

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

UBS provides financial advice and solutions to wealthy, institutional and corporate clients worldwide, as well as private clients in Switzerland. UBS's strategy is centered on our leading global wealth management business and our premier universal bank in Switzerland, enhanced by Asset Management and the Investment Bank. The bank focuses on businesses that have a strong competitive position in their targeted markets, are capital efficient, and have an attractive long-term structural growth or profitability outlook.

UBS is present in all major financial centers worldwide. It has offices in around 50 regions and locations, with about 30% of its employees working in the Americas, 30% in Switzerland, 19% in the rest of Europe, the Middle East and Africa and 21% in Asia Pacific. UBS Group AG employs over 71,000 people around the world. Its shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Brazil
- Canada
- Cayman Islands
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- India
- Indonesia
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Jersey
- Kazakhstan
- Lebanon
- Luxembourg
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Monaco
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Panama
- Philippines
- Poland
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saudi Arabia
- Singapore
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Taiwan, China
- Thailand
- Turkey
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Uruguay

C0.4

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

USD

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.

Operational control

C-FS0.7

(C-FS0.7) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

	Does your organization undertake this activity?	Insurance types underwritten	Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	Exposed to all broad market sectors
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	Exposed to all broad market sectors
Investing (Asset owner)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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	CH0244767585

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(s)	Please explain
Board Chair	Our climate strategy is overseen by UBS Group AG's Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (CCRC), a Board of Directors committee chaired by the Chairman of UBS Group AG. Climate matters, notably climate risk, are considered jointly by the CCRC and the BoD's Risk Committee (RC). The CCRC is chaired by the Chairman of UBS Group AG and also consists of four additional BoD board members, including the Chair of the RC. The responsibility of the CCRC for the climate strategy is embedded in its mandate in the Organization Regulations of UBS. The Chair of the CCRC (i.e. the Chairman of UBS Group AG) brings the topics considered and decided by the CCRC, including climate, to the attention of the full Board of UBS Group AG. As part of its annual approval of UBS's sustainability and impact objectives, the CCRC (led by the Chairman of UBS Group AG) considers our firm's climate-related objectives, as set by the GEB. The committee also reviews the alignment of our climate disclosures with the recommendations of the TCFD. The most prominent climate-related decisions taken and reviewed by the CCRC (under the leadership of the Chairman of UBS Group AG) in 2021 included our new Net Zero commitment and associated implementation steps. The CCRC (under the leadership of the Chairman of UBS Group AG) is the firm's highest governance body for the firm's sustainability and impact strategy and activities. The Group CEO, the Group Chief Risk Officer, the Group Executive Board lead for sustainability and impact and the Chief Sustainability Officer are permanent guests of the CCRC.

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	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p> <p>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</p> <p>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</p>	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our own operations</p> <p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our banking activities</p> <p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our investment activities</p> <p>The impact of our own operations on the climate</p> <p>The impact of our banking activities on the climate</p> <p>The impact of our investing activities on the climate</p>	<p>As embedded in the Organization Regulations of UBS Group AG, the Board of Directors' (BoD) Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (CCRC) oversees our climate strategy. This is set by our firm's Group Executive Board (the GEB), and includes our appetite for climate-related risks. In its six scheduled meetings per year, the CCRC regularly reviews the GEB's activities in executing UBS's climate strategy and, jointly with the BoD's Risk Committee, evaluates the progress of the firm's climate risk program. As part of its annual approval of UBS's sustainability and impact objectives, the CCRC considers our firm's climate-related objectives, as set by the GEB. The committee also reviews the alignment of our climate disclosures with the recommendations of the TCFD. We manage these annual plans and goals through our ISO 14001-certified environmental management system (the EMS) and management accountabilities across UBS Group AG. The EMS helps us reduce environmental risks, seize market opportunities and continually improve our environmental, climate and resource-efficiency performance. The CCRC supports the UBS Board of Directors in its duties to safeguard and advance the Group's reputation for responsible and sustainable conduct. This includes ensuring that the Board's oversight of climate-related issues is consistently implemented. The CCRC oversees our sustainability (including climate) and impact strategy and activities and approves Group-wide sustainability and impact objectives.</p>

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	Relevant management experience within other companies.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Reports to the board directly	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our banking Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	More frequently than quarterly
Chief Risks Officer (CRO)	CEO reporting line	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our banking Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	Quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Group Executive Board Lead for Sustainability and Impact)	CEO reporting line	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our banking Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	Quarterly
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Corporate Sustainability/CSR reporting line	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our banking Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	Quarterly

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	

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	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Portfolio/fund alignment to climate-related objectives	ESG objectives are considered in the compensation determination process in objective setting, performance award pool funding, performance evaluation and compensation decisions. ESG-related objectives have been embedded in our Pillars and Principles since they were established in 2011. In 2021, we revised the Group CEO and GEB scorecards and further enhanced the link between ESG and compensation by introducing explicit sustainability (including climate) objectives under "Strategic & Growth" in the nonfinancial goal category. These sustainability objectives are linked to our priorities, and their progress is measured via robust quantitative metrics and qualitative criteria. Sustainability objectives are individually assessed for each member and consequently directly impact their performance assessments and compensation decisions. In addition, in the performance award pool funding across the Group, ESG is also reflected through an assessment of progress made against targets linked to our focus areas of Planet (Climate), People (Wealth Inequality, Health and Education) – including progress made against our diversity ambitions – and Partnerships, alongside other key dimensions. Therefore, ESG is taken into consideration when the Compensation Committee assesses not only what results were achieved but also how they were achieved.
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target Environmental criteria included in purchases Portfolio/fund alignment to climate-related objectives	At the executive level, the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact and the Chief Sustainability Officer organization oversee the implementation of the firm's sustainability and impact strategy, which encompass climate change objectives. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) organization is headed by the Chief Sustainability Officer (who reports to the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact). Within the CSO organization, the Sustainable Finance Group (SFG) consists of divisional and regional executive committee representatives, among others. The SFG focuses on advancing and implementing the UBS sustainable finance agenda, including on climate, across the entire firm. Execution of these objectives is evaluated through annual performance appraisals that impact compensation. Targets and performance indicators include, e.g. progress vs. our net zero commitments or pushing closer towards sustainable finance objectives (e.g. USD 400 billion invested assets in sustainable investments by 2025, which encompasses climate related sustainable investments) and are factored into objectives and compensation.

C-FS1.4

(C-FS1.4) Does your organization offer its employees an employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change?

	Employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change	Describe how funds within the retirement scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that ESG criteria are incorporated	Provide reasons for not incorporating ESG criteria into your organization's employment-based retirement scheme and your plans for the future
Row 1	Yes, as the default investment option for all plans offered	The Swiss Pension Fund has long taken ESG criteria into account at various levels of its investment process. Among other things, it excluded investments in companies involved in coal-fired power production from its investment universe. Since 2019, it has also been active as a member of the IIGCC and as a supporting investor of Climate Action 100+. The Pension Fund defined a CO2 reduction path for its Swiss real estate portfolio during the year under review. An analysis performed by Wüest Partner revealed that the CO2 emissions / m2 in the Pension Fund's building portfolio are already 19% below the avg for Swiss institutional investors. In the UK the Trustee of the UK Pension Scheme has a policy of incorporating financially material ESG factors into the mgmt of all the Scheme's assets as is appropriate to the asset class. This involves assessing the ESG policies of the Trustee's fund managers at appointment and regular updates on policy implementation at fund manager monitoring meetings. On Climate Change, the Trustee has adopted a policy on how climate related opportunities and risks should be managed. It is also currently taking the steps necessary to comply with TCFD requirements by 1 Oct 2022. An example of how this policy manifests itself in the Defined Contribution (DC) section of the Scheme is that the primary exposure to global equities in the two building block funds of the lifestyle investment strategies offered to members (the Global Blended Equity Fund and the Growth Fund) is via the UBS Climate Aware Fund, a Global Equity fund managed by UBS Asset Management that aims to track the FTSE Developed Index. It tilts exposure away from carbon-intensive industries & those with large fossil fuel reserves & coal energy, while simultaneously tilting exposure towards renewable energy & companies most aligned to meet carbon reduction targets. Direct exposure to the UBS Climate Aware Fund is also available via the DC Self Select range of funds. In March 2022 the Hong Kong ORSO plan added the UBS Climate Aware Fund to the fund universe that employees can select from. In Germany, pension benefits are defined benefit and have historically been unfunded, however as of 1 Jul 2021 the benefits earned for future service will be funded & the investment approach will consider ESG criteria. In a number of key locations (e.g. India, Poland, Singapore) employees participate in government mandated pension plans where the investment approach is government driven.	<Not Applicable>

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	To align with our Risks (2.3a) and Opportunities (2.4a) disclosure we included "Current" in the short-term definition.
Medium-term	3	10	
Long-term	10	80	Long-term time horizon is defined mainly by UBS scenario analysis assessments (until 2100, which is the Paris Agreement objective year).

C2.1b

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

Definition: (p.107 of UBS Annual Report (AR) 2021: quantitative risk appetite objectives): At UBS, Sustainability and Climate Risk (SCR) is a financial risk (p. 100 of UBS AR 2021: risk categories), defined as "The risk that UBS is negatively impacted by or negatively impacts climate change (CC), loss of biodiversity, human rights infringements, or other environmental, social or governance (ESG) matters. Climate risks can arise from either changing climate conditions (physical risks) or from efforts to mitigate CC (transition risks). Sustainability and climate risks may manifest as credit, market, liquidity and operational risks for UBS, resulting in potential adverse financial, liability and reputation impacts. They may also negatively impact the value of investments." Furthermore, substantial financial or strategic impact can be defined as any impact from CC on UBS that has to be of concern for our shareholders or clients or, in other words, whether CC is a "factor that would make an investment in [UBS] speculative or risky" (as described by the US Securities and Exchange Commission Guidance Regarding Disclosure Related to CC, p. 15). Through scenario assessments performed to date, we have so far not identified significant climate-related financial risk on our balance sheet. We explain this by UBS's relatively small lending book in climate-sensitive-sectors & availability of insurance where we have relevant exposures to such sectors (e.g., Swiss mortgage lending book). We will continue to further assess potential CC related financial / strategic risks to UBS.

Measuring methods: Cross-divisional teams, led by SCR Unit, identify where & if CC has a material impact on UBS AG as a global firm, by conducting scenario-based stress testing on UBS AG group-wide financial exposure (balance sheet) to estimate our firm's vulnerability to CC risks. UBS has conducted such tests in various forms, since 2014. Since 2017, UBS participates in the UNEP FI TCFD Banking Pilot to collaboratively develop tools that help banks disclose their exposures to climate risks (CR) & opportunities as envisioned by the TCFD & further refine scenario-based stress-testing methodologies. In addition in 2021, UBS began to participate in regulatory stress test exercises. The Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (CCRC) of UBS Board of Directors (BoD) oversees UBS's climate strategy. This is set by our firm's Group Executive Board (GEB), & includes our appetite for climate-related risks. The CCRC regularly reviews the GEB's activities in executing UBS's climate strategy and, jointly with the BoD's Risk Committee, evaluates the progress of the firm's CR program. As part of its annual approval of UBS's sustainability & impact objectives, the CCRC considers our firm's climate-related objectives, as set by the GEB. The committee also reviews the alignment of our climate disclosures with the recommendations of the TCFD. In 2021, we established a net-zero task force to help ensure we become a net-zero firm by 2050. The GEB lead for sustainability & impact chairs the task force. Senior stakeholders from across our business attend the task force's meetings, including senior leaders from risk and finance.

Examples:

1. As a global financial services firm active in wealth management (WM), asset management (AM) & investment banking (IB), UBS can be affected indirectly by new carbon pricing regulation as they may impact business operations of our corporate clients. E.g., air pollution limits could present a risk for UBS clients in GHG intensive industries, e.g. utilities/energy generation, or basic materials. An estimated \$20 trillion in assets across a broad range of sectors are at-risk, for the financial sector, in the transition to a low-carbon economy (Sarah Breedon, PRA). Potential impacts in the future could be asset devaluation losses up to \$37.5bn, which represents UBS gross banking exposure to climate-sensitive sectors from transition risks. UBS is leading an effort, with UNEP FI and peer banks, to define an inventory of climate-sensitive activities based on TCFD, regulators' & rating agencies' CR definitions.

2. UBS can be affected by reputational risks (RR) arising from CC (negative reaction by sustainability oriented clients/ investors, negative effect on recruiting) In the long term, increased RR could lead to loss of business & changes in regulation, which might impact UBS' business model. As of Dec. 2021, UBS's market capitalization was USD 60 bn. RR can impact how the firm is viewed by rating & research agencies in general & whether UBS remains a credible investment for investors sensitive to sustainability/ESG topics in the long term. Hypothetically, substantive example could be (based on average % impacts of historic risk events), a 1% decrease in the share price due to RR would decrease the market capitalization by approx. USD 60 m. We do not expect direct financial implications associated with this risk driver in the short term.

