As presented in our Annual Report, in order to achieve our net zero targets, BT Group will continue to focus on transitioning to electric vehicles; decarbonising our buildings estate; reducing the energy consumption of our networks, cutting carbon emissions from our value chain and helping our customers to do so as well.

---

**Target reference number**
NZ2

**Target coverage**
Company-wide

**Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target**
Abs1

**Target year for achieving net zero**
2041

**Is this a science-based target?**
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**
Since the last reporting year, BT Group brought forward the target year, and extended the scope to include our downstream, as well as our upstream scope 3 emissions. Our target is now to be net zero for our supply chain and customer carbon emissions by 31 March 2041. The target covers 100% of GHGP Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard categories 1-8, 11 and 12.

**Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?**
Unsure

**Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year**
<Not Applicable>

**Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)**
As our investigations and plans develop we will be in a better position to ascertain whether some form of carbon offsetting will be required to achieve net zero.

---

## C4.3

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

## C4.3a

**(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.**

| | Number of initiatives | Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *) |
|---|---|---|
| Under investigation | 1 | 9000 |
| To be implemented* | 1 | 1440 |
| Implementation commenced* | 2 | 2340 |
| Implemented* | 2 | 81616 |
| Not to be implemented | | |

## C4.3b

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

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

| | |
|---|---|
| Transportation | Company fleet vehicle replacement |

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**
12640

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**
Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**
Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**
0

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**
0

**Payback period**
No payback

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**
Ongoing

**Comment**
Our fleet (~34k vehicles) makes up around 80% of the operational emissions of BT Group. BT Group is an EV100 member and is committed to converting the majority of our commercial fleet to electric or zero-emission vehicles by 2030, where it is the best technical and economic solution (pursuing other ultra-low emission solutions where EVs are not viable).
We consider the fleet transition in 3 phases:
1. Implementation Commenced: Openreach (a BT Group Business) runs one of the largest commercial fleets in the UK (~29k vehicles) and have been investing since FY20 in converting their fleet as part of a BAU strategy, e.g. replacing diesel vans with electric when a lease is at the end of life. In FY23 Openreach added more than 1,000 electric vehicles, bringing the fleet total to 2,400, in FY23 these EVs travelled more than 7.9m miles, saving over 2,200 tonnes of CO2e.
2. To be implemented: By March '24 Openreach expect to have around 4,000 EV in their fleet, we estimate these ~1,600 vehicles to deliver a further ~1,440 tonnes saving.
3. Under investigation: BT Group is reviewing the transition of the small size commercial fleet vehicles (~10k vehicles) Multiple factors, including market availability, technology and financial viability are considered and analysed in the decision process. This could, potentially save 9,000t CO2e by 2030, considering the availability and efficiency of smaller versus larger commercial EVs.
Carbon savings estimated based on average achieved to date

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

| | |
|---|---|
| Energy efficiency in buildings | Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) |

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**
140

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**
Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**
Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**
0

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**
0

**Payback period**
No payback

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**
16-20 years

**Comment**
Implementation Commenced:
BT Group's drive to decarbonising the buildings estate, has seen the Better Workplace Programme upgrade newly acquired and redeveloped buildings. Hundreds of

buildings were consolidated to around 30 .

In FY23, we completed the fit out of our new Bristol Assembly building, which was designed to consider its environmental impact. This building alone will save approximately 140 tonnes of CO2e in the initial years, as we opted for measures like electric instead of gas for the main heating at the building. We expect a rise in the CO2e savings to over 500 tonnes, as we reduce our buildings estate in the area.

An electrical heating was the only option considered for these sites due to BT Group carbon targets, we do not consider that these projects required any additional investment to obtain a greener solution. We do not attribute any immediate savings to these investments, though they are expected to contribute to lower fossil fuel usage and help to underpin BT Group decarbonisation goals, as well as mitigating risk.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

| | |
|---|---|
| Low-carbon energy consumption | Low-carbon electricity mix |

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**
81423

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**
Scope 2 (market-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**
Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**
0

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**
7000000

**Payback period**
No payback

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**
Ongoing

**Comment**
Initiative Implemented:
BT Group is committed to procure 100% of electricity from renewable sources, as part of the We Mean Business Coalition and RE100. Since November 2020, we've achieved our goal of 100% renewable electricity sourcing 99.9% of the global electricity for BT from renewable sources. The remaining 0.1% represents areas where markets don't allow such sourcing due to non-availability of renewable electricity (4/84 countries). Although we do buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) for this usage in neighbouring markets, we do not count this as a carbon reduction in our Scope 2 (market-based) figures.
The annual carbon saving reflects the emissions that were avoided through the purchase of additional unbundled renewable electricity certificates to cover all our electricity usage (we were already purchasing green electricity backed by EACs through our energy suppliers where possible). The figure is an approximate cost for the unbundled certificates we purchased in FY23 to support our SBTi target and maintaining our RE100 commitment.
BT continues to advocate through RE100 for the additionality of renewables.
This year we increased the amount of electricity provided through power purchase agreements (PPA), meeting 23.3% of our worldwide electricity demand (25.3% of the UK total) and supporting growth in the overall UK grid renewables supply. In FY23 BT Group secured a 10-year PPA with the Renewables Infrastructure Group (TRIG) from a 35MW wind farm in Scotland.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

| | |
|---|---|
| Energy efficiency in buildings | Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) |

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**
193

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**
Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**
Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**
0

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)**
1500000

**Payback period**
No payback

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**
16-20 years

**Comment**
Initiative Implemented:
BT Group's drive to decarbonise the buildings estate, has seen the Better Workplace Programme upgrade newly acquired and redeveloped buildings. As part of BT Group ongoing efforts to decarbonising the Estate.

In FY23, a series of maintenance efforts supporting our carbon reduction targets, saw the refitting of electric boilers across 19 buildings, outside newly acquired ones like Bristol Assembly. This project alone is estimated to have saved approximately 193 tonnes of CO2e in FY23. We expect a rise in the CO2e savings to continue in the following years, as the project rolls out.

An electrical heating has been the ideal option due to BT Group carbon targets. We do not attribute any immediate savings to these investments, though they contribute to lower fossil fuel usage and help to underpin BT Group decarbonisation goals, as well as mitigating risk.

## C4.3c

**(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?**

| Method | Comment |
|---|---|
| Dedicated budget for energy efficiency | Across BT Group business Units. |

## C4.5

**(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?**

Yes

## C4.5a

**(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.**

**Level of aggregation**
Group of products or services

**Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon**
The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

**Type of product(s) or service(s)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Other | Other, please specify (Carbon-saving communications technology) |

**Description of product(s) or service(s)**
The EU Taxonomy covers core business activities of Telecoms companies, including both fixed and mobile networks, under economic activity 8.2, “Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions”.

BT Group aims to drive shifts to growth technologies such as full fibre broadband, high performance 4G/5G solutions, cloud computing and the Internet of Things (IoT). These include products and services that:
1. reduce the need for travel (e.g. connectivity enabled products and services such as, audio, video and web-based conferencing, collaborative applications, M2M and telematics solutions such as Auto Mate and remote network performance monitoring as part of Managed Services);
2. reduce energy usage (our broadband, ethernet and cloud-based services such as co-location or public cloud connectivity all help to reduce energy use); and
3. reduce materials and manufacturing needs (M2M and telematics helping reduce energy use, mobility and connectivity solutions reducing need for handsets).

In FY23
* We launched an AI-powered edge computing solution, helping business customers cut carbon by optimising energy use across their operations.
* We introduced real-time energy and carbon dashboards for larger customers - to estimate their network’s carbon footprint and start driving emissions reductions.

**Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)**
Yes

**Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions**
Other, please specify (For each BT Group proposition with a potential carbon saving, the saving per unit (e.g. per number of journeys removed, number of users, etc.) was derived from either an external study, an internal BT study, or documented expert assumptions.)

**Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)**
Use stage

**Functional unit used**
Given the diverse nature of our products and services, functional units differ between products. For example, for IoT telematics, the unit of measurement is the number of vehicles enabled by BT solutions. For Virtual consultations (e-health) are enabled via video conferencing technology, the carbon abatement methodology is calculated as the average annual carbon abatement per e-health user per year multiplied by the number of e-health users enabled by BT Group FTTP per year.

**Reference product/service or baseline scenario used**
The carbon reduction factor is determined based on a comparison with an assumed BAU baseline or current practice from which abatement is determined. The BAU baseline assumption has been developed per solution in 2022 and 2023.

**Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario**
Use stage

**Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario**
935000

**Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions**
Carbon abatement calculations provide an estimation of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, calculated in CO2e, that are avoided or reduced through the use of BT Group’s products and services. This is done by comparing the emissions from a ‘before’ (or baseline) scenario, with those from the ‘after’ (or technology-enabled) scenario. The baseline scenario represents the most likely process that would have occurred without the enabling technology. For example, the most likely alternative to shopping for clothing, groceries or household goods online is physically travelling to a store.
Carbon abatement is achieved when the activities included in the enabled scenario have been assessed to result in an incremental, net positive impact over the baseline scenario. When calculating the impact of the enabled scenario, the technology’s direct solution emissions and rebound effects (quantified where they were significant and easy to calculate) must also be considered. Our methodology calculates the total carbon abatement impact of a technology application as follows: Total net carbon abatement = Enabling effects - Direct solution emissions - Rebound emissions.

Our carbon abatement calculations are carried out at the individual application level. Each application is assessed by determining a carbon abatement factor, or ‘functional unit’, that reflects the net avoided emissions per unit of the solution implemented. The functional unit describes the system boundaries in which the baseline scenario can be compared to the enabling solution. They are clearly defined, measurable, and include a description of quantity and time period. For comparison purposes, all the functional units used in our calculations are expressed over an annual period. For example, the functional unit used for online shopping is the ‘average carbon abatement (in kg CO2e) per e-commerce user per year’. Each of the technologies and applications included in our calculations were selected on the basis that they are likely to achieve net avoided emissions today, and/or are important contributors to our future growth. This has allowed us to focus data collection and methodological developments on the areas that are likely to make the most significant contribution to our cumulative emissions target. Over time, we will expand the number of enabling technologies and applications that are included in our calculations.

**Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year**
28

## C5. Emissions methodology

### C5.1

**(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?**
No

## C5.1a

**(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?**

**Row 1**

**Has there been a structural change?**
No

**Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with**
<Not Applicable>

**Details of structural change(s), including completion dates**
<Not Applicable>

## C5.1b

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

| | Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition? | Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s) |
|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | No | <Not Applicable> |

## C5.2

**(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.**

**Scope 1**

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
181903

**Comment**
Revised from 178,785 to 181,903 metric tons CO2e in 2019; the baseline has not been restated subsequently.

**Scope 2 (location-based)**

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
1167025

**Comment**
Revised in 2020 from 1,147,666 to 1,167,025 metric tons CO2e to meet UK Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements with respect to reporting boundaries; the baseline has not been restated subsequently.

Note: from 2019/20, and retrospectively updated back to 2016/17, our Scope 2 includes all sites and countries where we consume electricity, in compliance with the UK Government Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) requirements. Where our actual consumption is unknown, mainly in landlord-controlled sites:
- for non-UK countries, we estimate consumption based on a combination of buildings, FTE and selective OPEX spend categories,
- for the UK, we estimate based mainly on average building type consumption or 3rd party supplier statements where available.

### Scope 2 (market-based)

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
222878

**Comment**
Revised in 2020, from 221,932 to 222,878 metric tons CO2e to meet UK Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting requirements with respect to reporting boundaries; the baseline has not been restated subsequently.

Note: from 2019/20, and retrospectively updated back to 2016/17, our Scope 2 includes all sites and countries where we consume electricity, in compliance with the UK Government Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) requirements. Where our actual consumption is unknown, mainly in landlord-controlled sites:
- for non-UK countries, we estimate consumption based on a combination of buildings, FTE and selective OPEX spend categories,
- for the UK, we estimate based mainly on average building type consumption or 3rd party supplier statements where available.

### Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
2157952

**Comment**
Every year the underlying EEIO model is updated to incorporate the most recent data and, where methodological improvements are made, these are retrofitted to the model for previous years so that a methodologically consistent time series can be maintained.

### Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
471795

**Comment**
Every year the underlying EEIO model is updated to incorporate the most recent data and, where methodological improvements are made, these are retrofitted to the model for previous years so that a methodologically consistent time series can be maintained.

### Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
304763

**Comment**
Every year the underlying EEIO model is updated to incorporate the most recent data and, where methodological improvements are made, these are retrofitted to the model for previous years so that a methodologically consistent time series can be maintained.

### Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
114356

**Comment**
Every year the underlying EEIO model is updated to incorporate the most recent data and, where methodological improvements are made, these are retrofitted to the model for previous years so that a methodologically consistent time series can be maintained.

### Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
5766

**Comment**
Every year the underlying EEIO model is updated to incorporate the most recent data and, where methodological improvements are made, these are retrofitted to the model for previous years so that a methodologically consistent time series can be maintained.

### Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
52124

**Comment**
Every year the underlying EEIO model is updated to incorporate the most recent data and, where methodological improvements are made, these are retrofitted to the model for previous years so that a methodologically consistent time series can be maintained.

### Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
60319

**Comment**
Every year the underlying EEIO model is updated to incorporate the most recent data and, where methodological improvements are made, these are retrofitted to the model for previous years so that a methodologically consistent time series can be maintained.

This year DEFRA started providing carbon factors to calculate this figure.

### Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
50273

**Comment**
Every year the underlying EEIO model is updated to incorporate the most recent data and, where methodological improvements are made, these are retrofitted to the model for previous years so that a methodologically consistent time series can be maintained.

### Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**
Not relevant

### Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
962659

**Comment**
N/A

**Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products**

**Base year start**
April 1 2016

**Base year end**
March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
719

**Comment**
N/A

**Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 14: Franchises**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 15: Investments**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3: Other (upstream)**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3: Other (downstream)**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

## C5.3

**(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.**
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

## C6. Emissions data

## C6.1

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

#### Reporting year

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
180227

**Start date**
April 1 2022

**End date**
March 31 2023

**Comment**
We have chosen to purchase additional Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) equivalent to our use of electricity produced by standby generators. These purchases are not reflected in our scope 1 reporting, but are included under C8.2d in the figure for gross generation (of electricity) from renewable sources (MWh).

#### Past year 1

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
179354

**Start date**
April 1 2021

**End date**
March 31 2022

**Comment**
Note that the figure submitted last year (FY22) has now been adjusted, as data gets restated historically, after materially significant information is available (like replacing estimates for actuals).

#### Past year 2

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
171422

**Start date**
April 1 2020

**End date**
March 31 2021

**Comment**
N/A

#### Past year 3

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
183167

**Start date**
April 1 2019

**End date**
March 31 2020

**Comment**
N/A

#### Past year 4

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
184882

**Start date**
April 1 2018

**End date**
March 31 2019

**Comment**
N/A

#### Past year 5

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**
183934

**Start date**
April 1 2017

**End date**
March 31 2018

**Comment**
N/A

## C6.2

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

**Row 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

**Scope 2, market-based**
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

**Comment**
Note: In compliance with new UK Government Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) requirements, retrospectively updated back to FY17, our Scope 2 includes all sites and countries where we consume electricity.

Where our actual consumption is unknown (mainly in landlord-controlled sites) for:
- Non-UK countries: we estimate consumption based on a combination of buildings, FTE and selective OPEX spend categories,
- UK: figures are based mainly on average consumption for the building type; data from third party supplier statements are used where available.

## C6.3

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

**Reporting year**

**Scope 2, location-based**
498302

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**
58

**Start date**
April 1 2022

**End date**
March 31 2023

**Comment**
N/A

**Past year 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**
554303

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**
201

**Start date**
April 1 2021

**End date**
March 31 2022

**Comment**
N/A

**Past year 2**

**Scope 2, location-based**
621445

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**
202

**Start date**
April 1 2020

**End date**
March 31 2021

**Comment**
N/A

**Past year 3**

**Scope 2, location-based**
577620

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**
28356

**Start date**
April 1 2019

**End date**
March 31 2020

**Comment**
N/A

**Past year 4**

**Scope 2, location-based**
697420

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**
113834

**Start date**
April 1 2018

**End date**
March 31 2019

**Comment**
N/A

**Past year 5**

**Scope 2, location-based**
807072

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**
193017

**Start date**
April 1 2017

**End date**
March 31 2018

**Comment**
N/A

## C6.4

**(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?**
No

## C6.5

**(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**

**Purchased goods and services**

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
1966855.13

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Spend-based method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
17.7

**Please explain**
BT Group has used Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output analysis based on BT Group's spend data. This is captured in our model as the category boundary for extraction, production and transport of purchased goods and services acquired or purchased by the reporting company in the reported year. Where suppliers' scope 1 and 2 emissions intensities have been reported to the CDP, these have been used to refine the analysis. In addition, for suppliers who have carried out Process Based Lifecycle Analysis (PBLCA) on their products, these results have been substituted into the model where relevant. Further information is available at bt.com/about/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-approach#our-methodology.

### Capital goods

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
328223

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Supplier-specific method
Spend-based method
Franchise-specific method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
4.4

**Please explain**
BT Group has used Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output analysis based on BT Group's spend data. This is captured in our model as the category boundary for extraction, production and transport of capital goods acquired or purchased by the reporting company in the reported year. Where suppliers' scope 1 and 2 emissions intensities have been reported to the CDP, these have been used to refine the analysis. It should be noted that the Scope 3 emissions arising from the purchase of fleet capital goods, such as vans or lorries, are not currently reported within this category, but are included incrementally along with the fuel supply chain in the EEIO model. As these emissions do not readily fit within any one Scope 3 category and we are currently unable to separate out the fuel supply chain and the capital spend component, we are accounting these emissions under Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities. Also of note is that we are unable to separate out all service emissions from capital goods where services are included as part of the purchase spend for the capital equipment, e.g. some types of network equipment. Further information is available at bt.com/about/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-approach#our-methodology.

### Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
150751.09

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Hybrid method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
0

**Please explain**
Scope 3 emissions arising from fuel and energy are estimated by applying Scope 3 emissions factors to the fuel and energy consumption figures that are used for Scope 1 and 2 reporting. Following guidance from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), transmission losses which were included in Scope 2 are now included in Scope 3, Category 3. The Scope 3 emissions factors for electricity transmission and distribution losses are taken from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), whilst the remainder are currently drawn from the Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output analysis model to cover the complete supply chain. Further information is available at bt.com/about/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-approach#our-methodology.

Unable to determine the proportion of primary data from value chain partners for this category.

### Upstream transportation and distribution

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
14232.52

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Supplier-specific method
Spend-based method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
2.1

**Please explain**
EEIO analysis has been based on BT Group's spend data. In instances where upstream transport and distribution services spend is defined, emissions were included in this category. However, not all upstream transport and distribution is captured as a separate service spend. In most cases, upstream transport and distribution forms part of the purchase price of goods and is therefore included within the EEIO model for category 1 purchased goods and services. It is currently not possible to separate out these emissions. Further information is available at bt.com/about/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-approach#our-methodology.

### Waste generated in operations

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
15292.77

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Waste-type-specific method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
3.5

**Please explain**
This calculation is based on the quantities of waste by type generated provided by BT Group and Process Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) figures provided by the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) to model the waste treatment processes. EEIO is used to capture the upstream supply chain components of the waste treatment activities. Further information is available at bt.com/about/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-approach#our-methodology.

This category is calculated from purchase ledger. Approximately 544 tCO2e estimated from primary data.

### Business travel

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
21469.41

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Hybrid method
Spend-based method
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
0

**Please explain**
This calculation is based on data from BT Group's expenses system and other travel data bases. We also add associated upstream emissions from, for example, the manufacture of cars, airplanes and trains. In order to do this, we used a hybrid approach based on data from BT Group's expenses system and EEIO for upstream components. Further information is available at bt.com/about/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-approach#our-methodology.

### Employee commuting

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
40647.65

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Hybrid method
Average data method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
0

**Please explain**
Emissions associated with employee commuting are calculated using BT Group's Global Employee profile and UK Department of Transport (DfT) travel survey data and Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) travel and transport mode emission factors. Whilst the BT Global Employee data is for the current year (FY23) the DfT and BEIS data sets are for FY21 and FY22 respectively, which are the latest years currently available. Homeworker emissions are calculated using a hybrid approach based on data from BT's expenses system and EEIO for upstream components. Further information is available at bt.com/about/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-approach#our-methodology.