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

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

Our commitment to managing climate-related risks and opportunities is implemented through a firm-wide management system steered by defined measurable objectives. Our climate strategy is overseen by UBS Group AG's Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (CCRC), a Board of Directors committee chaired by the Chairman of UBS Group AG. Climate matters, notably climate risk (CR), are considered jointly by the CCRC and the BoD's Risk Committee (RC). The CCRC is chaired by the Chairman of UBS Group AG and also consist of four additional BoD board members, including the Chair of the RC. The responsibility of the CCRC for the climate strategy is embedded in its mandate in the Organization Regulations of UBS. The Chair of the CCRC brings the topics considered and decided by the CCRC, including climate, to the attention of the full Board of UBS Group AG. As part of its annual approval of UBS's sustainability and impact objectives, the CCRC considers our firm's climate-related objectives as set by the GEB. The committee also reviews the alignment of our climate disclosures with the recommendations of the TCFD. The CCRC is the firm's highest governance body for the firm's sustainability and impact strategy and activities. The annual objectives are managed as part of our ISO 14001-certified environmental management system (EMS), with defined management accountabilities across the firm. The EMS helps us to systematically reduce environmental risks, seize climate change (CC) /environment-related market opportunities and to continuously improve UBS's CC/environmental performance and resource efficiencies and is established according to the ISO14001 standard and codified in the UBS ISO14001 manual. This certificate attests that UBS's EMS is an appropriate tool for evaluating compliance with the relevant environmental regulations, achieving self-defined environmental objectives, and maintaining continual improvement of environmental performance. The EMS, structured in an annual cycle consisting of planning, implementation, controlling and review including corrective actions, applies world-wide to all transactions, services and activities involving CC/environmental issues entered into by or on behalf of UBS, with regular monitoring and reporting to the relevant committees. All types of material risks and opportunities are in-scope (including regulatory, customer behavior changes, reputational and weather-related). In the context of the EMS, Sustainability and Climate Risk (SCR) unit regularly coordinates a systematic materiality assessment in line with the ISO14001 standard covering all business divisions (BD) and products and services within the divisions, to assess if and where products/services may have an impact on the climate (and/or environment) and/or pose a risk (financial, reputational, etc.) to UBS (rated on severity and frequency, where frequent and/or severe SCR is defined as having a substantive impact). We prioritize risks and opportunities by focusing on the impact of CC and on our exposure to the risk, considering factors such as the product, service, client base, etc. Each BD assesses and rates the potential for risks/opportunities arising in the products and services offered according to a step-by-step procedure of identification and ranking, review and approval, and documentation. Items rated as having a substantive impact are further referred for management. We manage CR in our own operations, balance sheet, client assets and value chain. In March 2020, UBS launched the Group Risk Control Climate Risk Program to further integrate CR in the firm's risk management framework. The program follows a multi-year roadmap to address current and emerging regulations and is engaging with stakeholders and experts both internally and externally to further develop climate risk methodologies, deliver on climate stress test exercises, and build capacity to respond to climate risk management expectations. To protect our clients' and our own assets from climate-related risks, in 2021 we continued to drive the integration of climate-related risk into our standard risk management framework. Case studies on how UBS identifies and assesses climate-related risks: Transition risk: UBS, as a global financial services firm active in AM, WM and IB, can be affected by new carbon pricing regulation (reg.) and energy transition policies. Companies in carbon intensive sectors that are unprepared for reg. changes could face increasing costs and/or significant decline in demand for their goods and services with a negative impact on revenues and financial stability. We are (indirectly) exposed to fossil fuel intensive businesses in investment/ loan portfolios which may affect our own and our clients' assets. This may have a devaluating effect on the assets that UBS holds in its portfolio (lending portfolio and securities). Therefore routinely assess the impact of current and emerging reg., either directly affecting our operations or indirectly affecting those sectors where we have clients. Assessments and gap analysis exercises are conducted several times a year following a standardized identification process defined by the climate risk program. Additionally, reg. developments are assessed for impacts via quarterly monitoring. Other potential risks emerging in the short term: 1)Reputation: CC related methodologies and standards will continue to change in the coming years. Our reputation may be adversely affected if our CC related actions and methods are not perceived as meeting existing or future industry standards and best practice. Example of this would be allegations related to greenwashing or inadequate action on CC. Increased reputational risks could lead to loss of business and may result in changes in regulations, which in turn could impact UBS's business model. 2)Market & sentiment: We have made protecting our clients' assets a strategic pillar in our firm's climate approach. We address this potential risk through our comprehensive sustainability and climate-focused product and service offering. Physical risk: UBS manages physical (acute & chronic) CR within its in-house operations (as part of the EMS described above). More frequent extreme weather conditions (Typhoons, Hurricanes) may have an adverse impact on vulnerable UBS locations). UBS plans for potential disruptions to its business, from adverse weather events, with its Business Continuity Management (BCM) unit. Critical locations get an annual Threat and Vulnerability Assessment (TVA) to identify such threats based on relative severity and likelihood. E.g., due diligence processes on any new vendor would routinely include a Threat and Vulnerability Analysis. It is essential that vendors performing critical activities on behalf of UBS have appropriate BCM arrangements in place for addressing the risks associated with the locations in which they operate, and for internal UBS departments to understand these critical dependencies.

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	UBS routinely assesses impact of current regulation directly on UBS operations and indirectly through regulation in sectors where UBS has clients and therefore is exposed. Assessments are conducted annually through UBS environmental management system (EMS). Additionally, regulatory developments are assessed for impacts through regular monitoring supported by monthly meetings. The multi-year Group Risk Control (GRC) Climate Risk Program has been established to further integrate climate risk into existing risk control framework and address emerging regulatory expectations on climate risk management. As part of the multi-year Group Risk Control Sustainability & Climate Risk Program, we have set up a comprehensive monitoring process specifically for sustainability and climate-related regulatory developments: 1: Head of Sustainability Regulatory Strategy from Chief Sustainability Office together with Governmental Affairs monitor and identify emerging sustainability and climate related regulation relevant to UBS and distribute monthly Sustainable Finance Regulatory and Policy Updates. 2: Group Risk Control Sustainability & Climate Risk Program reviews the monthly updates, identifies the items relevant for the scope of the Program and captures them in the Program regulatory tracker. 3: Gap analysis: Where relevant, GRC Climate Risk Program team, the relevant functions and divisions run a gap analysis comparing UBS's current status and the identified regulation, together with a potential plan to address gaps. The gap analysis is reviewed with SCR team and where necessary referred to the GRC Climate Risk Program Governance forums. 4: The plan to address the identified gaps is executed with the relevant GRC teams under the steer of the GRC Climate Risk Program Steering Forum. 5: At the end of the Sustainability and Climate Risk Regulatory Monitoring Process responsible functions provide sign-off on gap closure. For real estate properties, a third party firm has been engaged to review the ongoing risk of our existing assets on an annual basis.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	UBS is directly impacted by the growing number of sust. finance related regulations (reg.) globally. This includes the broad EU Sust. Finance Action Plan where UBS will need to comply with the suit, product disclosure, and Taxonomy reg. that impact WM and AM activities from 2021 onwards. Additionally, there are emerging reg. that focus on prudential risk mgmt. including the already in force PRA Supervisory Statement on CC and the proposed ECB guide to climate and env. risk mgmt. which apply as of 2021 and 2022. UBS will also comply with relevant local standards such as the HKMA Greenness Assessment Framework and reg. under development in SG. OCC consultation on principles for Climate-related Financial Risk Mgmt. SEC Proposed Climate Disclosure Requirements, APRA Guide CPG 229 CC Financial Risks. More broadly, UBS is indirectly impacted by emerging CC reg. that impact the real economy. As countries adopt net zero by 2050 targets and associated transition pathways for the real economy (e.g. the EU Green Deal & sector specific strategies) this will impact the corp. clients for which UBS provides financing and advice. As part of the multi-year GRC Sust. & Climate Risk Program, we have set up a comprehensive monitoring process specifically for sust. and climate-related regulatory developments: 1: Head of Sust. Regulatory Strategy from Chief Sust. Office together with Governmental Affairs monitor and identify emerging sust. and climate related reg. relevant to UBS and distribute monthly Sust. Finance Regulatory and Policy Updates. 2: GRC Sust. & Climate Risk Program reviews the monthly updates, identifies the items relevant for the scope of the Program and captures them in the Program regulatory tracker. 3: Gap analysis: Where relevant, GRC Climate Risk Program team, the relevant functions and divisions run a gap analysis comparing UBS's current status and the identified reg., together with a potential plan to address gaps. The gap analysis is reviewed by teams with SCR team and where necessary referred to the GRC Climate Risk Program Governance forums. 4: The plan to address the identified gaps is executed with the relevant GRC views under the steer of the GRC Climate Risk Program Steering Forum. 5: At the end of the Sust. and Climate Risk Regulatory Monitoring Process responsible functions provide sign-off on gap closure. For real estate properties, a third party firm has been engaged to review the ongoing risk of our existing assets on an annual basis.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	As a bank exposed to corporate clients in various sectors, which may be exposed to technology risks which alter the competitive landscape of the sector, UBS is directly and indirectly exposed to technology risks. Technology risks, such as the rise of electric vehicle/battery technologies in the automotive sector or energy storage technology advancement impacts on the power utility sectors, are analyzed by UBS through scenario analysis approaches. In 2018, UBS began a multi-year collaboration with a broad peer group of banks, the UNEP FI, the IAMC and risk consultancy firms Oliver Wyman and Acclimatise. Now entering its fourth year, our objective is to develop analytical tools to help banks define and disclose climate-related risks and opportunities, as recommended by the TCFD. This includes developing and standardizing how we quantify climate-related risks, addressing data gaps in the process, including Paris-aligned scenarios, and further refining scenario-based stress-testing methodologies. These advancements aim for banks to more robustly identify and disclose exposure to climate related risks and opportunities. In addition to the UNEP FI TCFD working group for banks, between 2019 and 2020, UBS was one of the pilot banks testing the PACTA methodology. In the context of the PACTA for lending pilot, we studied the alignment of select climate-sensitive sectors in our corporate credit portfolio with Paris Agreement benchmarks. The methodology provides an assessment of a bank's credit-financed activities in relation to the global shift to a low-carbon economy. We also participated in the PACTA 2020 climate alignment test, which focused on assessing listed investments, mortgage and direct real estate portfolios. On this occasion, the PACTA methodology was applied to listed investments portfolios and our results were compared with the aggregated results of all participating banks' portfolios. In 2021, UBS began to participate in regulatory stress test exercises. As an Asset Manager, UBS engages with corporates on climate & technology risks and encourages adoption of new technologies that will help decarbonize operations particularly in sectors as cement & steel. The Real Estate & Private Markets (REPM) Management Committee Global Sustainability working group is managing initiatives related to power, battery storage, electric vehicle charging stations, climate change measurement, social value measurement, resilience, health and smart building technologies.
Legal	Relevant, sometimes included	As a bank exposed to clients in various sectors, some of which (eg. energy) carry higher exposure to carbon-related assets and therefore transition risks, UBS has a legal fiduciary responsibility in its role as an underwriter of public debt and equity, to ensure that all material risks are disclosed in offering documents of the financial instruments. These issuances are required to contain disclosures of all material risks, like transition risks. UBS assesses this risk in transactional due diligence. If such risks are identified in the course reviewing a new public debt or equity issuance, a recommendation is made to the client to include disclosures of the risk and any related mitigants in the offering prospectus of the financial instrument. Example: When underwriting new stock or bond equity issuances for companies with a high reliance on coal-fired power generation, UBS can face legal risk if we do not fulfill our fiduciary duties as an advisor and underwriter by failing to advise our clients to disclose the risk of coal reliance in e.g. countries that are seeking to completely phase out coal-fired power generation (e.g. the UK target of 2025 to phase-out coal power plants completely) and related mitigants (like a forward-looking strategy of the company with respect to coal reliance). When underwriting new property acquisitions, third party firms and vendors are utilized to evaluate the environmental and climate-related risks. Existing portfolios are reviewed annually for such risks by third party firm and vendors. As an Asset Manager (AM), UBS has a fiduciary duty to act in the interests of its clients at all times, including protecting clients from risks to their investments, including climate-related risks. This duty extends to engaging with clients and investee companies on the transition to a low carbon economy. UBS developed the Climate Aware (CA) framework which uses a unique methodology to identify investees aligned with limiting global warming objectives, minimizing allocations to companies most negatively affected by climate change to mitigate potential downside risk, while increasing exposure to companies with climate-smart business models and offerings to maximize the potential upside opportunity. The goal of the CA approach is to meet current investment goals while taking into account climate change objectives such as lower-carbon footprint, reduced exposure to fossil fuel reserves, and greater exposure to renewable energy opportunities.
Market	Relevant, sometimes included	As a bank exposed to corporate clients in many sectors, including raw materials, clients may be exposed to market risks related to commodities, products and services. Where clients have exposure to such shifts, UBS is also indirectly exposed to these market risks through our clients' strategy. UBS conducts ongoing monitoring of developments in key markets (e.g., energy or palm oil production), with quarterly assessments of materiality and/or reporting to the BoD Risk Committee. We assess client exposure and revenue in such sectors and attempt to benchmark the portfolio quality against regional and /or sector averages. Such portfolio reviews give us an accurate aggregated exposure profile and an enhanced insight into our transaction and client onboarding processes. Based on the outcome of these reviews, we can explore ways to improve the future portfolio profile along a range of risk parameters. For example, in the palm oil sector, UBS' review of market developments in the sector revealed a heightened demand for products developed in accordance with the 'No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation', which is increasingly being adopted in the palm oil sector. As a result, the BoD Risk Committee took action, and UBS has adopted the standard in its banking practices with clients in the sector. As an asset manager with client investments exposed to market risks, UBS Asset Management has developed a proprietary tool to identify sustainability risks, broadly categorized as Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") risks. The UBS ESG Risk Dashboard is an ESG monitoring tool that supports the integration of ESG considerations in investment decision making. It allows equity and credit analysts to identify companies with ESG risks via the "UBS ESG Risk Signal". This signal serves as the starting point for more in-depth analysis of the underlying sources of these risks and the potential impact on the investment case. The ESG Risk Signal combines data points from a number of external research sources based on a proprietary methodology. It provides investment teams with a structured, holistic view of ESG risks across four pillars, allowing for industry relative comparisons as well as the identification of outliers. If one or more pillars fail thresholds set, the issuer is flagged for severe ESG risks and will be subject to assessment of material impacts of the highlighted risks.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputation is one of UBS' most valuable assets, key to the success of a global financial firm and to its brand. The firm's Code of Conduct & Ethics underscores the importance of protecting and advancing UBS' reputation by "constantly looking for better ways to do business in an environmentally sound and socially responsible manner". Climate change (CC) can imply reputational risks if not properly addressed, through negative stakeholder perceptions of UBS. More concretely, UBS' approach to CC directly affects whether or not, respectively at which level, UBS is listed in indices and ratings related to ESG topics, how the firm is viewed by rating & research agencies in general, and if UBS remains a credible investment for those investors sensitive to sust. issues. We regularly engage with stakeholders and external organizations via a range of means of exchange, (incl. meetings such as UBS' AGM at which CC topics are regularly addressed). The Corporate Culture & Responsibility Committee regularly reviews stakeholder expectations and concerns about these areas, including CC. In 2021 UBS continued to face reputational risks, in the context of CC, specifically around stakeholders criticizing banks, for financing companies active in the fossil fuel sector. UBS AM's active ownership approach on climate can also create positive reputational impact, demonstrated by awards: A+ band for engagement & voting on climate by InfluenceMap in the report, "Asset Managers & CC, How the sector performs on portfolios, engagement and resolutions". UBS AM's ESG integration & stewardship efforts have been recognized by external parties, incl. the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). In the latest PRI assessment, UBS AM was recognized with A+ or A across all modules (incl. A+ in Stewardship, A+ for Strategy & Governance, 'A' in Listed Equity & Fixed Income and, for the 4th year running, A+ for Property & Infrastructure). We submitted 22 strategies for the 2021 GRESB Assessments, comprising our flagship strategies and representing approx. 97% of our direct pooled real estate and infrastructure strategies globally. Participation in the 2021 GRESB grew by 26% to 2,227 real estate and infrastructure entities raising the GRESB ESG benchmark. Notwithstanding this, REPM's results reaffirm our continued focus on sustainability despite the increasing competition in these Assessments. Over 90% of our submitted strategies received 4-or 5-stars and 95% outperformed the GRESB average.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	UBS approaches climate risk identification through climate risk heatmaps, which enable us to take a materiality-driven approach to climate risk management. The physical risk heatmap methodology groups corporate counterparties based on exposure to key physical risk factors, by rating sectoral, geographic, and value chain vulnerabilities in a climate change trajectory, in which no additional policy action is taken. The current physical risk heatmap shows that UBS has no exposure to high-risk activities, and relatively low exposure to activities rated as having moderately high or moderate vulnerability to physical climate risks. Key concentrations of exposure include high volumes of lending collateralized by real estate in Switzerland. Most of our lending is to the financial sector, which is by nature lower risk, with the key exception of lending to property insurance companies or lending in particularly higher-risk regions, such as South Asia. More frequent extreme weather conditions (e.g. cyclones, floods, wildfires) may have an adverse impact on UBS locations which can affect the value of physical assets that UBS owns and finance. This may increase the need for higher insurance coverage and lead to increased costs for UBS. Additionally, the combination of such factors are exacerbated by climate change (severity and intensity) continue to be an increasing threat to UBS production and continuity of business. We address the risks to our own physical assets through our comprehensive business continuity planning and physical climate risk identification process. Business Continuity Management, within UBS is established to manage these risks and is particularly important in key areas where concentration of knowledge, revenues, product delivery, premises, systems and infrastructure creates a high level of risk to the organization. Critical locations get an annual Threat and Vulnerability Assessment (TVA) to identify such threats based on relative severity and likelihood. The output of the key risks and their mitigation status is reviewed bi-ennially and documented in the "Country Risk Profile" to ensure that we address specific risk such as extreme weather events for all global critical locations. We have business continuity (BC) plans in place covering people, processes, technology and critical third-parties. These are tested annually for critical activities.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	As a global bank exposed to corporate clients around the world, UBS is both directly and indirectly exposed to the impacts incremental CC. Incremental changes in climate (such as rising temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns) can affect economic output and productivity, and exacerbate other weather events that can lead to damage, operational downtime and lost production for fixed assets, and potential changes to property value. Incremental changes have the potential to gradually erode the financial performance of entire borrower segments. Insofar as we are exposed to these businesses in investment or loan portfolios this may affect our assets. This may have a devaluating effect on the assets we hold in our portfolio (lending portfolio and securities we hold). In order to manage our own (direct to UBS), and our clients', risk (indirect to UBS) derived from physical risks associated with incremental CC, we have previously performed top-down stress tests (modeled on increased frequency of extreme weather events, affected by incremental CC), and in 2018, we jointly (with UNEP-FI and other banks) developed a methodology for a physical climate risk assessment. The methodology examines risks from incremental (e.g. increasing temperatures) CC on our loan portfolio. We piloted the effort on our utilities portfolio and published a subsequent case study in a joint report in 2018 and expanded on the methodology in another collaborative project in 2019. The UNEP FI TCFD phase II working group for banks grew to 35 banks and expanded the development of analytical tools to include a range of possible scenarios, further advanced on scenario-based stress testing methodologies, and standardization between institutions on what defines climate-sensitive activities. In 2021 UNEP FI TCFD phase III project focused on deep dive on climate transition risks and opportunities in real estate, portfolio alignment methods, and client-centric approaches for supporting transition strategies. Phase III informed internal projects, capacity building, training and further enhancement of climate materiality and heatmap methodologies. This included developing and standardizing how we quantify climate-related risks, addressing data gaps in the process, including Paris-aligned scenarios, and further refining scenario-based stress-testing methodologies. These advancements aim for banks to more robustly identify and disclose exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities.

C-FS2.2b

(C-FS2.2b) Do you assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities?

	We assess the portfolio's exposure	Explain why your portfolio's exposure is not assessed and your plans to address this in the future
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2c

(C-FS2.2c) Describe how you assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities.

	Type of risk management process	Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process	Type of assessment	Time horizon(s) covered	Tools and methods used	Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities
Banking (Bank)	Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process	100	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	Internal tools/methods	UBS manages climate risks (CR) in own operations, balance sheet, client assets & supply chain. We are embedding CR into the UBS risk appetite framework & operational risk appetite statement. In 2021, we further integrated CR in risk identification, management (mgmt.) stress testing methodology (met.) & reporting processes across the UBS. We have consistently reduced our exposure to carbon-related assets & continued our multi-year efforts to develop met. that enable more robust & transparent disclosure of climate metrics. In 2021, we also refined our ability to estimate the firm's vulnerability to climate-related risks using forward-looking scenario based approaches & further developed a climate transition & physical risk heatmap (HM). The HM enable UBS to take a materiality-driven approach to further inform our CR mgmt. strategy by: – helping to identify concentrations of exposure with high CR vulnerability, which, in turn, enables resource prioritization for a detailed risk analysis & mgmt. action, – supporting a client-centric strategy in order to best assist clients that may benefit from UBS products & services in support of their climate transition strategies, – providing information to senior mgmt. to support decision making & the provision of external disclosure to stakeholders. Our CR HM rate cross-sectoral credit risk exposure to climate sensitivity, from high to low, through a risk segmentation process. These ratings are based on CR ratings determined by ratings agencies, regulators & expert consultants & have been further developed by UBS subject matter experts. Using the climate HM, UBS defines "climate-sensitive" exposures, by examining exposures that are rated moderate & higher, under both the physical & transition risk met. The two met. are distinct in their approach & application. Counterparties may therefore appear in one /both of the HM & are assigned a climate vulnerability rating based on the primary industry code (GICS) & risk domicile in UBS data systems. 1) Transition risk HM met. is based on dividing economic sectors with similar risk characteristics into risk segments & rating those segments according to their vulnerability to climate policy, low-carbon technology risks, & revenue or demand shifts under an aggressive approach to meeting the well-below-2°C Paris goal. As a result, the ratings in the HM reflect the levels of risk that would likely occur under an ambitious transition (in a short- to medium-term time horizon). 2) Physical risk HM met. groups corporate counterparties based on exposure to key physical risk factors, by rating sectoral, geographic, & value chain vulnerabilities in a CC trajectory, in which no additional policy action is taken. A rating is based on: – the counterparty's sectoral activity & geography, – the potential disruption to a counterparty's value chain, where relevant. The current physical risk HM shows that UBS has no exposure to high-risk activities, & relatively low exposure to activities rated as having moderately high or moderate vulnerability to physical climate risks. We further engage in international efforts & collaborate to develop better met. for transition & physical risk assessments. On an asset level (eg products & services): We help our clients assess, manage & protect their assets from climate-related risks by offering innovative products & services in investment, financing & research. We work collaboratively across our industry & with our clients, ensuring they have access to best practice, robust science based approaches, standardized met., & quality data for measuring & mitigating CR. Our activities include engaging on climate topics with the companies we invest. On an ongoing basis, Internal environmental (env.) experts identify new & emerging climate-related risks & UBS exposure to these risks through systematic monitoring of news, stakeholder expectations, CC science, & other climate-related societal challenges. Reviews are also presented to the Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee for assessment & potential decision on mitigating action(s). On an annual basis the SCR unit coordinates a materiality assessment in accordance with the ISO14001 standard (assured) covering all business divisions (BD) and all products & services within the BD, to assess if & where products/ services may have an impact on the climate (and/or env.) and/or pose a risk (financial, reputational, etc.) to UBS (rated on severity & frequency, where frequent and/or severe env. risks are defined as having a substantive impact). We prioritize risks & opportunities (r&o) by focusing on the impact of CC and on our exposure to the risk, considering factors such as the product, service, client base, etc. Each BD assesses & rates the potential for r&o arising in the products & services offered according to a step-by-step procedure of evaluation & ranking, review & approval, & documentation. Items rated as having a substantive impact are further referred for mgmt.
Investing (Asset manager)	Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process	100	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	Internal tools/methods	At UBS-AM, we assess our portfolios' exposures to climate-related risks and opportunities through ESG integration. The systematic and explicit inclusion of ESG factors into financial analysis not only better aligns investment decisions with climate change considerations; it also helps investors deal with the broad nature of the climate transition more effectively. UBS-AM has identified specific climate change transition risks in a range of sectors. We have also identified sectors where there is a particular exposure to climate change physical risks either immediately or increasing over time. Areas we assess (at individual investment or issuer level) include: 1) Transition risks: regulation risks; market or commercial risks; technology risks; changes in investor expectations and pricing 2) Physical risks: principally acute risks but also recognizing the nature of chronic risks These lead to a specific set of climate related risks and opportunities which will unfold depending, in part, on the preparedness of companies and the decisions of their management teams. For listed securities, we have developed a stewardship strategy with specific climate-related engagement objectives aligned with the TCFD. The stewardship strategy supports the assessment of our investments exposures to climate-related risks and opportunities, providing a feedback loop. Real Estate and Private Markets (REPM) Management Committee has developed a TCFD aligned acquisition checklist that incorporates sustainability factors that are required to be reviewed during acquisition due diligence (DD). Our DD checklist includes multiple sustainability line items including climate change and the results are a required section in the acquisition brief and discussed during investment committee. Third party firms and vendors are engaged to review the ongoing risk to our existing assets on an annual basis. When investing in infrastructure companies, we engage third party advisors to support the climate-related DD of the opportunity. The DD of brownfield assets generally includes an assessment of the asset's environmental performance, compliance with environmental regulations and permits, systems and processes used to monitor and manage environmental performance as well as the appropriateness of resources and responsibilities for these issues. The findings of the DD are reflected in an action plan for the post-acquisition phase. Occasionally, this includes the engagement of an independent engineer who is qualified to conduct an environmental review, an environmental site assessment or an environmental impact study of the investment.
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2d

(C-FS2.2d) Does your organization consider climate-related information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

	We consider climate-related information	Explain why you do not consider climate-related information and your plans to address this in the future
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

(C-FS2.2e) Indicate the climate-related information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of climate-related information considered

Emissions data
Energy usage data
Emissions reduction targets
Climate transition plans
TCFD disclosures

Process through which information is obtained

Other, please specify (As part of our due diligence process, we engage with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how any sustainability and climate risks may be mitigated.)

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy
Utilities
Other, please specify (In addition to energy and utilities we are engaging with companies in the materials, chemicals and automotive sectors)

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

As part of our due diligence process, we engage with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how any sustainability and climate risks may be mitigated. Our Sustainability and Climate Risk standards, include the stipulation of controversial activities and other areas of concern where UBS will not engage in, or will only engage in under stringent criteria. These standards are reviewed on a regular basis. Procedures and tools for the identification, assessment and monitoring of sustainability and climate risks are applied and integrated into our standard risk, compliance and operations processes. These include client onboarding, transaction due diligence, product development and investment decision processes, own operations, supply chain management, and portfolio reviews. Our processes seek to identify and manage potential adverse impacts to the climate, environment and to human rights, as well as the financial and reputational risks of being associated with them. Advanced data analytics on companies associated with such risks is integrated into the web-based compliance tool used by our staff before they enter into a client or supplier relationship, or a transaction. The systematic nature of this tool significantly enhances our ability to identify potential risk. Example: Where a client or related entity has coal-fired power plants in their portfolio, we first determine the current and future asset base of the client, by megawatt capacity of the various fuel types in the client's power generation portfolio (e.g., nuclear, natural gas, coal and renewables). This is determined through desk research, third-party specialty databases and engaging with the client in question. We then benchmark the coal reduction trajectory against the Paris Agreement-aligned benchmarks for host countries, as determined by our third-party environmental, social and corporate governance data partner. The rates are then compared to determine if the client's forward-looking strategy meets our Paris Agreement-aligned commitment.

Portfolio

Investing (asset manager)

Type of climate-related information considered

Emissions data
Energy usage data
Emissions reduction targets
Climate transition plans
Other, please specify (Additional type of climate-related information considered is physical risk data. UBS Asset Management Sustainability Exclusion policy outlines fossil fuel related exclusions.)

Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee
Data provider
Public data sources
Other, please specify (Information is obtained through engagement with companies, through one-to-one dialogue and through collaborative engagements.)

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy
Materials
Capital Goods
Commercial & Professional Services
Transportation
Automobiles & Components
Consumer Durables & Apparel
Consumer Services
Retailing
Food & Staples Retailing
Food, Beverage & Tobacco
Household & Personal Products
Health Care Equipment & Services
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences
Software & Services
Technology Hardware & Equipment
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
Telecommunication Services
Media & Entertainment
Utilities
Real Estate
Other, please specify (Information is obtained across sectors from counterparties where relevant)

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

The UBS AM Sustainability Exclusion policy describes the exclusion approach of UBS-AM and details those company activities which are excluded from the investment universe. Exclusions are applied to specific UBS-AM collective investment schemes (e.g. funds) as outlined in the Scope section. Companies that generate greater than 20% of their revenues from thermal coal mining (including lignite, bituminous, anthracite and steam coal) and its sale to external parties are excluded. Companies that generate greater than 20% of their revenues from oil sands extraction (reserves associated with extraction revenues and extraction) are excluded. Companies that generate greater than 20% of their revenues from thermal coal-based power generation are excluded. Thermal coal mining and oil sands exclusions apply to actively managed fixed income and equities funds as well as rule-based Climate Aware funds under the direct investment management of UBS-AM. Thermal coal power generation exclusion applies to actively managed fixed income and equities funds under the direct investment management of UBS-AM that are classified by UBS-AM as "Sustainability Focused" or "Impact". Exclusions noted under the UBS-AM Sustainability Exclusion policy are not applicable to O'Connor, Hedge Fund Solutions, Real Estate & Private Market, third party funds where UBS AM only serves as a sub-advisor or where UBS-AM is not the management company or the Sponsor of the fund (unless otherwise agreed with the Sponsor), US collective funds managed by UBS-AM Trust Company, and other US funds unless such exclusions are disclosed in the funds' offering documents. Fixed income scope includes Money Market funds but does not include Fixed Maturity Funds, unless the exclusions are noted in the offering documents of such funds. Investments in other funds (including ETFs and single investor funds / mandates) and derivatives on indices are excluded from these rules. Derivatives on single names are included in these exclusion rules. Our ESG integration process takes into account the materiality of climate transition risks. For sectors and companies where climate transition is especially material we will look at company emissions reduction targets and climate transition plans as part of our investment case. We will take the ambition of targets and the credibility of transition plans into account in determining our investment view and proxy voting decisions for listed equity holdings.