### Upstream leased assets

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
50926.09

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Spend-based method
Average product method
Asset-specific method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
0.6

**Please explain**
Emissions associated with leased company cars are calculated using a hybrid approach. This is based on the mileage travelled, fuel used and EEIO model data for the upstream carbon associated with the fuel supply chain and the manufacture and maintenance of the vehicles. For BT leased property this has been calculated using EEIO analysis based on BT Group spend data. Further information is available at bt.com/about/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-approach#our-methodology.

### Downstream transportation and distribution

**Evaluation status**
Not relevant, explanation provided

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**
<Not Applicable>

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**
An activity not applicable to BT Group. Product distribution is either included in the supplier contract or provided through postal services, e.g. Parcel Force. The associated carbon would be included in Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services figures where this is included as part of overall service or Category 4: upstream transportation and distribution where purchased as a separate service.

### Processing of sold products

**Evaluation status**
Not relevant, explanation provided

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**
<Not Applicable>

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**
An activity not applicable to BT Group. We do not perform intermediary manufacturing processing on any of our products

### Use of sold products

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
699398.8

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify (This calculation is based on power consumption, estimated life span and use profile for each type of equipment multiplied by the volumes of equipment sold over the current year.)

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
82

**Please explain**
This calculation is based on power consumption, estimated life span and user profile for each type of equipment multiplied by the volumes of equipment sold over the current year. It includes both networking equipment and office equipment supplied to our business customers, as well as equipment supplied to our residential customers. The UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) UK electricity emissions factors including the fuel supply chain and transmission losses are used to calculate emissions from power consumption. Further information is available at bt.com/about/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-approach#our-methodology

### End of life treatment of sold products

**Evaluation status**
Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
1371.79

**Emissions calculation methodology**
Waste-type-specific method

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
65

**Please explain**
Waste material quantities by type for products sold in the UK provided by BT Group and Process Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) figures provided by the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) have been used to model the end of life waste treatment processes. The UK data has been extrapolated to cover end of life treatment of products sold outside the UK. Further information is available at bt.com/about/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-approach#our-methodology.

**Downstream leased assets**

**Evaluation status**
Not relevant, explanation provided

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**
<Not Applicable>

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**
An activity not applicable to BT Group. A review by the Carbon Trust identified that only 1% of BT Group's buildings fall under Scope 3 downstream leased assets category, and therefore, is deemed not significant enough to be relevant for inclusion our scope 3 inventory.

**Franchises**

**Evaluation status**
Not relevant, explanation provided

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**
<Not Applicable>

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**
An activity not applicable to BT Group. A study carried out by the Carbon Trust found that BT Group does not operate any franchises except for BT Local Business which is a franchise operation of 50 SMEs and which was considered to be too small to be included as emissions will be minimal.

**Investments**

**Evaluation status**
Not relevant, explanation provided

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**
<Not Applicable>

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**
Where material, we include this in our Scope 1 and 2 reporting. A study carried out by the Carbon Trust found that 99% of BT Group's investments were accounted for under Scopes 1 and 2.

**Other (upstream)**

**Evaluation status**
Not evaluated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**
<Not Applicable>

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**
N/A

**Other (downstream)**

**Evaluation status**
Not evaluated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**
<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**
<Not Applicable>

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**
N/A

## C6.5a

**(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.**

**Past year 1**

**Start date**
April 1 2021

**End date**
March 31 2022

**Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**
1840138

**Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**
314154

**Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**
157049

**Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**
14322

**Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**
17340

**Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**
14082

**Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**
26590

**Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**
39713

**Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**
710994

**Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**
985

**Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**
N/A

**Past year 2**

**Start date**
April 1 2020

**End date**
March 31 2021

**Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**
1730517

**Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**
335537

**Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**
182647

**Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**
19377

**Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**
18683

**Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**
4932

**Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**
28648

**Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**
47402

**Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**
749170

**Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**
1134

**Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**
N/A

## C6.7

**(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?**
No

## C6.10

**(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**
0.000008717

**Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)**
180285

**Metric denominator**
unit total revenue

**Metric denominator: Unit total**
20681000000

**Scope 2 figure used**
Market-based

**% change from previous year**
0.5

**Direction of change**
Increased

**Reason(s) for change**
Other emissions reduction activities

**Please explain**
Emissions intensity have increased 0.5% compared to FY22. This increase can be seen as a rebound effect from vehicle emissions to support the full fibre rollout to deliver our carbon efficient strategy. N.B. emissions are down by 56% per £m value added (adjusted EBITDA plus employee costs) compared to FY17.

## C7. Emissions breakdowns

### C7.1

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

### C7.1a

**(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).**

| Greenhouse gas | Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e) | GWP Reference |
|---|---|---|
| CO2 | 179424 | IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year) |
| HFCs | 803 | IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year) |

### C7.2

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

| Country/area/region | Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 176230 |
| Other, please specify (Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA) - excluding UK) | 3648 |
| Americas | 149 |
| Asia Pacific (or JAPA) | 200 |

### C7.3

**(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**
By activity

### C7.3c

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

| Activity | Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) |
|---|---|
| Oil combustion - electricity generation | 3981 |
| Oil combustion - heating | 1559 |
| Gas combustion | 26387 |
| Refrigerant gases (HFC and SF6 only) | 803 |
| Commercial vehicle fleet | 143029 |
| Company car fleet | 6738 |

## C7.5

**(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.**

| Country/area/region | Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e) | Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e) |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 442261 | 0 |
| Other, please specify (Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA) - excluding UK) | 42513 | 7 |
| Americas | 9678 | 0 |
| Asia Pacific (or JAPA) | 3830 | 51 |

## C7.6

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

By activity

## C7.6c

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

| Activity | Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e) | Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e) |
|---|---|---|
| Network | 422421 | 58 |
| Data Centres | 48628 | 0 |
| Offices | 23995 | 0 |
| Retail (shops) | 2501 | 0 |
| Commercial fleet EV | 633.39 | 0 |
| Company car EV | 123.17 | 0 |

## C7.7

**(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?**

No

## C7.9

**(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?**

Increased

## C7.9a

**(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.**

| | Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e) | Direction of change in emissions | Emissions value (percentage) | Please explain calculation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Change in renewable energy consumption | 45 | Decreased | 0.03 | The data represents the carbon emissions saved through additional purchases of renewable electricity, based on the number of Energy Attribute Certificates purchased per country where we cannot buy green electricity directly through our supplier. Calculation of emissions value percentage: 45 tCO2e / 179,554 tCO2e [previously reported FY22 scope 1 and 2 emissions] * 100. |
| Other emissions reduction activities | 3379 | Decreased | 1.88 | The data represents the net reduction of stationary fuel usage compared to FY22. The net reduction was largely due to a reduction of gas consumption in the UK, driven by projects like the replacement of gas boilers across the estate, employees working from home, telephone exchanges no longer heated and new offices without gas boilers in the first place. Calculation of emissions value percentage: 3,379 tCO2e / 179,554 tCO2e [previously reported FY22 scope 1 and 2 emissions] * 100. |
| Divestment | | <Not Applicable> | | |
| Acquisitions | | <Not Applicable> | | |
| Mergers | | <Not Applicable> | | |
| Change in output | 11386 | Increased | 6.34 | UK commercial fleet emissions increased from 130,971 t CO2e in FY22 to 142,357 t CO2e, to continue to support our full fibre rollout. Also, commercial travel emissions increased by 867 tonnes as travel patters reach pre-pandemic levels. Calculation of emissions value percentage: 11,386 tCO2e / 179,554 tCO2e [previously reported FY22 scope 1 & 2 emissions] *100. |
| Change in methodology | | <Not Applicable> | | |
| Change in boundary | | <Not Applicable> | | |
| Change in physical operating conditions | | <Not Applicable> | | |
| Unidentified | | <Not Applicable> | | |
| Other | 3785 | Decreased | 2.1 | Global fugitive emissions decreased by 3,785t compared to FY22; fugitive emissions data tends to go up and down with annual variations in temperature and depends on the maintenance cycle as to in which year the leakages are identified. Calculation of emissions value percentage: 3,785 tCO2e / 179,554 tCO2e [previously reported FY21 scope 1 and 2 emissions] * 100 |

## C7.9b

**(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?**

Market-based

# C8. Energy

## C8.1

**(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

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

| | Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year |
|---|---|
| Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks) | Yes |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | Yes |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat | No |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired steam | No |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling | No |
| Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling | Yes |

## C8.2a

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

| | Heating value | MWh from renewable sources | MWh from non-renewable sources | Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock) | HHV (higher heating value) | 15200.4 | 760340.4 | 775541 |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | <Not Applicable> | 2488235.2 | 139.6 | 2488375 |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired steam | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy | <Not Applicable> | 8.97 | <Not Applicable> | 8.97 |
| Total energy consumption | <Not Applicable> | 2503445 | 760480 | 3263925 |

## C8.2b

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

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

## C8.2c

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

**Sustainable biomass**

**Heating value**
Unable to confirm heating value

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**
N/A - BT Group does not consume or purchase biomass.

**Other biomass**

**Heating value**
Unable to confirm heating value

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**
N/A - BT Group does not consume or purchase other biomass.

**Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

**Heating value**
Unable to confirm heating value

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**
N/A - BT Group does not consume or purchase other renewable fuels.

**Coal**

**Heating value**
Unable to confirm heating value

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**
N/A - BT Group does not consume or purchase coal.

**Oil**

**Heating value**
HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**
635180.28

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**
15180.28

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**
620000

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**
Figure for self-generation of heat includes diesel, petrol and other fuels used in the commercial fleet for commercial travel. Number has been rounded-up. The breakdown by fuel is not reported.

**Gas**

**Heating value**
HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**
141000

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**
141000

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**
Number has been rounded-up.

**Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**

**Heating value**
Unable to confirm heating value

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**
N/A - BT Group does not consume or purchase other non-renewable fuels.