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

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Operational risk

Company-specific description

Overall UBS operates more than 800 buildings globally, with major buildings in Hong Kong, Singapore, Mumbai, Zurich, London, New York. As UBS operates (and occupies) buildings in many countries, we are directly affected by regulatory developments that aim at improving energy efficiency or reducing CO2 emissions. Such regulation may include, fuel or energy taxes and regulation, mandatory carbon tax schemes and regulation of buildings in terms of energy efficiency, affecting our costs for energy incurred by our buildings (i.e. heating, cooling, lighting, IT, etc.). These types of regulation directly affects our operational costs as it relates to energy use. In Switzerland, where approximately 29% of UBS employees are based in around 350 buildings, UBS is mandated to pay its share of the Swiss CO2 levy. In 2021, UBS was subject to increased operational costs as a result of the Swiss CO2 levy. However, as a result of our continued emission reduction efforts the magnitude of impact from this risk is considered low.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2090282

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Taxes applied to energy use and CO2 emissions from commercial buildings may present increasing operational costs. For example, the government of Switzerland has implemented a CO2-levy to incentivize the usage of low carbon energy as well as the development of renewable energy sources. The levy is requested for all fossil fuels, like heating oil, natural gas or diesel, and has to be paid based on volume. The levy has a legal range wherein the amount is adjusted dependent on targeted emission and fossil fuel usage. The fee itself is paid with the commodity and has a defined steering goal. One third of the fiscal revenue is thereby redistributed as publicly available grant money for building projects. Two thirds of the fiscal revenue is redistributed equally to the people via health insurance cost reduction and to companies via the AHV (Swiss governmental retirement plan). CO2 levy in Switzerland is a topic with high political attention. There is high pressure to increase the levy to its currently maximally legally allowed value of 210 CHF/t CO2 as well as to increase the legal threshold. Assuming that anyone who purchases fossil thermal fuels automatically pays the CO2 levy, UBS

will be the subject of this cost increase. Part of this risk case already took effect since last year, as the levy was increased from 96 to 120 tCO2eq from 1. January 2022 onwards. To assess the cost risk, we prepared calculation based on the audited and externally verified CO2-Emissions [tCO2eq] for Switzerland in the Reporting Period 1.7.2020-30.06.2021 (FY21). To derive an estimate of the cost risk, the levy rate of 210 CHF/tCO2 was applied to each category. The numbers stated below show the full expected cost. Additionally the change in cost risk from FY20 to FY21 as well as the impact of the recent levy increase have been modelled. The considered emission categories are listed below in the calculation details: GHG from Natural Gas [t GHG [metric] for FY 20] 6135 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 210 = 1'288'351 GHG from Heating Oil [t GHG [metric]] for FY 20] 1303 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 210 = 273'619 GHG from Fuels [t GHG [metric] for FY 20] 113 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 210 = 23'693 GHG from Fuels (Own cars) [t GHG [metric] for FY 20] 139 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 210 = 29'184 GHG - Upstream leased assets [t GHG [metric] for FY 20] 2264 * Levy [CHF/tCO2eq] 210 = 475'435 Total: 1'288'351 + 273'619 + 23'693 + 29'184 + 475'435 = 2'090'282

Cost of response to risk

486000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

UBS seizes the opportunity to save energy through its energy efficiency initiatives prioritized through UBS' ISO 14001 certified environmental (env.) management system (EMS). 1. Building control: steering groups sanction changes in building operations, incl. operational run times for central building plant & equipment/ data center facilities. Energy consumption for our buildings is the largest contributor to our CO2 emissions which we reduced by 92% between 2004 & 2021. Thanks to this UBS has avoided potential additional operational costs from carbon pricing regulation by approx. \$2m. In 2021 UBS continued using 100% renewable electricity. 2. Improvements in building design/ investment in infrastructure: we seek opportunities to invest in infrastructure with the purpose of reducing operating cost. As part of our efforts to meet our RE100 objectives, in 2021 100% of UBS' worldwide electricity consumption was sourced from renewable energy. 3. UBS applies a Responsible Supply Chain Management (RSCM) framework: for the procurement of goods & services, done by Chain IQ, who performs supplier due diligence & establishes remediation measures, supported by experts within UBS. Evaluation of energy efficiency & carbon emissions are in RSCM background checks. In 2021, 251 newly sourced vendors were classified as vendors that provide UBS with goods/services with potentially high impacts. In addition, 48 vendors were classified as ongoing engagements, which are re-assessed after 24 months to ensure that even in long-term contracts UBS's expectations regarding env. & social aspects are met & supervised continuously. Of all the vendors assessed, 28% were considered as in need of improving their mgmt. practices. Specific remediation actions were agreed upon & implementation progress is closely monitored. In 2021, no UBS vendor relationship was terminated as a result of RSCM assessments. This results partly from the fact that we assess each vendor's potential risks before entering into a contract with them. Evaluation of energy efficiency & carbon emissions are included in the RSCM background checks. Cost of response to risk includes investments in energy efficiency measures & potentially higher costs for new (sustainable) buildings & equipment. This is estimated to be \$486m per year: owned properties & equipment which includes leasehold improvements & IT hardware \$273m plus leased properties & equipment \$213m. Calculation of cost of response to risk: \$273m + \$213m = \$486m

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Banking portfolio

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased credit risk

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Credit risk

Company-specific description

UBS, as a global financial services firm active in WM, AM and IB, UBS can be affected by emerging carbon pricing regulation. For example, increased pricing of GHG emissions designed to limit emissions, in particular CO2, in order to meet country GHG reduction commitments. The EU is a good example, they have committed to limiting emissions with a legally-binding resolution to at least a 55% reduction of CO2 emissions by 2030 against 1990-levels (NDC). Companies in carbon intensive sectors that are unprepared for regulatory changes could face increasing costs and/or significant decline in demand for their goods and services with a negative impact on revenues and financial stability. Insofar as we are (indirectly) exposed to fossil fuel intensive businesses in investment or loan portfolios this may affect our own and our clients' assets. This may have a devaluating effect on the assets that UBS holds in our portfolio (lending portfolio and securities). An estimated USD 20 trillion in assets across a broad range of sectors are at-risk, for the financial sector, in the transition to a low-carbon economy (Sarah Breeden, PRA). UBS seeks to better understand this indirect risk by actively participating in further developing scenario analysis methodologies (which examine 2 degree and lower global warming trajectories). UBS is working with peers and the research community (e.g. IEA, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research as a few examples) on advancing scenario analysis methodologies, which can provide outputs that help assess the economic impact of CC on different sectors (one key output are estimates of carbon pricing that reflect how carbon emissions could be constrained in the future, to meet global warming targets). Since 2017, UBS participates in the UNEP FI TCFD Banking Pilot to collaboratively develop tools that help banks disclose their exposures to climate risks and opportunities as envisioned by the TCFD and further refine scenario-based stress-testing methodologies. In 2021, UBS began participating in regulatory scenario analysis and stress test exercises, namely the Bank of England 2021 Climate Biennial Exploratory Scenario: Financial risks from climate change as well as the European Central Bank climate stress test. In 2021, we also participated in a top-down climate risk assessment performed jointly by FINMA and the SNB in Switzerland.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

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)

0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

3751000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Potential impacts in the future could be asset devaluation losses up to \$37.5bn, which represents the amount of UBS own balance sheet exposed to climate sensitive sectors (Gross exposure: Includes total loans and advances to customers and guarantees as well as irrevocable loan commitments (within the scope of expected credit loss). Includes loans collateralized by real estate (residential and commercial), across GWM, P&C, and IB). Climate-sensitive sectors are defined as inventory of activities with higher vulnerability to climate risks. \$37.5bn is comprised of an inventory of UBS exposure to these sectors, some key exposures within this inventory include oil and gas: \$5.8bn, mining: \$2.9bn, construction and materials: \$3.6bn (for a detailed, sector by sector breakdown of figures please see UBS Climate Report 2021, table "UBS corporate lending to climate-sensitive sectors – transition risks", page 23). Detailed explanation of potential financial impact figure: Climate-sensitive sectors are defined as those business activities that are rated as having high, moderately high or moderate vulnerability to transition risks and physical risks. Methodology developed in collaboration with UNEP FI TCFD working group and disclosed in Phase II "From disclosure to action – a guide to implementing the TCFD framework within financial institutions" report. Climate risk analysis is a novel area of research, and as the methodologies, tools and data availability of data improve, we continue to further develop our risk identification and measurement approaches. Based on UBS Climate Report 2021, table on page 23: Aerospace and defense \$831m + Automotive \$703m + Chemicals \$1,112m + Constructions and materials \$3,367m + Consumer products and retail \$355m + Food and beverage \$2m + Industrial materials \$121m + Machinery and equipment \$1,040m + Mining \$2,920m + Oil and gas \$5,823m + Pharmaceuticals/ biotechnology \$1,400m +Plastics and rubber \$299m + Primary materials \$13m + Real estate management \$18,029m +Transportation and equipment \$849m +Utilities \$375m = \$37,510bn Potential financial impacts would be a fraction of this amount as a result of not managing regulatory risks in our investment or lending decisions. Driven by reduced financial performance of carbon-related assets, as a result of increased costs from carbon pricing (direct or indirect). Direct financial impacts on those borrowers, could result in credit events (e.g. credit downgrades).

Cost of response to risk

5409075

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

For many years, we have been developing methodologies that enable us to disclose climate-related metrics more robustly and transparently. Most recently, regulators and standard setters have provided more guidance on climate metrics. We firmly aim to keep pace with these new developments and requirements and further evolve our climate-related metrics. This commitment remains, as does our determination to continue leading the way in efforts to mitigate climate change. As part of these efforts, we are assessing the best approach for disclosing metrics relating to our sustainable investments. For example, not all sustainable investments relate to the climate and, as such, climate-related metrics do not apply. The carbon-related assets metric has been updated to cover the four non-financial groups as defined by the TCFD, i.e., energy, transportation, materials and buildings, and agriculture, food, and forest products. We have recalculated all previous years' exposure figures using the enhanced approach. We now also disclose climate-sensitive sectors exposure related to both transition and physical risks. In addition, we have added legal entity-specific climate risk metrics for UBS AG and UBS Switzerland AG. In 2021, we again reduced our lending exposure to carbon-related assets (as defined by the TCFD) to 9.9% (\$45.6bn). This is down from 10.4% at the end of 2020. In 2021, our exposure to climate-sensitive sectors: 1) physical risks - decreased to 5.6% (\$25.5bn) from 6% at the end of 2020 2) transition risks - reduced to 8.2% (\$37.5bn) from 8.6% at the end of 2020 We have performed both top-down balance sheet stress testing, as well as targeted, bottom-up analysis of specific sector exposures. We have so far not identified significant climate-related financial risk on our balance sheet. We explain this by UBS's relatively small lending book in climate-sensitive-sectors (see "UBS corporate lending to sensitive sectors-transition risks", page 23 of UBS Climate Strategy) and availability of insurance where we have relevant exposures to such sectors (e.g., Swiss mortgage lending book). The cost of response to risk consist of the full time personnel responsible for managing climate risks. Overall cost of response to risk is calculated by combining the personnel expenses (average 21 FTE dedicated to climate risk management in 2021), in total : \$257 575 (cost per employee) X 21 (average number of FTE dedicated to climate risk management in 2021) = \$5,409,075m

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Loss of clients due to a fund's poor environmental performance outcomes (e.g. if a fund has suffered climate-related write-downs)
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Strategic risk

Company-specific description

With the more pronounced relevance and influence of climate change on investment decisions, UBS clients increasingly ask for products and services which protect them from climate-related risks. UBS has noted a strong momentum in core sustainable investments, which include climate investments. A similar picture emerges in the private wealth space where a survey of our ultra-high net worth clients showed that the majority think sustainable investing will become the norm in the next decade. UBS Asset Management conducted a total of 197 engagement meetings to discuss climate-related topics with 140 listed companies across all sectors in 2021. UBS AM voted in favor of 100% of climate-related resolutions that were flagged as important by Climate Action 100+. We were one of just 15 firms with such a voting record amongst the 47 largest Climate Action 100+ members. A key performance indicator is the development of the share of Asset Management's Sustainability Focus and Impact strategies were USD 172 billion at the end of 2021. We are committed to working with our clients to achieve a low carbon future through our investment offerings across asset classes. By the end of 2021, Climate Aware assets increased to USD 23.4 billion. UBS believes the transition to a low carbon economy is vital, and therefore we are focused on supporting our clients in preparing for the benefits and risks associated with transitioning to an increasingly carbon constrained world. As a leading global financial services provider, UBS does this in several ways. One way is by seeking to protect UBS clients' assets from climate-related risks. UBS supports our clients' efforts to assess, manage and protect them from climate-related risks by offering innovative products and services in investment, financing and research.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

6330000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

A key performance indicator is the development of the share of Asset Management's Sustainability Focus and Impact strategies were USD 172 billion at the end of 2021. We are committed to working with our clients to achieve a low carbon future through our investment offerings across asset classes. By the end of 2021, Climate assets increased to USD 23.4 billion. We were the first major global financial institution to have made sustainable investments the preferred solution for our private clients wishing to invest globally. We also support our goal of mobilizing capital as a lender and as an arranger, underwriter and / or structurer of securities. For corporate clients, we support the issuance of green, social, sustainability and sustainability linked bonds – as well as the raising of capital in international capital markets – in line with recognized market guidelines, such as the ICMA Green Bond Principles and, in relation to green and sustainable loans, the Loan Market Association Sustainability Principles. Potential financial impacts could be the loss of up to USD 63.3 bn of green, sustainability, and sustainability-linked bond deals. Calculation method: Number of green, sustainability, and sustainability-linked bond deals (such as, but not limited to, ICMA Green Bond Principles, Sustainability Bond Principles, and Sustainability-linked Bond Principles) in 2021 was 98 which was a significant grow from 29 in 2020. Total deal value of green, sustainability, and sustainability-linked bond deals USD 63.3bn (this metric can be found on page 70 of UBS Sustainability Report 2021).

Cost of response to risk

56900000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

UBS recognized the importance of climate already early on and we are systematically analyzing our climate offering and developing new product solutions to meet client needs in addressing climate risk. We have set up working groups with senior representatives from sales, product, investments and sustainable and impact investing teams to create a robust pipeline of new strategies and services around climate change. Therefore, we support our client's efforts to assess, manage and protect them from climate-related risks by offering innovative products and services in investment, financing and research. For example: •In 2017, UBS-AM launched its Climate Aware strategy. In 2019, UBS-AM expanded the Climate Aware framework of mitigation, adaptation and transition to help clients align their portfolios to their chosen climate glidepath by reducing the carbon footprint of their investments. The framework is oriented towards companies that are better prepared for a low-carbon future while reducing exposure to companies with higher carbon risk. The framework involves an innovative approach to aligning with two degree or less carbon reduction scenarios in the future. During 2020 UBS-AM developed a suite of dedicated climate products across asset classes. By end 2021, Climate Aware assets increased to USD 23.4 billion. • We recognize that energy efficiency regulations and standards may impact UBS indirectly through our real estate investment portfolio. The Real Estate (RE) team follows regulatory changes and changes in buyer and tenant demand as it may create additional costs (for example: contractual penalties through emissions trading or tax incentives, increased capital to avoid obsolescence of older buildings, higher vacancy in less efficient buildings) and potentially have an impact on the valuation of Real Estate funds offered by UBS to its clients. RE assesses current and/or future financial effects by including such risks in standard calculations and in the complete deal value chain starting with due diligence. Cost of response to risk is an estimated USD 56.9m per year consisting of the employee costs of the Group Sustainability and Impact organization (221 full-time specialists) who manage this risk by innovating new products and services. The average cost of an employee is USD 257 575 (USD 257 575 x 221= USD 56.9m).

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Operational risk

Company-specific description

UBS has experienced extreme weather events, (such as heavy rain and storms) which may impact the continuity of business, but also increase the need for higher insurance coverage to cover impacts to UBS locations and buildings. More frequent extreme weather events (cyclones, floods, hurricanes) may have an adverse impact on vulnerable UBS locations (buildings).

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

250000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The cost of insurance cover is likely to increase as acute physical risk events become more frequent. UBS could face an approximately \$250k higher premium as a result from a storm harder than a 1/100 years event (e.g. Hurricane Katrina). The modelled financial risk of a 1/100 years event can be up to USD 12.5m, based on an assessment conducted by an independent expert, as mandated by GIM.

Cost of response to risk

129000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

UBS responds to these risks by ensuring that our infrastructure and operations are not only efficient but also highly resilient in order to cope with current and future demands likely to be placed upon it. For example, UBS due diligence processes on any new property acquisition would routinely include a Threat and Vulnerability Analysis. In order to minimize insurance related costs from natural catastrophes, UBS Group Insurance Management (GIM) identifies potential risks by collecting data on all insurable physical assets (e.g. buildings, IT, content, securities, banknotes, precious metals etc.). Together with external natural catastrophe experts and actuaries, GIM conducts specific risk assessments every 3 to 5 years based on the risk from natural catastrophes. Risks linked to CC that are currently taken into account under this framework include European windstorms, US east coast hurricanes and typhoons in the Asia Pacific region. As an example: precipitation events in southeast Asia, specifically heavy rains in Hyderabad, India and Typhoon Nangka in Hong Kong; and a wide-area power outage caused by Tropical Storm Isaias in the US tri-state (NY/NJ/CT) area resulted in no residual business impact as the implementation of BCM plans proved successful. Cost of response to risk is calculated to be approximately \$100k every 3 to 5 years as a result of GIM conducting the adequate risk assessments and related employee resource cost of \$129k (0.5 FTE: \$257k (average cost of employee) /2).

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Operational risk

Company-specific description

UBS experiences a growing threat from a combination of various physical climate-risk factors, i.e. heavy storms and flooding (extreme weather events), exacerbated by incremental climate change (e.g. sea level rise), at UBS locations like New York City, Weehawken and Jersey City, and for some locations in the Asia Pacific region, such as Philippines, Indonesia, India, Thailand and certain parts of Australia. UBS office facilities located in these vulnerable areas therefore pose an increasing threat to UBS production capacity (office impacts). UBS employs its Business Continuity Management (BCM) team, which manages processes and tools in order to mitigate the risks from such events.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

15000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The increased financial risk of a 1 in 250 years flood risk event (that can be related to chronic physical risks such as sea level rise) is estimated at CHF15m for United States locations based on assessment conducted by an independent expert, as mandated by GIM.

Cost of response to risk

50000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

UBS Business Continuity Management (BCM) manages these risks in key areas where concentration of knowledge, revenues, product delivery, premises, systems and infrastructure create a high level of risk to UBS. Critical locations get an annual Threat and Vulnerability Assessment (TVA) to identify such threats based on relative severity and likelihood. The output of the key risks and their mitigation status is reviewed bi-ennially and documented in the "Country Risk Profile" to ensure that we address specific risk such as extreme weather events for all global critical locations. We have business continuity (BC) plans in place covering people, processes and technology. These are tested on a regular basis for survival and business critical activities. We have business continuity (BC) plans in place covering people, processes, technology and critical third-parties. These are tested annually for survival and business critical activities. Crisis Management Plans are exercised with extreme weather scenarios for locations with a history of extreme weather events. Specific extreme weather scripts have been developed in the APAC and the Americas regions to allow for efficient preparation of such events, also for the smaller locations where no BC team is available. Additionally, contingency plans are being developed for weather related events if it is felt that these events cannot be addressed by the standard BC plans. Examples would be typhoon contingency plans for East Asian countries and hurricane and tornado preparation plans for the USA. Cost of response to risk is calculated by summing the annual spend on BCM staff resources, BCM system and tools and recovery sites: Approx total cost: \$50m comprising of: o Staff resources: \$6.5m o BCM System and tooling (incl support): \$1m o Recovery sites (including real estate costs and equipment): \$42.5m TOTAL: \$6.5m + \$1m + \$42.5m = \$50m

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 6

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Other parts of the value chain

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Operational risk

Company-specific description

Extreme weather events may affect UBS, as UBS relies on a network of business third-parties in regions impacted by heavy rains (e.g. Monsoons). Recently, UBS has seen an increase in the risk that heavy rains and/or typhoons, for example, may reduce production capacity of UBS critical third-parties, as a result of both a changing climate (increased severity and frequency) and as a result of an increase of UBS's dependence on third-parties operating in vulnerable regions, notably southeast Asia and India. If left unmanaged, these climate-related risks may pose a business continuity risk to UBS.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

10000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

UBS estimates a 1/100 years event US wind storm to generate a potential of \$10m (expected to increase) in revenue losses, from disruption of business, personnel not being able to work, loss of clients and/or loss of not being able to conduct business affected the entire industry in an affected location.

Cost of response to risk

50000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

It is essential that third-parties performing critical activities on behalf of UBS have appropriate Business Continuity Management (BCM) arrangements in place with UBS for addressing the risks associated with the locations in which they operate, and for internal UBS departments to understand these critical dependencies. As an example: precipitation events in southeast Asia, specifically heavy rains in Hyderabad, India which affected our service delivery centers and vendors, resulted in no residual business impact as the implementation of BCM plans proved successful. The BCM Third Part Framework identifies key touch points in the sourcing lifecycle impacting BCM, and outlines relevant roles and responsibilities, focusing specifically on critical third parties. Cost of response to risk is calculated by summing the annual spend on BCM staff resources, BCM system and tools and recovery sites: Approx total cost: \$50m comprising of: o Staff resources: \$6.5m o BCM System and tooling (incl support): \$1m o Recovery sites (including real estate costs and equipment): \$42.5m TOTAL: \$6.5m + \$1m + \$42.5m = \$50m

Comment

Identifier

Risk 7

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased credit risk

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Credit risk

Company-specific description

UBS is exposed to businesses through our investment or loan portfolios, where physical climate risks may affect those businesses and their assets and therefore the balance sheet of UBS. More specifically, impacts from incremental climate change (gradual erosion of financial performance of our borrowers) and extreme weather events (direct impacts on production at our clients) may have a devaluating effect on the assets UBS holds in our portfolio (lending portfolio and securities we hold). Incremental changes in climate (such as rising temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns) can affect economic output and productivity, while extreme events can lead to damage, operational downtime and lost production for fixed assets, and potential changes to property value. Extreme events, which are increasing in both frequency and intensity, often attract more attention as their impacts are more apparent. However, the risks from incremental changes, which are already underway, should not be overlooked. Extreme events may only occur in specific locations (such as floodplains or tropical cyclone regions) and require banks to have the ability to assess the probability of their borrowers being impacted by these events. In contrast, incremental changes have the potential to gradually erode the financial performance of entire borrower segments.

Time horizon

Short-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)

25476000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Potential financial impacts would be asset valuation losses of a fraction of UBS exposure to areas with high vulnerability to physical climate risks, which is estimated to be up to a max of \$25.476 billion. Calculation method: UBS exposure to climate sensitive sectors - physical risk \$25.476bn (please see UBS Climate Report 2021, table on page 24, for further quantitative details). Methodology developed in collaboration with UNEP FI TCFD working group and disclosed in Phase II "From disclosure to action – a guide to implementing the TCFD framework within financial institutions" report. Climate-sensitive sectors are defined as those business activities that are rated as having high, moderately high or moderate vulnerability to transition risks and physical risks. Climate risk analysis is a novel area of research, and as the methodologies, tools and data availability improve, we continue to further develop our risk identification and measurement approaches.

Cost of response to risk

5409075

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our initial top-down approach in 2014 consisted of a scenario- based stress test to assess UBS's balance sheet vulnerability across the firm. Leveraging our existing firm-wide, top-down stress-testing methodology, we developed a climate-change scenario. It assumed that severe weather events will result in governments worldwide agreeing to implement carbon-pricing mechanisms to assess the impact on financial assets, operational income and physical assets. The scenario envisioned that these mechanisms would prompt a shift away from coal and other fossil fuels to cleaner alternatives, adversely impacting markets and GDP. Our subsequent bottom-up analyses in 2015 of loan portfolios involving oil and gas firms, as well as electric utilities, consisted of a forward-looking analysis to assess the impacts of a long-term low fossil fuel price scenario resulting from policies promoting greater use of renewables, enhancing efficiency standards and limiting emissions. We calculated the impact this scenario would have on companies' probability of default and aggregated company-level results at the portfolio level to assess changes to expected loss. We also assessed the vulnerability of loan portfolios secured by real estate in Switzerland and the US to physical risk. We did this by mapping the location of collateral in more than 6,000 postal code areas against Swiss Re's CatNet tool, which aggregates a large dataset of observed natural hazards such as wildfire, river and pluvial flooding, and tropical cyclones. From both top-down and bottom-up approaches, our internal stress tests suggested no immediate threat to UBS's balance sheet. However, we identified methodological challenges ranging from the suitability of climate scenarios for banking risk modeling to data availability. In 2021, we further expanded our suite of climate risk metrics in response to the revised guidance on implementation of the TCFD recommendations. This includes the development of a physical risk heatmap methodology and expansion of the scope of climate-sensitive sectors and carbon-related assets metrics. The cost of response to risk consist of the full time personnel responsible for managing climate risks. Overall cost of response to risk is calculated by combining the personnel expenses (average 21 FTE dedicated to climate risk management in 2021), in total : \$257 575 (cost per employee) X 21 (average number of FTE dedicated to climate risk management in 2021) = \$5,409,075m

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 8

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation	Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the climate (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation, water stress)
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Reputational risk

Company-specific description

Reputation is one of UBS' most valuable assets, key to the success of a global financial firm & to its brand. The firm's Code of Conduct & Ethics underscores the vital importance of protecting & advancing UBS' reputation (and makes explicit reference to UBS' "constantly looking for better ways to do business in an environmentally sound and socially responsible manner"), this includes how UBS addresses climate change (CC) in its business activities. CC involves certain reputational risks if not properly addressed, notably through negative stakeholder perceptions of UBS. More concretely, UBS' approach to CC directly affects whether or not, respectively at which level, UBS is listed in indices & ratings related to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) topics, how the firm is viewed by rating & research agencies in general, & whether UBS remains a credible investment for those investors sensitive to sustainability/ESG issues. In 2021 UBS continued to face reputational risks, in the context of CC, specifically around stakeholders criticizing banks, incl. UBS, for providing finance to companies active in the production & burning of fossil fuels e.g. coal. UBS AM shareholder advocacy within climate action can also create positive reputational impact, demonstrated by awards: A+ band for engagement & voting on climate by InfluenceMap in the report, "Asset Managers & CC, How the sector performs on portfolios, engagement and resolutions". UBS AM's ESG integration & stewardship efforts have been recognized by external parties, incl. the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). In the latest PRI assessment, UBS AM was recognized with A+ or A across all modules (incl. A+ in Stewardship, A+ for Strategy & Governance, 'A' in Listed Equity & Fixed Income and, for the 4th year running, A+ for Property & Infrastructure). We submitted 22 strategies for the 2021 GRESB Assessments, comprising our flagship strategies and representing approx. 97% of our direct pooled real estate and infrastructure strategies globally. Participation in the 2021 GRESB grew by 26% to 2,227 real estate and infrastructure entities raising the GRESB ESG benchmark. Notwithstanding this, REPM's results reaffirm our continued focus on sustainability despite the increasing competition in these Assessments. Over 90% of our submitted strategies received 4-or 5-stars and 95% outperformed the GRESB average.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

60000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Implications are indirect (e.g. negative reaction of sustainability oriented clients/ investors, negative effect on recruiting). In the long term increased reputational risks could lead to loss of business and changes in regulation, which might impact UBS' business model. As of December 2021, UBS' market capitalization was USD 60 billion. Reputational risks can impact how the firm is viewed by rating & research agencies in general and whether UBS remains a credible investment for investors sensitive to sustainability/ESG issues in the long term. Hypothetically, a 1% decrease in the share price due to reputational risk would decrease the market capitalization by approximately USD 60 million. We do not expect direct financial implications associated with this risk driver in the short term.

Cost of response to risk

56900000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our approach to sustainability is guided by our understanding of expectations and concerns of our diverse stakeholders. This requires regular and multi-faceted interactions with stakeholders via a range of means of exchange, (incl. our AGM). We Communicate: We maintain detailed information on our website about our CC commitment. We actively engage in dialogue with analysts at rating and research agencies. In addition we train employees on Group Sustainability and Impact. In 2021, we expanded our reputational risk and sustainability and climate risk training for Global Wealth Management, Personal & Corporate Banking and the Investment Bank, which was delivered to over 22,000 employees. The training focused on various aspects of climate, environmental and social risks that can materialize as reputational risks. We Engage: We engage with stakeholders on a regular basis and on a wide range of topics. This engagement yields important information about their goals, expectations and concerns. It makes a critical contribution to our understanding and management of issues that have a potential impact (whether positive or negative) on our firm and on our stakeholders. We regularly interact with NGOs as it helps us formalize our approach. In 2021, discussions with NGOs were particularly focused on climate change (notably on fossil fuels). Other topics discussed included sustainable finance, human rights and biodiversity. Cost of response to risk is an estimated \$56.9m per year consisting of the employee costs of the Group Sustainability and Impact organization (221 full-time specialists) who manage this risk by innovating new products and services. The average cost of an employee is \$ 257 575 (\$257 575 x 221= \$56.9m).

Comment**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?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

UBS is incentivized to reduce the carbon intensity of its energy supply and improve the energy efficiency of its own operations. Climate change-related regulatory developments such as renewable energy regulation, fuel and general energy regulation, our commitment to Net Zero, and tax incentives are many factors that encourage UBS to seek energy efficiencies, which lead to cost savings for UBS' in-house operations and reduced emissions. For example: In Switzerland, we are member of the Zurich Energy Model and committed to improve energy efficiency by 1.5% p.a. for all our 345 buildings consuming 133.5 GWh electricity and 37 GWh heat. In addition, a local utility provider in Zurich grants a so called "energy efficiency bonus" (a reduction of CHF 13 per MWh on the grid fees) if companies are on track to achieve energy efficiency targets. In the UK, our third biggest market after Switzerland and the US, UBS faces costs related to the UK Carbon Reduction Commitment based on the amount of emissions UBS generates in the region. Overall UBS operates more than 800 buildings globally, with major buildings in Hong Kong, Singapore, Mumbai, Zurich, London, New York. Each building represents an opportunity linked to energy cost savings. In 2021, we reduced our energy consumption, largely through seeking energy efficiencies, by more than 23% compared with 2016, as well as over 5% y-o-y, contributing to our new reduction target of -15% 2020 vs 2025. Energy efficiency investments resulted in estimated annual energy cost savings of approx. \$5 million in 2020/2021.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2300000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Energy efficiency gains result in reduced operating costs in two ways: First we estimate that energy efficiency will be increased by 1 to 2% p.a. across the global UBS real estate and data center portfolio. With annual energy costs of ca USD 70.6 mio, This translates into energy costs saving of USD 0.7 - 1.4 million. Second, if we complete the energy efficiency stated above, our utility provider in Zurich provides us an "energy efficiency bonus" (as described in the section above "company specific description"). This equals to ca. USD 0.8million in utility bill reduction. In total we estimate that we can save up to USD 2.2 m p.a. (1.4+0.8x).