**Total fuel**

**Heating value**
HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**
776180.28

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**
15180.28

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**
761000

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**
N/A

## C8.2d

**(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.**

| | Total Gross generation (MWh) | Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh) | Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh) | Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electricity | 8.97 | 8.97 | 8.97 | 8.97 |
| Heat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Steam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## C8.2g

**(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.**

**Country/area**
Algeria

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
44.4

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
44.4

---

**Country/area**
Argentina

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
32.02

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
32.02

---

**Country/area**
Australia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
152.8

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
152.8

---

**Country/area**
Austria

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
41.38

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

41.38

**Country/area**
Bahrain

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
0.34

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
0.34

**Country/area**
Bangladesh

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
0.1

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
0.1

**Country/area**
Belgium

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
2774.03

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
2774.03

**Country/area**
Brazil

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
538.42

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
538.42

**Country/area**
Bulgaria

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
1.26

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
1.26

---

**Country/area**
Canada

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
30.6

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
30.6

---

**Country/area**
Chile

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
28.32

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
28.32

---

**Country/area**
China

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
85.06

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
85.06

---

**Country/area**
Colombia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
734.76

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
734.76

---

**Country/area**
Costa Rica

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
807.6

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
807.6

---

**Country/area**
Croatia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
305.96

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
305.96

---

**Country/area**
Cyprus

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
305.96

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
305.96

---

**Country/area**
Czechia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
4.17

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
4.17

---

**Country/area**
Denmark

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
2.72

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
2.72

---

**Country/area**
Dominican Republic

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
167.46

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
167.46

---

**Country/area**
Ecuador

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
53.03

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
53.03

---

**Country/area**
Egypt

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
177.62

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
177.62

**Country/area**
El Salvador

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
65.69

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
65.69

**Country/area**
Estonia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
140.47

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
140.47

**Country/area**
Finland

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
3.46

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
3.46

**Country/area**
France

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
4970.93

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
4970.93

**Country/area**
Germany

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

35632.03

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
35632.03

---

**Country/area**
Greece

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
611.92

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
611.92

---

**Country/area**
Guatemala

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
182.62

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
182.62

---

**Country/area**
Honduras

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
208.82

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
208.82

---

**Country/area**
Hong Kong SAR, China

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
185.98

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
185.98

---

**Country/area**
Hungary

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
913.52

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
913.52

---

**Country/area**
Iceland

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
140.47

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
140.47

---

**Country/area**
India

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
4782.76

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
4782.76

---

**Country/area**
Indonesia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
2.3

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
2.3

---

**Country/area**
Ireland

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
38432.72

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
38432.72

---

**Country/area**
Israel

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
88.81

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
88.81

---

**Country/area**
Italy

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
71168.31

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
71168.31

---

**Country/area**
Japan

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
67.82

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
67.82

**Country/area**
Jordan

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
44.4

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
44.4

**Country/area**
Kazakhstan

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
44.4

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
Yes

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
44.4

**Country/area**
Kenya

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
44.4

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
Yes

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
44.4

**Country/area**
Republic of Korea

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
6.37

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
6.37

**Country/area**
Kuwait

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

44.4

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
44.4

---

**Country/area**
Latvia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
1.62

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
1.62

---

**Country/area**
Lithuania

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
140.47

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
140.47

---

**Country/area**
Luxembourg

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
335.62

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
335.62

---

**Country/area**
Malaysia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
5.48

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
5.48

---

**Country/area**
Malta

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
305.96

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
305.96

---

**Country/area**
Mexico

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
2287.07

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
2287.07

---

**Country/area**
Morocco

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
44.4

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
44.4

---

**Country/area**
Netherlands

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
6019.98

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
6019.98

---

**Country/area**
New Zealand

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
44.4

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
44.4

---

**Country/area**
Nigeria

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
44.4

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
44.4

---

**Country/area**
Norway

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
9.04

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
9.04

---

**Country/area**
Oman

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
0.22

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
0.22

**Country/area**
Pakistan

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
0.01

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
0.01

**Country/area**
Panama

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
1068.32

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
1068.32

**Country/area**
Peru

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
758.76

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
758.76

**Country/area**
Philippines

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
0.41

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
0.41

**Country/area**
Poland

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

7.75

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
7.75

---

**Country/area**
Portugal

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
6.66

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
6.66

---

**Country/area**
Qatar

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
88.81

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
88.81

---

**Country/area**
Romania

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
305.96

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
305.96

---

**Country/area**
Russian Federation

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
421.41

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
421.41

---

**Country/area**
Saudi Arabia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
88.81

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
88.81

---

**Country/area**
Serbia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
305.96

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
305.96

---

**Country/area**
Singapore

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
240.01

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
240.01

---

**Country/area**
Slovakia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
1.36

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
1.36

---

**Country/area**
Slovenia

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
305.96

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
305.96

---

**Country/area**
South Africa

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
43.82

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
43.82

---

**Country/area**
Spain

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
38.85

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
38.85

---

**Country/area**
Sri Lanka

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
44.4

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
44.4

**Country/area**
Sweden

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
281.27

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
281.27

---

**Country/area**
Switzerland

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
1256.62

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
1256.62

---

**Country/area**
Taiwan, China

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
133.21

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
133.21

---

**Country/area**
Thailand

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
1.08

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
1.08

---

**Country/area**
Turkey

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

0.17

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
0.17

---

**Country/area**
Ukraine

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
280.94

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
Yes

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
280.94

---

**Country/area**
United Arab Emirates

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
15.96

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
15.96

---

**Country/area**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
2298253.88

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
8.98

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
2298262.86

---

**Country/area**
United States of America

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
21919.63

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
21919.63

---

**Country/area**
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
619.37

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
619.37

---

**Country/area**
Viet Nam

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
0.74

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
0.74

---

**Country/area**
British Virgin Islands

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**
486.98

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**
0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**
No

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**
0

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**
486.98

---

## C8.2h

**(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.**

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Algeria

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Wind

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
44.4

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Morocco

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Argentina

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
32.02

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Brazil

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Australia

**Sourcing method**
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Solar and Hydro Mix)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
95.82

**Tracking instrument used**
Australian LGC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Australia

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Australia

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind Solar & Hydro Mix)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
56.98

**Tracking instrument used**
Australian LGC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Australia

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Austria

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
41.38

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. Certified GOs.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Bahrain

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
0.34

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
United Arab Emirates

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Bangladesh

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
0.1

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
India

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2013

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year unknown as certificates sourced from multiple hydro producers (2020 has been provided as an estimate) . Last major hydro plant commissioned in 2013.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Belgium

**Sourcing method**
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, solar & Hydro )

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
1943.53

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Belgium

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**

2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year unknown, as the certificates come from a mix of renewable sources and producers (2020 has been provided as an estimate).

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Belgium

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
830.49

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Brazil

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
538.22

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Brazil

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Brazil

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of Solar & Hydro)

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

0.6

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Brazil

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. 0.60 MWh of certificates were purchased to cover electricity produced from standby oil generators.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Bulgaria

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
1.26

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
European Guarantees of Origin . Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Canada

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
30.6

**Tracking instrument used**
US-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
United States of America

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2021

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. Source -multiple hydro power stations.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Chile

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
28.32

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Chile

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
China

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
85.06

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
China

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Colombia

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
734.76

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Colombia

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Costa Rica

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
807.6

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Guatemala

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. From multiple RE producers.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Croatia

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
305.36

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**

No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Cyprus

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
305.96

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Czechia

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
4.17

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Denmark

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
2.72

**Tracking instrument used**

GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Dominican Republic

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
167.46

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Dominican Republic

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
No

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
<Not Applicable>

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2022

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Definite supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Ecuador

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
53.03

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Colombia

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2017

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Egypt

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
177.62

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Egypt

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
El Salvador

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
65.69

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
El Salvador

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
No

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
<Not Applicable>

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2022

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Definite supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Estonia

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
140.47

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Finland

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
3.46

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Finland

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
No

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
<Not Applicable>

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2022

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
France

**Sourcing method**
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
4533.4

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
France

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2015

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**

Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. GOs sourced from multiple renewable energy producers. 2015 was used to complete the field and represents the midway point for RE production (TWh) between 2000-2021 for Europe.

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
France

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
436.81

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
France

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2000

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
France

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
2.16

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. Unbundled EACs purchased to cover electricity produced by standby oil generators.

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Germany

**Sourcing method**
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
35632.03

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Germany

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2015

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. GOs sourced from multiple renewable energy producers. 2015 was used to complete the field and represents the midway point for RE production (TWh) between 2000-2021 for Europe.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Greece

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
611.92

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Guatemala

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
182.62

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Guatemala

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
No

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
<Not Applicable>

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2022

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Honduras

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
208.82

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Guatemala

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
No

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
<Not Applicable>

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2022

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Hong Kong SAR, China

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
185.98

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
China

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Hungary

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
913.52

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

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

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Iceland

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
140.47

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin. Certificates from AIB region from multiple countries, unable to distinguish between EU countries.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
India

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
4748.2

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
India

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2013

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. Last major Hydro Power Station commissioned in 2013.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
India

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
103.68

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
India

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2013

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. Last major Hydro Power Station commissioned in 2013. Unbundled EACs purchased to cover electricity produced by Standby oil generators.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Indonesia

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
2.3

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Indonesia

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2018

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Ireland

**Sourcing method**
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
38427.7

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Ireland

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2015

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. GOs sourced from multiple renewable energy producers. 2015 was used to complete the field and represents the midway point for RE production (TWh) between 2000-2021 for Europe.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Ireland

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
15.06

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Israel

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
88.81

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Israel

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Sourcing method**
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
66302.14

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2015

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. GOs sourced from multiple renewable energy producers. 2015 was used to complete the field and represents the midway point for RE production (TWh) between 2000-2021 for Europe.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
4862.23

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
11.82

**Tracking instrument used**

GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. Unbundled EACs purchased to cover electricity produced by Standby oil generators.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Japan

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
67.82

**Tracking instrument used**
J-Credit (Renewable)

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Japan

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. most of the MWh come from Solar while a small percentage was fuelled by Biomass.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Jordan

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
44.4

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Egypt

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Kuwait

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
44.4

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
United Arab Emirates

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Latvia

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
1.62

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Lithuania

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
140.41

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Luxembourg

**Sourcing method**
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
335.62

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Malaysia

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
5.48

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Malaysia

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**

Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Malta

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
305.96

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Mexico

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Wind

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
2287.07

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Mexico

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Morocco

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Wind

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
44.4

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

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

Morocco

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Netherlands

**Sourcing method**
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
5982.71

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Netherlands

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2015

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. GOs sourced from multiple renewable energy producers. 2015 was used to complete the field and represents the midway point for RE production (TWh) between 2000-2021 for Europe.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Netherlands

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
37.27

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**

Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
New Zealand

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
44.4

**Tracking instrument used**
NZREC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
New Zealand

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. 53 MWh commissioned in 2022, from Wind Generation.