Cost to realize opportunity

255000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

UBS ISO 14001 certified environmental management system prioritizes energy efficiency and helps us seize the opportunity to save energy. (1) Building control: steering groups sanction changes in building operations, incl. operational run times for central building plant & equipment/ data center facilities. E.g., our new Guangzhou premises were awarded LEED Platinum. The combination of modern architectural design and sustainable engineering has enabled it to become a regional example of excellence in waste, water, and energy management. It provides 21% energy cost savings, a 50% reduction in water consumption (with a full score in water efficiency), and a 30% increase in outdoor air ventilation with respect to the LEED baseline requirements. We also managed to achieve 88% construction waste recycling. It is the highest rated LEED project for UBS in the APAC region. As of 2022, 15 UBS offices in the region have achieved LEED certification (8 rated Platinum and 7 Gold). 9 Penang Road in Singapore is the largest Platinum certified office in SE Asia. Its energy design is 21% more efficient compared to the 2020 national benchmark. (2) Improvements in building design/ investment in infrastructure: we seek opportunities to invest in infrastructure with the purpose of reducing operating cost. In Q3 of 2020, we achieved our RE100 commitment with 100% of our electricity globally now sourced from renewable sources. (3) UBS applies a Responsible Supply Chain Management (RSCM) framework: incl. environmental criteria for the procurement of goods and services. Of all the vendors assessed in 2021, 28% were considered as in need of improving their management practices. Evaluation of energy efficiency and carbon emissions are included in the RSCM background checks. Cost to realize opportunity : Costs of investments in energy efficiency measures and higher costs for new (sustainable) buildings and equipment. For example, in 2020, we invested a total of USD 255m in own properties (26m), leasehold improvements (37m) and IT hardware and communication equipment (192m). Investments are made with a multi-year time horizon.

Comment**Identifier**

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

An estimated USD 85tr will be needed for low-carbon climate-resilient infrastructure investments by 2030 to meet the Paris agreement's goal to keep global average temperature increases well below 2 °C (Brookings Institution, 2018). UBS sees a clear investor appetite for directing capital toward a low-carbon future and assists private and institutional clients in their desire to invest accordingly. We regularly carry out surveys across our client segments which have clearly shown a growing demand across all client types for investments that integrate material ESG factors and / or that focus on making an impact on the environment and society. According to the global UBS Investor Sentiment survey, 66% of investors see sustainable investing as highly important to their portfolio strategy. Our 2021 survey "Sustainability in companies" found that the overwhelming majority of firms pay close attention to sustainability issues in relation to their activities in Switzerland and abroad. 9 out of 10 companies said that sustainability is either important or very important to them. A global survey of institutional clients, published in 2021 in "Resetting the agenda; How ESG is shaping the future," further underscored these views. Of those surveyed, 65% plan to integrate ESG into at least 25% of their assets under management over the next 12 months. These surveys across all our client segments are not just about gathering evidence to support trends. They also tell us what matters most to our clients, which, in turn, helps us make sure we are supporting them in the right way and in 2021, SI assets (sustainability focus and impact investing) grew to USD 251.2b to reach 5.5% of invested assets, up from 3.4% (USD 140.8b) in 2020. Meanwhile, the EU adopted the SFDR which came into effect in 2021. EU member states are developing local initiatives. The Swiss Fund and Asset Management Association and Swiss Sustainable Finance issued "Sustainable Asset Management: Key Messages and Recommendations". UBS was one of the firms involved in this initiative. Finally, signatories to the UN PRI are required to comply with the TCFD. As approaches to sustainability are increasingly adopted by regulators around the world, affecting pension funds and other institutional investors, UBS AM clients are increasingly asking for innovative investment products and services.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

627000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

SI assets (sustainability focus and impact investing) grew to USD 251.2 billion to reach 5.5% of invested assets in 2021, up from 3.4% (USD 140.8bn) in 2020. To elaborate, invested assets specifically in the Climate strategies increased almost 53% since 2020 to 23.4 USD billion. We assume an average of 25 bps across the portfolio to estimate the financial impact as 2021 revenue (USD 251bn x 25bps = 6.27bn).

Cost to realize opportunity

8500000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

As part of our ongoing efforts, we continue to develop offerings to support client demands: - UBS Asset Management (UBS-AM) has launched climate funds and strategies. One such strategy enables investors to reduce a portfolio's carbon footprint, invest in new technology and align portfolios to a low-carbon climate "glidepath," such as the 1.5°C scenario, envisioned by the Paris Agreement. As of December 31, 2021, Climate Aware assets have grown to USD 23.4 billion. - UBS Asset Management has a dedicated climate engagement program. Companies in the engagement program are assessed to determine progress and outcomes of the engagements. In 2021, more than 50% of these engagements were assessed as having made good or excellent progress, but we also identified 5 companies where we considered little progress had been made. These names were excluded from specific SI strategies, demonstrating that we take action when companies are not meeting their transition plans or are not willing to engage. - In 2021, our active Climate Aware Equities strategy was granted the Austrian ecolabel while our ETFs receiving the Belgium FabelFin label. - UBS also offers other funds that support climate investment opportunities (e.g. UBS Future of Earth fund which offers thematic investments in solutions to tackle the negative impact of climate change, on people, health and communities by addressing energy, land and water). - Furthermore, our retirement savings funds were made sustainable in 2020 and require no min. investment amount. The funds of the UBS Vitainvest suite covering pillar 2 (occupational pension) and pillar 3 (private retirement savings) have undergone development to follow ESG criteria defined by UBS and thereby offer diversified opps. to place higher weight on ESG scores and lower CO2 profiles and now in 2021 we added a passive solution to our UBS Vitainvest product family in Switzerland, enabling clients to invest sustainably for their Pillar 3a and vested benefits accounts. Costs for seizing this opportunity are mainly linked to employee salaries. This is estimated to be USD 8.5m per year based on the average salary of ~USD 257,575 for 18 ESG specialists and 150 additional actively involved equating to 15 more FTEs, but not fully dedicated, spend on our efforts. (33 x 257,575 = 8.5m).

Comment**Identifier**

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Banking portfolio

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

To reach the Paris Agreement ambitions, the United Nations estimate that appropriate financial flows, new technology frameworks and enhanced capacity building frameworks will be put in place. Countries are increasingly defining strategies in this direction for example by setting Net Zero targets and Paris-aligned Nationally Determined Commitments. Switzerland, a major market for UBS, specifically undertook a commitment to halve its greenhouse gas emissions versus 1990 by 2030. Our clients consequently move towards increasing resource efficiency, while seeking to mitigate their own climate-regulatory risks. We see this trend translating into greater demand for green bonds and green financing. According to Environmental Finance 2022, "GSSS bonds accounted for an estimated over 11% of total global bond issuance in 2021, from less than 7% in 2020" and issuance is expected to pass 1 trillion USD in 2022. We continue to support the issuance of GSSS bonds – and the raising of capital in international capital markets. We also extend green and sustainable loans in line with the Loan Market Association. And in 2021, our Investment Bank's (IB) Global Banking team set up an ESG advisory team to help established corporate clients with the integration of ESG risks and opps. into their strategy, operations and financing related decisions, thereby supporting their positioning in the financial markets. UBS takes a holistic approach to sustainability in terms of the products and services we provide (see section below for a high level overview on UBS Investment Bank and Research). As part of our broader offering, UBS sees a strong business rationale for catering to the growing importance of and demand for sustainability financing in the transition to a low-carbon economy. UBS provides capital-raising and strategic advisory services globally to companies that make a positive contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and/or within its lending capacity to address this need. In May of 2021, UBS AG strengthened its resources toward sustainability efforts by establishing the Group Sustainability and Impact organization which is led by the GEB lead for sustainability and impact, who has the responsibility for setting the firm's sustainability and impact strategy, in agreement with fellow GEB members. This dedicated group expands our resources and expertise in the area of sustainable finance.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

44100000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We plan to continue supporting the issuance of Green, Social, Sustainability or Sustainability-linked (GSSS) bonds. We expect to see further growth going forward. Our products and solutions include green and sustainable, sustainability-linked bonds issued in accordance with market principles and / or taxonomies. UBS's share of financing of such transactions amounted to USD 13.2 billion (with the full deal value of these transactions being USD 63.3 billion). In 2021 UBS Investment Bank supported the issuance of 103 green, social, sustainability or sustainability-linked transactions (generating USD 44.1m). This is up from 33 Green, Social and Sustainability bond transactions in the year prior.

Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Investment Bank: -Since 2017, we have engaged in high profile issuances in the GSSS bond market, incl. the 1st-ever green bond offering from a Swiss public sector entity, 1st green bond for a listed company in Switzerland (active in energy and infrastructure), and 1st Green Tier 2 bonds from a European bank. In 2021, UBS supported issuance of 103 GSSS transactions and 18 in Q1 2022. In 2022, we have the objective to reach 100 GSSS-linked bond mandates. -In 2021, our IB's Global Banking team set up an ESG advisory team w/ the aim to help established corporate clients with the integration of ESG risks and opps. into their strat., etc. -Our Global Markets business focuses on dev. products and solutions to meet clients' ESG objectives, incl. thematic portfolios and facilitating access to carbon markets. -Our independent ESG Research team focuses on ESG integration and thematic research. In 2021, 134 UBS Research reports carried the UBS ESG icon, flagging ESG content, in collab. w/ 202 analysts. We published 47 ESG Risk Radar sectorial reports and 18 ESG-relevant reports using UBS Evidence Lab. -Client conferences w/ ESG experts, academics, industry leaders w/ integrated ESG content. In 2021, hosted/participated in 160 ESG-relevant conf. and events, incl. 3 sustainable finance conf. and 18 key UBS investor conf. w/ 40+ ESG panels and keynotes. Switzerland: We strive to be the pref. strategic financial partner for Switzerland's Energy Strategy 2050 by supporting energy utilities in raising capital to progress their quest for renewable energy. We offer SMEs an energy check-up to assess their energy efficiency. Leasing bonuses as financial contributions toward enhancing enviro. performance are offered to companies seeking to finance production machines. In Real Estate Financing, UBS offers green mortgages at preferential rates. "key4" – an income-producing real estate mortgage platform launched in 2021 – connects lenders w/ borrowers seeking to finance eco-cert. properties. Cost for seizing opp.: Within Global Banking and Global Markets, 50+ employees have sustainability and climate-related finance as part of their focus (5–100% of their time). Based on a pro rata of their time and in combination to newly fully dedicated ESG Advisory employees, est. to cost less than \$10m a year. The ESG Research team consisted of 4-5 people in 2021, w/ more analysts joining in 2022. Cost calc. is a best effort given the increasing integration of sustainability within the firm.

Comment

Further details are available in the 2021 Sustainability Report on ubs.com/gri

Identifier

Opp5

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

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

In many global markets, legislative frameworks incl. Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010/31/EU, Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and Local Law 97 in NYC have been enacted. In Switzerland, an updated energy law promotes more energy efficient buildings and renewable energies since January 2018. These developments create an increased demand for investment with a low carbon footprint and increased risks associated with not responding, which we manage through initiatives such as our Sustainable Property Investment Strategy and our TCFD-aligned ESG Risk Framework. Globally, REPM holds 2,000+ properties in 15+ countries covering most property types. UBS is a founding member of NZAM. As statutory requirements become more stringent; social, economic and environmental criteria need to be considered for RE investment decisions (incl. CO2 emissions reduction, tenant satisfaction, etc). In Barcelona, Cornerstone Business Park was the first office development to achieve LEED Gold Status thanks to features like lighting control, smart onsite renewable energy generation and reflective roofing to reduce heat. In Graz, Austria, Saubermacher, a recycling plant, ranked #1 in environmental services (GRESB). Outside Europe, investments incl. Spinning Spur II Wind Farm in Texas and 455 Market Street in San Francisco, Platinum certified under LEED- ARC, Fitwel and Fitwel Viral Response certified and currently purchasing 100% clean energy. REPM is a member of GRESB, and in 2021, 22 funds representing 97%+ of UBS AM's direct pooled real estate and infrastructure vehicles globally. These funds showed strong results, with 90%+ of our submitted strategies receiving 4 or 5-stars and 95% outperforming the GRESB average. 91% of our submitted strategies received full marks (30/30) and the remaining scored 29/30 in the Management Component of the GRESB Assessment. UBS also participates in the UN PRI Direct Real Estate assessment. In the 2020 UN PRI Assessment Report, REPM received the top score (A+) in both the Property and Infrastructure modules, for the 4th year running. REPM's robust ESG governance and org structure has clear responsibilities and incentives, designed to integrate sustainable criteria into our clients' investments. We have a clear focus on continuously refining and implementing our sustainable investing strategies and enhancing ESG integration across our real estate, infrastructure, food & ag., private equity and private credit business areas.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very 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)

517500000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential annual financial impact in the short term is associated with the revenues generated by the management fees as a portion of the full USD 115bn of Real Estate funds. Assuming a fee of 45bps, this represents an estimated USD 517.5m of revenue (based off 2021: USD 115bn x 45bps = USD 517.5m). To further clarify, there is a range of financial impact depending on the cause of the impact and the reaction of clients.

Cost to realize opportunity

3860000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our corporate sustainability mission consists of delivering strong risk-adjusted investment performance by integrating sustainability considerations into our investment processes; implementing sustainable practices through innovation and the sharing of best practices; and addressing environmental impacts while enhancing property operations and values. Significant process enhancements were designed during 2021, largely driven by the desire to integrate the TCFD framework into our investment process and meet our net zero commitments. We believe it is very important to measure and mitigate both physical and transition risk for the long-term benefit of our clients and the planet. Based on the TCFD framework, the following were identified to be incorporated into the investment process for all funds: • Set Paris-aligned carbon reduction/net zero mid-term and 2050 targets • Update due diligence and investment process docs to incorporate climate risk and align with the TCFD framework • Identify internal resources or external consultants to assist in tracking and setting strategies in response to all proposed new regulations that impact new and standing investments

The updated due diligence and investment committee brief content requirements set a consistent standard and require the investment committee to approve and confirm that risks have been properly identified and mitigated in the underwriting. A physical climate risk vendor was onboarded during 2021 and is a required part of reviewing new and existing investments. We have designed and implemented a dashboard that allows individual investments and entire funds to compare progress towards the 1.5-degree reduction pathway using the CRREM benchmark. Focus is on implementing energy conservation measures, producing renewable energy onsite (primarily solar) and purchasing clean energy. We designed and are in the process of fully implementing our TCFD-aligned risk protocol that starts with due diligence and continues through the life of the asset, incl. ongoing monitoring of its carbon footprint to reduce negative impacts associated with "stranded" assets. Costs for seizing this opportunity are mainly linked to employee salaries. This is estimated to be USD 3.9m per year based on the average salary of ~USD 257,575 for 5 specialists and 40 additional actively involved equating to 10 more FTEs, but not fully dedicated, spend on our efforts. (15 x 257,575 = 3.86m).