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Nigeria

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
44.4

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Nigeria

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2010

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Norway

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
9.04

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

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

Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Oman

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
0.22

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
United Arab Emirates

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Pakistan

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
0.01

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
India

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2013

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Panama

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (solar & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
1068.32

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Guatemala

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Peru

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
758.76

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Peru

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2000

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Philippines

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Geothermal

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
0.41

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Philippines

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Poland

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Wind

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
0.75

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Poland

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2015

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. Polish Guarantees of Origin procured and cancelled, for 22MWh.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Portugal

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
6.66

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Qatar

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
88.81

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
United Arab Emirates

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Romania

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
305.96

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Russian Federation

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
421.41

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Russian Federation

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2000

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Saudi Arabia

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
88.81

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
United Arab Emirates

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Serbia

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
305.96

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Singapore

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
240.01

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Singapore

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Slovakia

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
1.36

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Slovenia

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
305.96

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
South Africa

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
43.82

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
South Africa

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Spain

**Sourcing method**
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix Solar, Wind & Hydro )

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
20.64

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2015

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. GOs sourced from multiple renewable energy producers. 2015 was used to complete the field and represents the midway point for RE production (TWh) between 2000-2021 for Europe.

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Spain

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
18.21

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Sweden

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
281.27

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Switzerland

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
1256.62

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2002

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above. European Guarantees of Origin.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Taiwan, China

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
133.21

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Taiwan, China

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2002

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Thailand

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
1.08

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Thailand

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Turkey

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
0.17

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Turkey

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2010

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Ukraine

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
280.94

**Tracking instrument used**
GO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Italy

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2004

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
United Arab Emirates

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
15.96

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
United Arab Emirates

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
United States of America

**Sourcing method**
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
3354.42

**Tracking instrument used**
US-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
United States of America

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2018

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
United States of America

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
18565.42

**Tracking instrument used**
US-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
United States of America

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
1985

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
619.37

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Brazil

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
Viet Nam

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
0.74

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
Viet Nam

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2010

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
British Virgin Islands

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix Solar, Wind & Hydro)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
486.98

**Tracking instrument used**
I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
British Virgin Islands

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
No

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
<Not Applicable>

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2020

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Definite supply start year is unknown, an estimate has been provided above.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Sourcing method**
Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct-line PPA)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Wind

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
416181.49

**Tracking instrument used**
REGO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2017

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2021

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Supply year ranges from 2014 - 2017, sourced from multiple Windfarm PPAs.

---

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of Hydro, Solar & Wind)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
73340.2

**Tracking instrument used**
REGO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2015

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2021

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Year of commissioning unknown as REGOs were sourced from multiple renewable energy producers. 2015 has been used to complete the field and represents the midway point for RE production (TWh) between 2000 - 2021 for Europe

**Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Sourcing method**
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of Hydro, Solar & Wind)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**
5015.65

**Tracking instrument used**
REGO

**Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**
Yes

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**
2015

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**
2022

**Supply arrangement start year**
2021

**Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity**
No additional, voluntary label

**Comment**
Certificated purchased to offset Standby Generators. Year of commissioning unknown as REGOs were sourced from multiple renewable energy producers. 2015 has been used to complete the field and represents the midway point for RE production (TWh) between 2000 - 2021 for Europe

## C8.2j

**(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.**

**Country/area of generation**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Renewable electricity technology type**
Solar

**Facility capacity (MW)**
8

**Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**
8.98

**Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**
8.98

**Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation**
Yes

**Type of energy attribute certificate**
REGO

**Comment**
N/A

## C8.2k

**(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.**

BT Group is the joint-largest private purchaser of electricity in the UK. Since 2020, the Group has achieved its aspirations to run its global operations on renewable electricity, where markets allow. They will purchase the remainder from neighbouring markets until local solutions can be found. While challenges remain in sourcing renewable electricity in some countries, collaboration with members of the RE100 initiative is helping to make improvements in supplies.

The transition to renewable electricity of the BT Group has been delivered through supporting the development of local renewable energy markets. This year we increased the amount of our worldwide power supplied through corporate Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), meeting 23.3% of our global electricity demand this year, and 25.3% of the UK total (supporting growth in the overall UK grid renewables supply). The remainder of the supply was sourced from high quality green tariffs or in a small number of markets, renewable certificates. BT Group continually review the market in search for new opportunities including PPA, direct wire agreements, and onsite generation to encourage additionality within the UK market where 99% of its consumption is derived.

As one of the founding members of the RE100, we believe achieving and maintaining 100% renewable electricity status globally sends strong market signals and encourages our suppliers, customers and telecom partners to join us on the transition to Net Zero.

## C8.2l

**(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 organization which were not country/area-specific |
|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate | <Not Applicable> |

## C8.2m

**(C8.2m) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.**

| Country/area | Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area | Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area |
|---|---|---|
| Sri Lanka | Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities<br>Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) | Unable to source unbundled EACs |
| Kenya | Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities<br>Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) | Unable to source unbundled EACs |
| Republic of Korea | Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities<br>Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) | Unable to source unbundled EACs |
| Kazakhstan | Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities<br>Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) | Unable to source unbundled EACs |

# C9. Additional metrics

## C9.1

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

**Description**
Energy usage

**Metric value**
2645

**Metric numerator**
GWh

**Metric denominator (intensity metric only)**
n/a

**% change from previous year**
2.85

**Direction of change**
Decreased

**Please explain**
Energy usage decreased by 77 GWh, a 2.9% reduction from FY22 (2,722 GWh). This reduction was largely supported by the decarbonisation of our estate, after consolidating hundreds of buildings to around 30, including new more energy efficient structures. Investing in cooling system upgrades, amongst other energy efficiency projects, also contributed to this reduction.

## C10. Verification

### C10.1

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

| | 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

**(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**
Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**
Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**
High assurance

**Attach the statement**
2023-lrqa-independent-assurance-statement.pdf
2023-bt-group-annual-report-strategic-report.pdf

**Page/ section reference**
Assurance Statement - All relevant.
Annual Report -Assured carbon data on page 80
From the first page of the Assurance Statement -"Our assurance engagement covered…..the following requirements: Verifying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data related to BT Group's CDP submission, including Direct (Scope 1), Energy Indirect (Scope 2), and Other Indirect (Scope 3) as defined within the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard."

**Relevant standard**
AA1000AS

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**
100

### C10.1b

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

**Scope 2 approach**
Scope 2 market-based

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**
Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**
Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**
High assurance

**Attach the statement**
2023-lrqa-independent-assurance-statement.pdf
2023-bt-group-annual-report-strategic-report.pdf

**Page/ section reference**
Assurance Statement - All relevant.
Annual Report -Assured carbon data on page 80
From the first page of the Assurance Statement -"Our assurance engagement covered…..the following requirements: Verifying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data related to BT Group's CDP submission, including Direct (Scope 1), Energy Indirect (Scope 2), and Other Indirect (Scope 3) as defined within the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard."

**Relevant standard**
AA1000AS

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**
100

## C10.1c

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

**Scope 3 category**
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**
Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**
Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**
High assurance

**Attach the statement**
2023-lrqa-independent-assurance-statement.pdf
2023-bt-group-annual-report-strategic-report.pdf

**Page/section reference**
Assurance Statement - All relevant.
Annual Report -Carbon data on page 80.
Note from the first page of the Assurance Statement -" LRQA was commissioned by BT Group plc to provide independent assurance on its Annual Report 2023 – Manifesto & TCFD sections and ESG Addendum…Verifying GHG emissions data related to BT Group's CDP submission, including Direct (Scope 1), Energy Indirect (Scope 2), and Other Indirect (Scope 3) as defined within the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard."

**Relevant standard**
AA1000AS

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**
100

## C10.2

**(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

**(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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| C4. Targets and performance | Year on year emissions intensity figure | AA1000AS | LRQA was commissioned by BT Group plc (BT) to provide independent assurance on its 'Annual Report 2022/23' ("the report") against the assurance criteria below to a reasonable level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using Accountability's AA1000AS v3. LRQA's verification procedure is based on current best practice, it is in accordance with ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410 and uses the following principles of - inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness and reliability of performance data. Our assurance engagement covered BT's worldwide operations and activities and specifically the following requirements:<br><br>• Reviewing adherence to AA1000AS's Accountability Principles of Inclusivity, Materiality, Responsiveness and Impact and evaluating the reliability of the specified sustainability performance information (Type 2 engagement).<br><br>• Verifying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data related to BT's CDP submission, including Direct (Scope 1), Energy Indirect (Scope 2), and Other Indirect (Scope 3) as defined within the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.<br><br>• Verifying data and information related to the UK's Streamlined Carbon and Energy Reporting (SECR) Regulations requirements. |
| C8. Energy | Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2) | AA1000AS | LRQA was commissioned by BT Group plc (BT) to provide independent assurance on its 'Annual Report 2022/23' ("the report") against the assurance criteria below to a reasonable level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using Accountability's AA1000AS v3. LRQA's verification procedure is based on current best practice, it is in accordance with ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410 and uses the following principles of - inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness and reliability of performance data. Our assurance engagement covered BT's worldwide operations and activities and specifically the following requirements:<br><br>• Reviewing adherence to AA1000AS's Accountability Principles of Inclusivity, Materiality, Responsiveness and Impact and evaluating the reliability of the specified sustainability performance information (Type 2 engagement).<br><br>• Verifying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data related to BT's CDP submission, including Direct (Scope 1), Energy Indirect (Scope 2), and Other Indirect (Scope 3) as defined within the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.<br><br>• Verifying data and information related to the UK's Streamlined Carbon and Energy Reporting (SECR) Regulations requirements. |
| C4. Targets and performance | Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3) | AA1000AS | LRQA was commissioned by BT Group plc (BT) to provide independent assurance on its 'Annual Report 2022/23' ("the report") against the assurance criteria below to a reasonable level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using Accountability's AA1000AS v3. LRQA's verification procedure is based on current best practice, it is in accordance with ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410 and uses the following principles of - inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness and reliability of performance data. Our assurance engagement covered BT's worldwide operations and activities and specifically the following requirements:<br><br>• Reviewing adherence to AA1000AS's Accountability Principles of Inclusivity, Materiality, Responsiveness and Impact and evaluating the reliability of the specified sustainability performance information (Type 2 engagement).<br>• Verifying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data related to BT's CDP submission, including Direct (Scope 1), Energy Indirect (Scope 2), and Other Indirect (Scope 3) as defined within the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.<br>• Verifying data and information related to the UK's Streamlined Carbon and Energy Reporting (SECR) Regulations requirements.<br>Note: BT's SBTi approved scope 3 target only assesses categories 1-8 as it is a supply chain target, not full value chain. |