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Other parts of the value chain

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Improved ratings by sustainability/ESG indexes

Primary potential financial impact

Increased portfolio value due to upward revaluation of assets

Company-specific description

Amid far-reaching economic and societal unrest, businesses are challenged on the legitimacy of their role and the part they play in society more than ever. This is why we put great emphasis on learning the views and values of our stakeholders with regard to the business activities of UBS and its role in society. Our ambition is to be the financial provider of choice for clients who wish to mobilize capital toward the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the orderly transition to a low-carbon economy. The Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (the CCRC) of UBS Group AG's Board of Directors (the BoD) oversees UBS's climate strategy. This is set by our firm's Group Executive Board (the GEB), and includes our appetite for climate-related risks. Over the past years, clients have been making a shift in favor of investments that focus on, or more actively take into account, material environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors. The COVID-19 crisis has both accelerated and solidified this trend by highlighting the consequences of not addressing the challenges facing life on Earth (incl. climate change, social inequalities, etc) as well as the interconnectedness of our world. In 2021, our survey of 2,502 Swiss companies found that the overwhelming majority of firms pay close attention to sustainability issues in relation to their activities in Switzerland and abroad. Nine out of ten companies said that sustainability is either important or very important to them. A global survey of 450 institutional investors, published in 2021 in "Resetting the agenda; How ESG is shaping the future," further underscored these views with three-quarters of respondents agreeing that the COVID-19 pandemic will accelerate general interest in ESG and capital inflows into sustainable investments over the next three to five years. We regularly interact with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and appreciate their input and insight as it helps us consider our approach to, and understanding of, societal issues and concerns. NGOs have long established themselves as critical watchdogs of companies, both scrutinizing and challenging how we address a broad range of environmental, social and human rights concerns. In 2021, discussions with NGOs were particularly focused on climate change (notably on fossil fuels). Other topics discussed included sustainable finance, human rights and biodiversity.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

612300000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

A strong reputation supports the attraction of prospective and retention of existing clients, which has both, direct and indirect financial implications. We expect this to become more important as the issue of climate change continues to increase in importance. Reputation impacts how the firm is viewed by rating & research agencies in general and is relevant to attract investors sensitive to sustainability/ESG issues in the long term, which has a positive impact on share price. As of December 2021, UBS' market capitalization was USD 61.230 billion. Hypothetically, a 1% increase in the share price due to excellent reputation would increase the market capitalization by approximately USD 612.3million (\$ 61.230 bn x 0.01).

Cost to realize opportunity

56900000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our ambition is to be the financial provider of choice for clients who wish to mobilize capital toward the achievement of the 17 SDGs and the orderly transition to a low-carbon economy. The Chief Sustainability Office (CSO) reports directly into the Group GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact. UBS's ambition is to be a leader in sustainable finance across all client segments, a recognized innovator and thought leader in philanthropy, an industry leader for sustainable business practices, an employer of choice. In climate specifically, a key component of our comprehensive climate strategy is to offer innovative products and services in the areas of investments, financing and research as well as to encourage more transparency by companies. At the same time, we are working on further restricting assets that are associated with climate-related risks. We continue to be successful on both fronts, and in 2021 increased invested assets in sustainable investments to USD 251bn (vs USD 141bn in 2020) while reducing our lending exposure to carbon-related assets to 9.9% (USD 45.6bn) of our total customer lending exposure (down from 10.4% at the end of 2020 and 10.7% at the end of 2019). UBS uses the ISO 14001 norm to manage its environmental impact across all activities, from own operations to banking activities. To provide sustainability information to our stakeholders, UBS maintains detailed information on websites (see under comments) & actively engages in internal and external education and awareness-raising on sustainability. We communicate with investors, analysts and rating agencies who are focused on sustainability to discuss topics that are relevant to our long-term performance, such as climate change. Following the launch of the TCFD recommendations in 2017, we have continuously improved and expanded our climate-related disclosures to demonstrate our active engagement for an orderly transition to a low-carbon economy. Separately, the CSO team is also responsible for the communication with key sustainability rating agencies, and supports the Investors Relations team with providing relevant information to demonstrate UBS's climate engagement. The time horizon can be considered in the short term, as these processes and activities are ongoing and iterative. Costs for seizing this opportunity are employee salaries. UBS employs 221 specialists dedicated to sustainability and impact. The average cost of an employee is \$ 257,575 (\$257,575 x 221 = \$56.9mn).

CommentKey websites ubs.com/sustainability ubs.com/gri**C3. Business Strategy****C3.1****(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?****Row 1****Transition plan**

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

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

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

Our transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

UBS Climate Report

[ubs-climate-report-2021-en.pdf](#)**Explain why your organization does not have a 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
Transition scenarios	NGFS scenarios Framework	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	We have been using scenario-based approaches since 2014 to assess our exposure to physical and transition risks stemming from climate change. These early in-house scenario analyses have been followed by a series of assessments performed through industry collaborations in order to harmonize approaches in addressing identified methodological and data gaps. In 2018, UBS began a multi-year collaboration with a peer group of up to 35 banks, the UNEP FI, the IAMC, and risk consultancies Oliver Wyman and Acclimatise. Phases of the project: Phase 1: 2018-2019: Development of a credit analysis methodology that uses integrated assessment modeling (IAM) climate scenarios; pilot testing the methodology on UBS power utilities credit portfolio. Time Horizon: ST= short-term, 0–3 years; MT = medium-term, 3–10 years Outcome: No significant credit loss neither from transition risks in 2-degree scenarios, nor impacts from physical risks in 4-and 2-degree scenarios. Phase 2: 2020: Further development of climate scenarios, in line with the range of reference scenarios published by the NGFS Development of a heatmap methodology Pilot testing the credit analysis methodology on our oil and gas portfolio and physical risk analysis on our real estate mortgage portfolio. Time horizon: ST= short-term, 0–3 years; MT = medium-term, 3–10 years; LT = long-term, over 10 years Outcome: UBS has a very low exposure to economic activities with moderate to high transition risk No significant credit loss from transition risks in orderly and disorderly 1.5°C scenarios No significant losses expected from lending collateralized by real estate neither in Switzerland nor the United States Phase 3: 2021: Deep dive on climate transition risks in real estate, portfolio alignment methods, and client-centric approaches for supporting transition strategies. Time horizon: ST= short-term, 0–3 years; MT = medium-term, 3–10 years; LT = long-term, over 10 years Outcome: Phase III informed internal projects, capacity building, training and further enhancement of climate materiality and heatmap methodologies
Transition scenarios	NGFS scenarios Framework	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	In 2021, UBS began participating in regulatory scenario analysis and stress test exercises, namely the Bank of England (BoE) 2021 Climate Biennial Exploratory Scenario (CBES); Financial risks from climate change as well as the European Central Bank (ECB) climate stress test. In 2021, we also participated in a top-down climate risk assessment performed jointly by FINMA and the SNB in Switzerland. For the 2021 CBES exercise, the BoE is using exploratory scenarios to investigate a range of climate risks stemming from climate change. While UBS was not formally required to participate, as we are not a UK-headquartered bank, we opted in to the exercise in order to learn from the effort and given our footprint in the UK. UBS Europe SE is participating in the ECB supervisory climate risk stress test, which assesses how prepared banks are for dealing with financial and economic shocks stemming from climate risk. The exercise will be conducted in the first half of 2022, after which the ECB will publish aggregate results. Throughout 2021, we have engaged with a range of regulatory surveys and other requests for information from supervisors around the globe. We contributed to the NGFS’s work exploring the potential for risk differentials among assets due to climate change. We also participated in industry efforts to evaluate regulatory exercises to date. This included the IIF report “Navigating Climate Headwinds,” which examined learnings from 20 global institutions on regulatory climate scenario analysis and stress test exercises. We will continue to leverage these learnings as it further enhances testing methodologies. Regulatory stress test exercises: 1) Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) / Swiss National Bank (SNB) climate risk assessment: Focus on measurement of climate-related transition risks, conducted in 2021. Outcome: FINMA Published conclusions in its Annual report 2021. According to this report UBS exposure to the carbon-intensive sectors is low. 2) European Central Bank (ECB) climate risk stress test 2021 using macro-financial scenarios based on NGFS scenarios. Outcome: Stress test exercise is ongoing 3) Bank of England Climate Biennial Exploratory Scenario (CBES): Financial risks from climate change. Scenarios used: CBES scenarios (consistent with but not identical to NGFS scenarios): –early action –late action –no additional action; Outcome: Stress test exercise is ongoing (UBS is participating on a voluntary basis)
Transition scenarios	IEA CPS	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	In addition to the UNEP FI TCFD working group for Banks, between 2019 and 2020, UBS has been one of the pilot banks testing the PACTA methodology. In the context of the PACTA pilot, we studied the alignment of select climate-sensitive sectors in our corporate credit portfolio with Paris Agreement benchmarks. The methodology provides an assessment of a bank’s credit-financed activities in relation to the global shift to a low-carbon economy. Among other results, the PACTA for lending assessment showed that the fuel mix in UBS’s power utilities credit portfolio is significantly less carbon-intensive than the global corporate economy as of 2019. As an outcome of the collaboration between UBS and 16 other international banks, academia and experts, a PACTA for Banks Methodology Document was published. In 2020, UBS participated in the PACTA 2020 climate alignment test that focused on assessing listed investments, mortgage and direct real estate portfolios. In this occasion, the PACTA methodology was applied to the listed investments portfolios. The UBS results for this portfolio were compared with the aggregated results of all participating banks’ portfolios. Scenarios used: IEA, B2DS, SDS, NPS, CPS Time horizon: ST= short-term, 0–3 years; MT = medium-term, 3–10 years; Outcome: Listed investments results show that UBS has a relatively low exposure to power, automotive and fossil fuel sectors overall, compared with the aggregated results of all participating banks’ portfolios
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 6.0	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	Sustainability and climate risks may manifest as credit, market, liquidity or operational risks, resulting in potential adverse financial or reputational impacts for UBS. They may also negatively impact the value of investments. Climate risks can arise from either changing climate conditions (physical risks) or from efforts to mitigate climate change (transition risks). Physical and transition risks from a changing climate contribute to a structural change across economies and consequently can affect banks and the financial sector through financial and non-financial impacts. Examples of physical risk scenario analysis below: 2015 - development of assessment of physical climate hazard impacts on mortgage portfolios secured by real estate: We also assessed the vulnerability of loan portfolios secured by real estate in Switzerland and the US to physical risk by mapping the location of collateral in over 6,000 postal code areas against Swiss Re’s CatNet tool, which aggregates a large dataset of observed natural hazards such as wildfire, river and pluvial flooding and tropical cyclones. 2017 - Natural Capital Finance Alliance / United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEPFI): Assessment of the impact of increased drought on productivity of borrowers in UBS energy credit portfolio. 2020 - UNEP FI TCFD phase II project for banks: Pilot testing the physical risk analysis on our real estate mortgage portfolio. UBS approaches climate risk identification through climate risk heatmaps, which enable us to take a materiality-driven approach to climate risk management. Climate-related physical and transition risks are identified at divisional and cross-divisional level and integrated in the firm-wide risk identification process.

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

Sustainability and climate risks may manifest as credit, market, liquidity or operational risks, resulting in potential adverse financial or reputational impacts for UBS. They may also negatively impact the value of investments. Climate risks can arise from either changing climate conditions (physical risks) or from efforts to mitigate climate change (transition risks). Physical and transition risks from a changing climate contribute to a structural change across economies and consequently can affect banks and the financial sector through financial and non-financial impacts. In March 2020, Group Risk Control established our firm's climate risk program to further integrate climate risk in the firm's risk management framework and standard processes. The program follows a multi-year roadmap to address current and emerging regulations and is engaging with stakeholders and experts both internally and externally to further develop climate risk methodologies, deliver on climate stress test exercises, and build capacity to respond to climate risk management expectations. We currently identify and manage climate risks in our own operations, our balance sheet, client assets and the supply chain. To protect our clients' and our own assets from climate-related risks, in 2021 we continued to drive the integration of climate-related risk into our standard risk management framework. The focal questions UBS seeks to address by using climate related scenario analysis are: -How prepared banks are for dealing with financial and economic shocks stemming from climate risk (as part of regulatory stress test exercises)? -How aligned are the bank's portfolios with Paris Agreement targets/ 1.5 degree pathways? -What are the climate sensitive risk pockets in UBS's portfolio?

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

Answers to focal questions: 1. In 2021, UBS participated in a top-down climate risk (CR) assessment performed jointly by FINMA and the SNB in Switzerland. FINMA Published conclusions in its Annual report 2021: "Aggregated across the two largest banks (UBS & CS), about a quarter of the portfolios analyzed were exposed to sectors of the economy that are particularly susceptible to transition risks. Compared with the market as a whole (market capitalisation based on a leading index provider), the banks do not exhibit any significant concentrations in the individual sectors of the economy. Their exposure to the carbon-intensive sectors is low. For example, coal producers only account for around 0.2% of portfolios, aggregated across the two banks." Results shows that UBS is prepared for dealing with financial and economic shocks stemming from climate risk. 2. UBS was one of the pilot banks testing the PACTA methodology. In the context of the PACTA for lending pilot, we studied the alignment of select climate-sensitive sectors in our corporate credit portfolio with Paris Agreement benchmarks. The methodology provides an assessment of a bank's credit-financed activities in relation to the global shift to a low-carbon economy. We also participated in the PACTA 2020 climate alignment test, which focused on assessing listed investments, mortgage and direct real estate portfolios. On this occasion, the PACTA methodology was applied to listed investments portfolios and our results were compared with the aggregated results of all participating banks' portfolios. Based on following scenarios: IEA, B2Ds, SDS, NPS, CPS; listed investments results show that UBS has a relatively low exposure to power, automotive and fossil fuel sectors overall, compared with the aggregated results of all participating banks' portfolios. 3. UBS approaches CR identification through CR heatmaps, which enable us to take a materiality-driven approach to CR management. The transition risk heatmap methodology is based on dividing economic sectors with similar risk characteristics into risk segments and rating those segments according to their vulnerability to climate policy, low-carbon technology risks, and revenue or demand shifts under an aggressive approach to meeting the well-below-2°C Paris goal. As a result, the ratings in the heatmap reflect the levels of risk that would likely occur under an ambitious transition (in a short- to medium-term time horizon). The current transition risk heatmap shows that UBS's exposure to activities rated as having high, moderately high or moderate vulnerability to climate transition risks is relatively low. Total exposure: \$459,061m. Calculation of total exposure: high \$265m (coal \$233m, shale gas \$24m & oil refining \$8m); moderately high \$4,741m; moderate \$32,503m; moderately low \$17,593m; low \$192,189m & non-sensitive \$211,769m. UBS exposure to activities rated as having high vulnerability to climate transition risks creates 0.1% of total exposure.