## C11. Carbon pricing

### C11.1

**(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

**(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?**

No

### C11.3

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

Yes

### C11.3a

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

**Type of internal carbon price**
Implicit price

**How the price is determined**
Social cost of carbon
Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets

**Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price**
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

**Scope(s) covered**
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3 (upstream)
Scope 3 (downstream)

**Pricing approach used – spatial variance**
Differentiated

**Pricing approach used – temporal variance**
Evolutionary

**Indicate how you expect the price to change over time**
Net Zero scenario carbon price: "IEA World Energy Model", Carbon Price
• UK/EMEA: 17.50 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 250 USD/tCO2 (2050)
• Americas: 17.50 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 250 USD/tCO2 (2050)
• Other Asia: 11.25 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 200 USD/tCO2 (2050)
• World: 10.63 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 210 USD/tCO2 (2050)

Delayed Transition scenario carbon price: "IEA World Energy Model", Carbon Price
• UK/EMEA: 16.88 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 200 USD/tCO2 (2050)
• Americas: 16.88 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 200 USD/tCO2 (2050)
• Other Asia: 5.00 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 160.00 USD/tCO2 (2050)
• World: 7.29 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 135.67 USD/tCO2 (2050)

Current Policies scenario carbon price: "NGFS 3.0-4.4 Current Policies" Carbon Price
• UK/EMEA: 24.69 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 12.41 USD/tCO2 (2050)
• Americas: 18.95 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 14.35 USD/tCO2 (2050)
• Other Asia: 5.03 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 5.66 USD/tCO2 (2050)
• World: 7.55 USD/tCO2 (2023) to 6.03 USD/tCO2 (2050)

**Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)**
6

**Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)**
20

**Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to**
Risk management
Opportunity management

**Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes**
Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify (Track carbon pricing developments & prices in the UK & international voluntary carbon offsets markets to assess the financial impact of our climate-related risks & opps and inform the cost of meeting our NZ targets including associated investments.)

**Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**
We track carbon pricing developments and prices in the UK and international voluntary carbon offsets markets to assess the financial impact of our climate-related risks and opportunities to inform the cost of meeting our net zero targets including associated investments. The carbon prices we use in our TCFD climate scenario analysis shape our understanding of costs under different transition scenarios and in certain jurisdictions.

The Current Policies scenario assumes that some climate policies are implemented, but global efforts are not enough to stop significant global warming. The Delayed Transition scenario assumes that annual emissions don't fall until 2030, and climate policies are delayed or different across countries and sectors. The Net Zero scenario limits global warming to 1.5°C and assumes that the necessary policy changes are introduced early and become more stringent over time, achieving global net zero CO2e around 2050.

Carbon pricing poses a more material risk under Delayed Transition and Net Zero scenarios – especially in the medium to long-term as we'd expect carbon prices to rise over time under these scenarios. We'd expect prices to be a lot lower under a Current Policies scenario, minimising any financial impact. Any risk under other scenarios should also be relatively limited, given our plans to reduce emissions under our Net Zero targets.

A shadow price is not applied when considering options for individual capital expenditure and operational expenditure projects, such as whether to use gas or electric heating in a building. However, we usually consider the lower carbon option in line with BT Group's Manifesto commitments.

## C12. Engagement

## C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

## C12.1a

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

**Type of engagement**
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

**Details of engagement**
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

**% of suppliers by number**

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**
67

**% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**
79

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**
We continue to work with suppliers to cut carbon. We've hardwired carbon reduction into supplier contracts. Climate clauses commit 11 of our key suppliers to make measurable carbon savings during the life of their contracts with us. We require suppliers with new contracts over £25m to sign up to science-based Net Zero targets. We encourage our key suppliers to report to CDP to improve visibility and action on emissions. Today more than 200 of them are doing so. We continued our collaboration with the 1.5°C Supply Chain Leaders initiative to drive climate action across global supply chains, and support SMEs through the SME Climate Hub.
73% of BT Group's end-to-end carbon emissions come from our upstream supply chain. We engage with suppliers in a variety of ways. For example, in June 2023, we engaged with more than 140 global suppliers on the importance of setting 1.5 degree aligned Net Zero science based targets. The 140 suppliers were selected after careful analysis of what it would take for BT to reach its net zero interim target which is that those suppliers would need to also have net zero targets. The programme was rolled out by our sustainable sourcing team within BT Sourced, and was facilitated using our digital partner, Kodiak hub.
It included emails from our CPO, follow up by buyers to the suppliers, a kick off webinar attended by almost all suppliers, training materials with links to relevant information and a training video produced by BT Group & CDP. We will track and analyse results to the Kodiak hub survey which will help us track which suppliers have net zero targets. An important element of the campaign is the cascade, we are asking all suppliers to cascade the requirement for targets to their suppliers in turn.
Recognising that partnerships are critical to delivering improved sustainability measures, in 2022, we partnered with other operators such as Deutsche Telecom, Swisscom & Telefonica on engaging with key common suppliers. The operators are working together to support suppliers to review the carbon life cycle of products, and share best practice, so that where applicable, best practice can be replicated and in particular drive carbon savings across the industry. The suppliers we're engaging with were selected because they're common to the operators and constitute a large part of our supply chain emissions.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
Our overarching measure of success is our progress on our carbon goals. Our overall target is to reduce supply chain emissions by 42% by 2031, and achieve net zero by 2041. We've cut our supply chain emissions by 20% since FY17, reflecting the success of our range of supply chain initiatives.

As one example, working in partnership with BT Group, MJ Quinn identified 10 carbon reduction opportunities in its operations. The three main areas were: fleet and travel, buildings, and waste management. MJ Quinn decided to focus primarily on its fleet for the greatest impact. Overall, MJ Quinn's interventions have reduced the company's carbon footprint since the start of the BT Group contract by 7% – amounting to savings of 1,484.87 tonnes in carbon emissions.

MJ Quinn's success in improving its sustainability performance has motivated the company to go further. Further opportunities to reduce the emissions associated with employee commutes, increased driver training rates, and identification of sources of 'parasitic power', such as IT and similar equipment left on standby, are being explored. MJ Quinn plans to continue to drive more electric van emissions savings and, where possible, to switch to supplying buildings with green energy.

We also worked with another supplier Circet who has also demonstrated carbon savings. Two main contributors to the savings were a move to renewable electricity at the main UK depots which took place in Feb 2022 as well as improved driver monitoring.

A recent example of success, coming from our partnership to work with other key operators to support suppliers to review the carbon life cycle of products, is that one of the key shared network suppliers identified how to reduce the carbon footprint of aluminium used in its products by over 20% through a combination of switching to recycled aluminium, relocating its manufacturing from Asia to Europe, switching to renewable energy sources to power the manufacturing and reducing the logistics emissions through relocating closer to its main customer base. An additional benefit of the relocation of the site is minimising the effect of potential supply chain disruptions, which occurred due to the result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

With our new supplier engagement campaign, we will track supplier performance on net zero and follow up to understand what the plans and barriers are.

**Comment**

## C12.1b

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

**Type of engagement & Details of engagement**

| | |
|---|---|
| Education/information sharing | Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services |

**% of customers by number**
76

**% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**
82

**Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement**
A joint report by Accenture and BT Group in 2021 highlighted that there is significant potential for the ICT division to help other sectors on their path to reducing their carbon emissions, particularly in the highest emitting sectors globally – energy, manufacturing, agriculture and transport and buildings. In total, by 2030, we estimate ICT can help enable an additional 8.5 Gt CO2 e in carbon savings, through resource and material savings, increased energy efficiencies, and improvements in renewable energy adoption. These savings represent a reduction in global carbon emissions by 17% (based on 2030 forecasts), a significant potential for the sector.

Additionally, there are significant further positive re-bound effects of these ICT use cases (meaning that human behaviour considerations are taken into effect). This includes fuel savings, increased time savings and greater social outcomes through improved access to healthcare and other social services. In short, the benefits of ICT are much greater than carbon savings alone.

At BT Group we recognise the huge potential to use our networks, products and services to help all our customers cut their emissions. We've set a target to help customers (both consumer and business) avoid 60 million tonnes of carbon by the end of March 2030. They can avoid carbon by using new technologies like full fibre broadband and mobile solutions, plus growth technologies like cloud computing and the Internet of Things (IoT).

In particular, the recent increases in inflation and rising costs of energy have demonstrated to us that our customers need support in finding ways to save money while addressing their carbon impacts, hence we have engaged with both our consumer and business customers with support and solutions to help drive both financial and carbon savings.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**
We engage with our different customer bases:

For our Corporate and Multinational customers, we have a variety of ways in which we engage with them. Our sales people are provided with sales tools such as presentations and blogs and supported by online training. This supports them in engaging their customers on how BT's approach to sustainability, and how we can help them reduce and track their own emissions using services such as our Carbon Calculator tool. For key strategic accounts (e.g. major Government accounts, Multinationals), we have run full day workshops exploring how ICT can support Sustainability outcomes. As a result of our engagement approach and delivering impact, we have received recognition and awards from our customers such as Coventry Building Society and Bosch.

Examples of engagement with corporates include:
• As part of BT Group's Green Tech Innovation Platform in 2022 we worked with the Manufacturing Technology Centre to promote innovative new digital solutions to their membership base which support Net Zero transition and circularity.
• For our small and medium-sized customers we run campaigns to encourage the return and then refurbishment or recycling of the old mobile handsets and make the whole process simpler by providing packing that has postage prepaid.

In 2022, our consumer businesses (BT and EE) united to launch the Sustainability Platform 'Not Tomorrow Today' aimed at addressing that consumers should act against climate change, and not put it off, encouraging them to extend their contracts, repair and recycle devices. The campaign included publications of both mainstream print, tv and online content, along with reaching out to consumer customers through traditional channels such as email.

Measures of success:
• helped customers avoid over 935,000 tonnes of carbon, mainly through full fibre broadband reducing personal or work-related travel. As we develop more products and services like IoT and AI we expect this number to grow
• launched a carbon calculator and carbon dashboard for business customers to help them estimate network's carbon footprint and start to drive emissions reductions
• measured an increase between FY22 & 21
- 6.5% for return rate for leased customer premises equipment.
- 190k mobile devices refurbished or recycled up 20k on FY21
- 1.8m home hubs and set-top boxes recycled or refurbished up 550k on FY21.

## C12.1d

**(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.**

*Colleagues*

Everyone in BT Group has a role to play in delivering our climate strategy. Additionally, BT Group employs 100,000 people worldwide so has an opportunity to influence the personal carbon footprints of a high number of households.

Over the last year, we have continued to engage with our colleagues worldwide to educate, inform and help them reduce their personal carbon footprints. We regularly publish articles and videos about BT Group's climate journey and action in our internal newsletters and newsfeed, BT Today and on our internal social media platform, Workplace. We have various internal groups dedicated to climate and environmental issues. These include both BT Group-led and employee-led groups which support information sharing, discussion and action on general climate and environmental issues at work and at home, or on a specific environmental topic such as owning electric vehicles.

There are various for a across BT Group for collaboration on sustainability issues. The Enterprise Sustainability Forum was launched with the aim of driving sustainable action with a focus on our customers, our people and our organisation. Objectives include: driving outcome-based sustainability initiatives through "delivery squads"; providing a platform for idea exchange; sharing best practice and fostering collaboration across the Group; and learning from our customers and suppliers. The Forum is comprised of 579 members (as of June 2023), from teams such as product, marketing, strategy and propositions, with quarterly sessions. At least two customers and one supplier are invited per session, to discuss their progress and challenge. One of the delivery squads is focussed on enabling carbon savings, with the aim of measuring & communicating enabled carbon savings for our customers through All IP, Unified comms, Cloud & IoT.

Our Colleague Board is chaired by BT Group's Chief Executive and reports to the BT Group Board. Meeting at least four times per year, the Colleague Board it is a mechanism for colleagues to raise and discuss important issues directly with the BT Group CEO and develop plans for these to be addressed. Sustainability is a key issue that features regularly on the Board agenda. Alongside the Colleague Board, members of our executive team speak directly to employees through round tables, town hall debates, site visits and webchats.

*Sustainability experts and opinion leaders*

We know from experience that collaborating with others has helped us scale ambition, make faster progress and inspire others on climate action. That is why BT Group was one of the first companies to join initiatives such as RE100, the CDP supply chain programme and 1.5 Supply Chain Leaders, and became an active member in the We Mean Business Coalition.

We approach our engagement activities from a few different angles. Firstly – the sectoral approach. We work with our peers through associations such as GSMA, techUK, Joint Audit Cooperation (JAC) and the European Green Digital Coalition to build knowledge and expertise around the potential of ICT to help decarbonise other sectors; for example, to highlight progress made by the sector in terms of climate mitigation and the circular economy (ICT and Mobile - Climate Champions (unfccc.int)).

We pool resources to conduct audits and encourage suppliers to report to CDP; and also work jointly on activities to help decarbonise our own sector and companies, for example through circular economy approaches (GSMA | Strategy Paper for Circular Economy: Network equipment - #BetterFuture) and joint approaches to suppliers.

Secondly, we engage with other companies leading on climate action, through initiatives such as Aldersgate Group, techUK, We Mean Business, and 1.5 Supply Chain Leaders. We work with other sector leaders to show that climate action is possible across a multitude of sectors and by working across sectors we hope to inspire companies from various industries.

Thirdly, we work with policy makers. Mutual reinforcement of government policy and corporate climate action is influential in inspiring, for example, SMEs to take climate action. By working with the UK Government in the run up to COP26 (and continuing), we ran a successful campaign with joint messaging, reinforcement and collaboration showing what the government is doing to help SMEs on net zero as well as what large corporates such as BT Group are doing and why it is important to come on this journey and take action on climate now. We also input to policy consultations such as the Skidmore net zero review.

## C12.2

**(C12.2) 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

## C12.2a

**(C12.2a) 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**
Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

**Description of this climate related requirement**
BT spends around £14 billion each year on products and services, ranging from telephone exchange equipment and vehicles to accommodation, fuel and energy, stationery, office machinery and postal services .

This makes us one of the UK's largest purchasers, with an environmental influence that extends well beyond that of our own staff and workplaces.

In recognition of this fact, for ISO 14001 certification, BT identified 'Procurement' as one of nine company activities that have an impact on the environment (an "environmental aspect"). We seek to influence our suppliers and contractors through our purchasing policy concerning the environment. We have a specific objectives to ensure appropriate supplier environmental data is collected (including carbon emissions) and, following evaluation of our suppliers Environmental Impacts, to encourage improvement of poor performers in significant risk areas. We therefore adopt a risk-based approach - focusing attention on encouraging environmental improvements where the greatest impact can be made.

We achieve this objective by inviting our suppliers to complete our Environmental questionnaire and working with suppliers in the spirit of continuous improvement where required.

**% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement**
100

**% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement**
100

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement**
Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Off-site third-party verification

**Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement**
Retain and engage

---

**Climate-related requirement**
Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

**Description of this climate related requirement**
For all new contracts worth over £25m (selected as these contracts account for around 67% of total procurement spend), we have introduced a requirement for suppliers to have a net zero science-based target in place or commit to having one within six months. This requirement builds on the success of our pioneering climate clause, through which 11 key suppliers have committed to make measurable carbon savings over the course of their contract with us. Our "percentage in compliance" figure is based on the £25m spend requirement.

**% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement**
67

**% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement**
67

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement**
Off-site third-party verification

**Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement**
Retain and engage

---

## C12.3

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

**Row 1**

**External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations 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?**

Yes

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

Page 79 of the BT Group Annual Report. BT states "Recognising that supportive policy environments are critical to both our company and wider society to keep within the 1.5°C warming limit, we work with regulators and policymakers to advocate for policies and regulation to create these enabling conditions. This statement is in line with the Paris Agreement.
BT_AR23_Annual_Report_2023.pdf

**Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

Recognising that supportive policy environments are critical, we work with established industry associations, regulators, politicians and policy makers to advocate for standards, regulation and policies that will support both our company's transition and the transition of wider society to keep within the 1.5oC warming limit.

We are also partners of the following organisations: Aldersgate Group; the UK Electric Fleets Coalition; European Green Digital Coalition; EV100 and RE100; techUK; GSMA; and JAC. We are also a part of the UN's Race to Zero, We Mean Business, 1.5 Supply Chain Leaders, UN Global Compact, International Chamber of Commerce, Digital Connectivity Forum and DIMPACT. We signed the Corporate Knights Action Declaration on climate policy engagement committing to ensuring our climate policy engagement activities support the Paris Agreement (Action Declaration on climate policy engagement | Corporate Knights)

Our Manifesto sets out our priorities and commitment to enabling growth through technology that is responsible, sustainable and inclusive, including our carbon commitments. This has Board-level governance provided by the Digital Impact & Sustainability Committee. Our relationships with Government and other politicians are managed by the policy and public affairs team. We have centralised coordination of media, political and speaking engagements, and press releases and market announcements, overseen by the Disclosure Committee.

**Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

<Not Applicable>

**Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

<Not Applicable>

## C12.3a

**(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?**

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

Zero Emissions Vehicle Mandate (gov.uk/government/consultations/policy-design-features-for-the-car-and-van-zero-emission-vehicle-zev-mandate)

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Climate change mitigation

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Emissions – CO2
Emissions – other GHGs

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

National

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with no exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

BT Group believe that greater electric vehicle adoption depends on a national charging infrastructure and incentives for converting major fleets like ours. We are partnering with other companies through EV100, and the UK Electric Fleets Coalition (both led by the Climate Group) and the UK Electric Vehicles Association to advocate for progressive public policies to push the shift to electric.

As of May 2023, the Office for Zero Emission Vehicles (OZEV) announced that the annual end-user limit for plug-in van grant applications has been increased with immediate effect. The limit on the number of applications a fleet is able to submit has been raised by 50%, from 1,000 to 1,500 per financial year.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

<Not Applicable>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

Over 80% of our operational emissions come from our fleet of more than 34,000 vehicles. We're working hard to change the BT Group fleet. We're still pushing for policy measures to support a wider UK EV transition as a member of the UK Electric Fleets Coalition who this year published a seven-point policy plan to encourage Government momentum on EVs.

## C12.3b

**(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.**

**Trade association**
Other, please specify (techUK)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**
Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**
techUK represents the companies and technologies that are defining today the world that we will live in tomorrow - more than 900 companies are members of techUK.

Collectively they employ approximately 700,000 people, about half of all tech sector jobs in the UK.

Senior officials from Whitehall and key stakeholders engage with techUK members at the Council on developing issues and the Council guides techUK's responses, be it through thought leadership pieces and campaigns or by facilitating the exchange of best practice and supporting regulatory compliance.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**
97356

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**
Membership

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

---

**Trade association**
Other, please specify (The Climate Group - RE100 - EV100 - UK Electric Fleets Coalition)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**
Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**
The Climate Group's mission is, "to drive climate action. Fast." with the goal of a world of net zero carbon emissions by 2050, with greater prosperity for all.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**
60000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**
Membership

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

---

**Trade association**
Other, please specify (GSMA)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**
Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**
The GSM Association is an industry organisation that represents the interests of mobile network operators worldwide. More than 750 mobile operators are full GSMA members and a further 400 companies in the broader mobile ecosystem are associate members. GSMA's Climate Action Taskforce, works together in the following ways:
• Promotes leadership on climate action to move the industry towards net zero carbon emissions by 2050
• Agrees climate policy and advocacy engagement to gain support from governments for the net zero transition
• Shares best practice on climate action so operators support each other to raise their ambition
• Creates thought leadership and research on how mobile technologies support climate mitigation and adaptation.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**
69300

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**
Membership

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

---

**Trade association**
Other, please specify (The Aldersgate Group)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**
Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**
The Aldersgate Group is a politically impartial, multi-stakeholder alliance championing a competitive and environmentally sustainable economy. Through targeted political engagement, evidence gathering and policy development, they advocate the business case for decarbonising the UK economy, improving resource efficiency and investing

in the natural environment.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**
9500

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**
Membership

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

## C12.4

**(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**
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

**Status**
Complete

**Attach the document**
TCFD extract (From BT_AR23).pdf

**Page/Section reference**
All pages relevant.

**Content elements**
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

**Comment**

**Publication**
In voluntary sustainability report

**Status**
Complete

**Attach the document**
BT_AR23_Annual_Report_2023.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

**Content elements**
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

**Comment**

## C12.5

**(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.**

| | Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment | Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment |
|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | Exponential Roadmap Initiative<br>RE100<br>Race to Zero Campaign<br>SME Climate Hub<br>Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)<br>The Climate Pledge<br>UN Global Compact<br>We Mean Business<br>Other, please specify | BT Group is a member of the Climate Group's:<br>* RE100 since 2014 achieving our RE100 renewable electricity target in 2020<br>* EV100, where we aim to convert our commercial fleet by FY2030 to EV where it is the best technical and economic solution and will pursue other ultra-low emission solutions where EVs are not viable<br>* UKEFC (UK Electric Fleets Coalition) where BT are a founding member creating the coalition with the Climate Group to advocate for accelerating the transition to electric vehicles (EVs)<br><br>BT is a supporter of TCFD since 2021, reporting against TCFD requirements since FY2020/21<br><br>BT is a signatory of The Climate Pledge since 2021, where we have committed to take action now to reach net-zero carbon by 2040<br><br>BT is a participant of the UN Global Compact since 2020, where we aim to incorporate the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact into our strategies and commit to report on progress.<br><br>Exponential Roadmap Initiative – BT Group is an active member of Exponential Roadmap Initiative and have presented on our supply chain engagement activities at one of their recent webinars. Together with Exponential Roadmap Initiative (ERI), BT Group is also a founding member of 1.5 Supply Chain Leaders and a supporter of the SME Climate Hub. ERI spoke at a recent BT event with suppliers promoting supply chain climate action.<br><br>We Mean Business – BT Group is a long-standing member of We Mean Business Coalition. Most recently we provided support and help advocate for the transition to renewable energy. We provided a supportive quote in the run up to the G7 meeting: It's time to transition from fossil fuels to clean energy - We Mean Business Coalition. This is aligned to BT's continued commitment to the development of renewable energy as a signatory and early member of RE100.<br><br>BT joined Race to Zero initially through the affiliated Exponential Roadmap initiative, however as signatory of The Climate Pledge and a founding partner of the SME Climate hub our affiliation falls multiple umbrellas. |

## C15. Biodiversity

### C15.1

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

| | Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues | Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity | Scope of board-level oversight |
|---|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | Yes, executive management-level responsibility | We use our environmental management system (EMS) to help manage negative biodiversity impacts and we monitor wildlife related incidents or risks at our sites. BT Group internal natural environment policy champions our long-term vision to enhance biodiversity at our sites across the UK. The EMS is overseen by the newly created Health Safety & Environment Group (HSEG), previously structured as the Environmental Management Governance Group. The HSEG Policy details how we're protecting the environment and building a more sustainable future. It prioritises cutting carbon emissions and being energy efficient, setting out our commitment to partnering with stakeholders. It's supported by our environmental strategy and goals of becoming a net zero and circular business.<br><br>The HSEG is comprised of the CTO (Executive Committee member), Group HSE Director, MD dynamic infrastructure, CFO- technology, principal lawyer- environment, global EMS manager, senior manager- environment compliance, among others. The HSEG has a formal line of reporting to the Chief Executive and ExCo, and issues may be escalated to the Board as required.<br>Examples of activities undertaken by BT in FY23:<br>BT Group conducted a pilot assessment of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures framework (TNFD). The assessment was focused on the Openreach business unit, to understand its current stance on nature-related risks and impacts of its activities, and determine next steps for the implementation of the TNFD framework and further identification of nature-based risks within BT Group's operations.<br><br>Openreach joined the UK Business and Biodiversity Forum, and setup a working group to look at operational impacts of infrastructure build on nature.<br><br>Openreach recent build plans included the heavily protected New Forest in England. Working with Natural England and the New Forest National Park Planning Authority, along with stakeholders like Forestry England, The National Trust and The New Forest Verderers. To minimise our impact on nature, we followed a mitigation hierarchy, first choosing to build across hard standing surfaces rather than vegetation. Where that wasn't possible, we followed a "zero net loss of nature" principle by removing redundant equipment to maintain the overall area of grazable land, burying cables and using pre-agreed methods and locations. The outcome was 14,450 metres of new underground ducts in the protected area without any loss of nature. | <Not Applicable> |

### C15.2

**(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 | Biodiversity-related public commitments | Initiatives endorsed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity | Other, please specify (BT is a signatory to the Terra Carta; it's aims and goals are found at sustainable-markets.org/terra-carta/.) | CITES<br>Other, please specify (BT is a signatory to the Terra Carta, part of HRH The Prince of Wales's Sustainable Markets Initiative (SMI). Openreach has joined the UK Business and Biodiversity Forum.) |

### C15.3

**(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?**

**Impacts on biodiversity**

**Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment**
No and we don't plan to within the next two years

**Value chain stage(s) covered**
<Not Applicable>

**Portfolio activity**
<Not Applicable>

**Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)**
<Not Applicable>

**Dependencies on biodiversity**

**Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment**
No and we don't plan to within the next two years

**Value chain stage(s) covered**
<Not Applicable>

**Portfolio activity**
<Not Applicable>

**Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity**
<Not Applicable>

**Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)**
<Not Applicable>

## C15.4

**(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?**
Yes

## C15.4a

**(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.**

**Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area**
Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (Special Protection Area and Special Areas of Conservation as deemed by the UK Government and previously the EU Environment Agency)

**Country/area**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area**
The New Forest, Hampshire

**Proximity**
Overlap

**Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area**
In 2022, our build plans included the heavily protected New Forest – one of the largest remaining tracts of unenclosed pastureland, heathland and forest in England. We worked closely with Natural England and the New Forest National Park Planning Authority, along with the other stakeholders like Forestry England, The National Trust and The New Forest Verderers, to agree a plan that allowed us to connect communities whilst protecting and enhancing the special qualities of one of our finest landscapes.

To minimise our impact on nature, we followed a mitigation hierarchy, first choosing to build across hard standing surfaces rather than vegetation. Where that wasn't possible, we followed a "zero net loss of nature" principle by removing redundant equipment to maintain the overall area of grazable land, burying cables and using pre-agreed methods and locations. In doing so, we managed to install 14,450 metres of new underground ducts in the protected area without any loss of nature. The Nature Working Group will look at how we might adopt these principles in other areas as we continue to build across the UK.

**Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

**Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area**
Site selection
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls

**Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**
To minimise our impact on nature, we followed a mitigation hierarchy, first choosing to build across hard standing surfaces rather than vegetation. Where that wasn't possible, we followed a "zero net loss of nature" principle by removing redundant equipment to maintain the overall area of grazable land, burying cables and using pre-agreed methods and locations. In doing so, we managed to install 14,450 metres of new underground ducts in the protected area without any loss of nature. The Nature

Working Group will look at how we might adopt these principles in other areas as we continue to build across the UK.

**Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area**
Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (Special Protection Area and Special Areas of Conservation as deemed by the UK Government and previously the EU Environment Agency)

**Country/area**
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area**
Scotland (15x Islands)

**Proximity**
Overlap

**Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area**
As delivery partner in the Scottish Government's ambitious Reaching 100% (R100) broadband programme, we're building Full Fibre connectivity to the nation's hardest-to-reach areas, including new subsea links to 15 additional Scottish islands. These beautiful islands are areas of enormous environmental sensitivity. Protecting the wildlife and landscape during 2022's subsea build was critical, and we worked closely with agencies like Nature Scotland; Marine Scotland; Crown Estates; and local authorities.

Marine mammal observers watched out for sea life like whales, porpoises, and seals – they're sensitive to sound emissions from ship instruments, which operate at the same frequencies the creatures use to communicate and hunt. All but one of the islands are inhabited by sea otters, and the team also took great care to protect other marine life, seaweed habitats, and the islands' iconic – and inquisitive – puffins. Wartime ordnance is strewn in the seas around the islands, where the Royal Navy was based during the World Wars. The build team contended with a torpedo on the seabed and an ancient hand grenade found on the shore, metres from a new landing point. Great care was taken to leave the build locations exactly as they were found and even the seabed got a clean-up, with 3.5km of abandoned rope, steel wire and other debris picked up. With new subsea cables now installed, the engineering focus will switch to building onshore fibre connections to some of the most remote dwellings in Europe – with the same sharp focus on protecting these vital natural environments.

**Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

**Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area**
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls
Restoration

**Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented**
Marine mammal observers watched out for sea life like whales, porpoises, and seals – they're sensitive to sound emissions from ship instruments, which operate at the same frequencies the creatures use to communicate and hunt. All but one of the islands are inhabited by sea otters, and the team also took great care to protect other marine life, seaweed habitats, and the islands' iconic – and inquisitive – puffins. Wartime ordnance is strewn in the seas around the islands, where the Royal Navy was based during the World Wars. The build team contended with a torpedo on the seabed and an ancient hand grenade found on the shore, metres from a new landing point. Great care was taken to leave the build locations exactly as they were found and even the seabed got a clean-up, with 3.5km of abandoned rope, steel wire and other debris picked up.

## C15.5

**(C15.5) 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? | Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments |
|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments | Land/water protection<br>Species management<br>Education & awareness |

## C15.6

**(C15.6) 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 |
|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | No | Please select |

## C15.7

**(C15.7) 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 voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications | Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments | https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2023/2023-bt-group-esg-addendum_2023.pdf<br>2023-bt-group-esg-addendum_2023.pdf |