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	We support our clients' efforts to assess, manage and protect them from climate-related risks by offering innovative products and services in investment, financing & research. This includes our proprietary Climate Aware suite of products which we have detailed below in the section on Investment in R&D. At December 31, 2021, UBS AM AUM in Sustainability Focus and Impact strategies were USD 172 billion while our ESG-integrated AUM reached USD 446 billion. Our Climate strategies exceeded USD 23 billion. In 2018, UBS AM launched a thematic engagement program on climate change to support these product developments. We are now engaging with companies in: O&G, Electric utilities, Materials, Chemicals, and Automotive. We hold meetings with management and representatives of the boards of companies and also collaborate with other investors through Climate Action 100+. We continue to be a strong supporter of the CA100+ initiative as a member of 26 coalitions and a co-lead investor in 6 of those coalitions. In 2021, we conducted a total of 197 meetings to discuss climate-related topics with high-carbon intensity sectors and engaged with a total of 140 companies.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate risks & opp. influenced UBS's supply chain (SC) strategy in the short term (0-3 yr.) & will continue to influence the strategy mid- & long term (3-10, 10-80 yr.). In response to increased stakeholder/regulatory expectations we apply a Responsible Supply Chain Management (RSCM) framework for the procurement of goods and services (conducted by service provider Chain IQ, who performs supplier due dil. & establishes remediation overseen by UBS experts). Review of energy efficiency & emissions are part of RSCM background checks. A substantial bus. decision impacted by CC was joining the RE100 initiative & committing to use 100% renew. electricity by mid 2020. In 2021 we classified 251 vendors as providing UBS with (w.) goods or services w. potentially high impacts. This included newly sourced & ongoing engagements, which are regularly reassessed. 28% of these were considered as in need of improving their mgmt. practices. Specific remediation actions were agreed w. all, implementation progress has been closely monitored. In 2021, no vendor relationship was terminated in result of RSCM assessments (ast), quantifying the success of our pre-contract vendor risk ast. Several indicators are used to measure suppliers, eg. energy consumption/ share of renew., or emission statements. An important measure of success is the cost/income ratio, considered both int. & ext. We perceive a cost risk from legislative changes which can manifest as increased energy prices & a need for investments e.g. in Real Estate (RE). We focus on reducing the cost risk by moving away from fossil fuels, remaining able to act & consequently retain broader options for action. We've implemented Net Zero & energy reduction targets & derived related RE, IT & SC strategies to anticipate this risk. The strategies are implemented consistently, reducing our risk while benefitting the cost/income ratio. we perform a complete annual review of all our RSCM product specifications. These set the env. & social standards required for med- and high risk categories. As part of SC Goals 2022, we are continuously improving our RSCM process to achieve UBS ambition to be a leader in sust. bus. practices, w. the firm-wide key goal of achieving net zero by 2050. This includes as well our engagement efforts with key vendors on targeting net zero by 2035.
Investment in R&D	Yes	UBS is building intellectual capital in Asset Management (AM) division, through innovating products & services to meet growing consumer demand for products that mitigate climate-related risks & provide investment opportunities in the transition to a low-carbon economy. Growing the organization requires investment in staffing for which Group Sustainability and Impact had 221, up from 170 in 2020. AM has developed a suite of products allowing clients to identify the carbon intensity of their investments and/or to align them with the Paris Agreement. In 2017, AM with the New Employment Savings Trust launched a strategy called Climate Aware with an aim to do more than manage investments based on carbon footprinting. In 2018, AM followed its successful UK CA rules-based fund with an Irish-based fund that is available for international investors outside of the UK. The portfolio is oriented towards companies that are better prepared for a low-carbon future while reducing exposure to, rather than excluding, companies with higher carbon risk, in order to pursue strategic engagement with these companies. The strategy involves not only a reduction of the CO2 footprint of the portfolio but also an innovative approach to aligning the portfolio with the 2°C carbon reduction scenario. The strategy was expanded in 2019 to include mitigation, adaptation & transition. In 2020, a suite of investment strategies, including active & passive, equity & fixed income, were launched. Real Estate and Private Markets (REPM) requires all investments to adhere to our sustainability policies, which includes incorporating resilience, CC and reducing GHG emissions (down 19.4%). The CC and resilience measures have been incorporated to reduce risk and enhance value upon sale, while the GHG emission reductions not only benefit the environment, there is a strong correlation with reduced utility costs which enhance our clients returns. Results of integrating sustainability: •A+ scores for REPM (Property and Infrastructure modules) on the UN Principles of Responsible Investment Assessment since 2017 •GRESB Management Component: 86% of our submitted strategies received full marks (30/30); the remaining scored 29/30 in the Management Component of the Assessment which measures an entity's strategy & leadership management, policies & processes, risk management & stakeholder engagement approach.
Operations	Yes	Climate risks and opportunities influenced UBS's strategy in terms of operations in the short-term (0-3 yr.) & will continue to influence the strategy in the mid- and long term (3-10, beyond 10). We continue to reduce our GHG emissions & increase the firm's share in renewable energy. A substantial strategic decision impacted by CC was joining the RE100 initiative and committing to use 100% renewable electricity by mid 2020 (reached) & reducing our GHG emissions, resulting in a 79% GHG reduction from 2004 to 2020 and the subsequent Net Zero target statements. Since 1.7.2020, we maintained use of 100% renew. electricity, and reduced our firm's GHG footprint by 92% between 2004 and 2021. A second substantial strategic decision impacted by climate risks and opportunities in the in-house environmental management area has been that UBS is phasing out all fossil fuel based heating systems at end of life. Exposure to fossil fuels entails climate transition risks, which can translate into reputational & financial impacts. We actively mitigate these risks through taking low-carbon purchasing decisions (shifting demand for fossil fuels) and phasing out fossil fuels in our operations. Through our certified Environmental Management System we are able to take strategic decisions locally (e.g. RE Guideline on banning installation of any new fossil fuel heating systems). Thereby we implemented various measures, e.g. adaptations in building controls - like heating schedules, digitalization in energy management and operations in general or demanding operational improvements as part of FM supplier contracts. We have established environmental objectives at relevant levels and functions. To continuously improve our environmental performance, we set quantitative targets related to our significant environmental aspects since 2006. We have continuously & successfully reduced our environmental impact over the years., and in line with our net zero commitment, aim to achieve net zero emissions in our scope 1 and 2 operations by 2025 while also targeting net zero for supply chain emissions from GHG key vendors by 2035. We met our objective to reduce the environmental impact resulting from our own operations. Paper and waste volumes have been reduced significantly in recent years & overcompensate lower-than-expected sustainable paper and waste recycling ratios.

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	Revenues Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	<p>Revenues: UBS has identified an opportunity and client demand for products and services which both help mitigate risks from the transition to a low-carbon economy and capture investment opportunities in this transition. An estimated USD 90 trillion will be needed in low-carbon investments by 2030, to finance the transition and meet Paris Agreement goals (Sarah Breeden, PRA/OECD data). UBS identifies the investment needs involved in the transition to a low-carbon economy and supports clients' efforts to assess, manage and protect them from climate and sustainability-related risks by offering innovative products and services in investment, financing and research. UBS's ambition is to be the financial provider of choice for clients who wish to mobilize capital toward the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the orderly transition to a low-carbon economy. Capital allocation/capital expenditures: As UBS aligns its disclosure with TCFD recommendations within the five-year pathway by YE 2022, we will continue to perform strategic impact assessments and better understand the implications of climate and sustainability-related impacts on our business strategy: • Planning for shifts in UBS business strategy with respect to climate-related risks and opportunities has already impacted planning capital expenditures, and may be further impacted as we continue to align with pathways defined by the Paris Agreement. • For example, UBS is building intellectual capital in our asset management division, through innovating new products and services (e.g. staffing SI), to meet shifting consumer demand for products that mitigate climate-related risks and provide investment opportunities in the transition to a low-carbon economy. Growing the organization requires investment in staffing (221 in 2021, 170 in 2020, 145 in 2019). • In the risk organization, significant investments in responding to increased regulatory requirements on climate risk management/ integrating climate into our standard risk management processes have been made (and are expected to further increase). Current personnel resources allocated to climate risk management: \$257,575 (cost per employee) X 26 (number of FTE dedicated to climate risk management) = \$6,696,950. Acquisitions and divestments: • UBS applies its comprehensive EMS (including the detection of climate risks and opportunities) to assess an acquired entity (assets and clients). In the cases where operations are integrated, UBS would incorporate the newly acquired target entity's operations into the EMS, including annual review, application of operational controls on areas where climate-related risks and opportunities are materially relevant. • UBS continuously identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks and opportunities through its EMS. Access to capital: • We have so far not identified significant climate-related financial risk on our balance sheet. We explain this by UBS's relatively small lending book in climate-sensitive sectors and availability of insurance we have relevant exposures to such sectors (e.g., Swiss mortgage lending book). Substantial financial or strategic impact can be defined as any impact from CC on UBS that has to be of concern for our shareholders or clients or, in other words, whether CC is a "factor that would make an investment in [UBS] speculative or risky" (US Securities and Exchange Commis. Guidance Regarding Disclosure Related to CC, p. 15). • UBS is directly impacted by the growing number of sustainable finance related regulations globally. This includes the broad EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan with which UBS needed to comply with the suitability, product disclosure, and Taxonomy regulations that impact wealth and asset management activities beginning in 2021. Emerging regulation that focuses on prudential risk management (like the PRA Supervisory Statement on Climate Change and the proposed ECB guide to climate and environmental risk management) will apply as of 2021-22. UBS also will comply with relevant local standards such as the HKMA Greenness Assessment Framework and regulations under development in Singapore and other jurisdictions. Assets: In order to manage our own risk derived from both the physical and transition risks associated with climate change, we have performed both top-down balance sheet stress testing, as well as targeted, bottom-up analysis of specific sector exposures. We have so far not identified significant climate-related financial risk on our balance sheet. We explain this by UBS's relatively small lending book in exposed sectors and availability of insurance where we have relevant exposures to such sectors (e.g., Swiss mortgage lending book). We will however continue to work on improving data availability, scenario applicability and methodologies: • We use scenario-based stress-testing approaches and other forward-looking portfolio analyses to estimate our vulnerability to climate-related risks. As of 31 December 2021, we had reduced our lending exposure to carbon-related assets to 9.9% (USD 45.6 billion) of our total customer lending exposure. This is down from 10.4% at the end of 2020 and 10.7% at the end of 2019. Carbon-related assets are defined as significant concentrations of credit exposure to assets tied to the four non-financial groups as defined by the TCFD (using Global Industry Classification Standard, GICS). These four groups are (i) energy; (ii) transportation; (iii) materials and buildings; and (iv) agriculture, food and forest products. • As UBS aligns disclosures with TCFD recommendations within the five-year pathway by YE 2022, we will further undertake a strategic impact assessment and better understand the implications of climate change on our business. Liabilities: Amongst other growing liability impacts from climate-related risks that UBS monitors on an ongoing basis, UBS can be held liable for its failure to meet regulatory requirements. This compliance risk includes climate-related requirements. As UBS operates (and occupies) buildings in many countries, we are directly affected by regulatory developments that aim at improving energy efficiency or reducing CO2 emissions. Such regulation may include, fuel or energy taxes and regulation, mandatory carbon tax schemes and regulation of buildings in terms of energy efficiency, affecting our costs for energy incurred by our buildings (i.e. heating, cooling, lighting, IT, etc.). These types of regulation directly affects our operational costs as it relates to energy use. In Switzerland UBS is mandated to pay its share of the Swiss CO2 levy. However, as we reduced our carbon emissions by 92% in 2021 (compared with 2004 levels), and maintained use of 100% renewable energy as we did in 2020, the magnitude of impact from this risk is low.</p>

C3.5

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

No, but we plan to in the next two years

C-FS3.6

(C-FS3.6) Does the policy framework for your portfolio activities include climate-related requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies?

Yes, our framework includes both policies with client/investee requirements and exclusion policies

C-FS3.6a

(C-FS3.6a) Provide details of the policies which include climate-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of policy

Risk policy

Portfolio coverage of policy

100

Policy availability

Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy

Sustainability and Climate Risk Policy Framework
sustainability-climate-risk-policy-en.pdf

Criteria required of clients/investees

Develop a climate transition plan

Other, please specify (As part of our due diligence process, we engage with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how any sustainability and climate risks may be mitigated.)

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

Industry sectors covered by the policy

Energy
 Materials
 Capital Goods
 Commercial & Professional Services
 Transportation
 Automobiles & Components
 Consumer Durables & Apparel
 Consumer Services
 Retailing
 Food & Staples Retailing
 Food, Beverage & Tobacco
 Household & Personal Products
 Health Care Equipment & Services
 Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences
 Software & Services
 Technology Hardware & Equipment
 Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
 Telecommunication Services
 Media & Entertainment
 Utilities
 Real Estate

Exceptions to policy based on

<Not Applicable>

Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

Our comprehensive and long-standing Sustainability and Climate Risk (SCR) policy framework is embedded in the firm's culture and: – applies firm-wide to relevant activities, including client and supplier relationships; –is integrated in management practices & control principles and overseen by senior management; and –supports transition toward a net-zero future. Our principles and standards apply to all relevant aspects of our business and the ways in which we engage with our stakeholders. On an annual basis the Sustainability and Climate Risk (SCR) unit coordinate a systematic materiality assessment of risks in accordance with the ISO 14001 standard. As part of our due diligence (DD) process, we engage with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how any sustainability and climate risks may be mitigated. Our SCR standards, include the stipulation of controversial activities and other areas of concern where UBS will not engage in, or will only engage in under stringent criteria. We do not provide financing where the stated use of proceeds is for greenfield thermal coal mines / new offshore oil projects in the Arctic/ greenfield oil sands projects/ coal-mining companies engaged in mountain top removal operations/ project-level finance for new coal-fired power plants globally. In case of existing companies with more than 20% of its revenue exposed to thermal coal-mining/coal-fired operation/arctic oil and /or oil sands, we only provide financing if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement, or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology. These standards are reviewed on a regular basis. Procedures and tools for the identification, assessment and monitoring of sust. and climate risks are applied and integrated into our standard risk, compliance and operations processes. These include client onboarding, periodic reviews, transaction DD, product development and investment decision processes, own operations, supply chain management, and portfolio reviews. Our processes seek to identify and manage potential adverse impacts to the climate, environment and to human rights, as well as the financial and reputational risks of being associated with them. Advanced data analytics on companies associated with such risks is integrated into the web-based compliance tool used by our staff before they enter into a client or supplier relationship, or a transaction.

Portfolio

Investing (Asset manager)

Type of policy

Risk policy

Portfolio coverage of policy

100

Policy availability

Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy

Global Stewardship Statement
[global-stewardship-statement-2019.pdf](#)

Criteria required of clients/investees

Other, please specify (Relevant information is obtained through relationship with companies and company disclosures.)

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations only

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

Industry sectors covered by the policy

Energy
 Materials
 Capital Goods
 Commercial & Professional Services
 Transportation
 Automobiles & Components
 Consumer Durables & Apparel
 Consumer Services
 Retailing
 Food & Staples Retailing
 Food, Beverage & Tobacco
 Household & Personal Products
 Health Care Equipment & Services

Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences
Software & Services
Technology Hardware & Equipment
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
Telecommunication Services
Media & Entertainment
Utilities
Real Estate

Exceptions to policy based on

<Not Applicable>

Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

UBS-AM's Exclusion (excl.) policy details activities which are excl. from the investment (inv.) universe, including: • companies (cos.) that generate >20% of their revenues from thermal coal mining and its sale to external parties • cos. that generate >20% of their revenues from oil sands extraction • cos. that generate >20% of their revenues from thermal coal-based power generation Thermal coal mining & oil sands excl. apply to actively managed fixed income & equities funds and rule-based Climate Aware funds under our direct inv. mgmt. Thermal coal power generation excl. applies to actively managed fixed income & equities funds under our direct inv. mgmt. that are classified by UBS-AM as "Sustainability Focused" or "Impact". Other excl. areas include cos. violating the UNGC principles who do not demonstrate credible corrective action. This excl. applies to actively managed fixed income and equities funds under our direct mgmt. that are classified by UBS-AM as Article 8 of the SFDR, "Sustainability Focused" or "Impact". Our Proxy Voting Policy guidelines describe the approach to ESG factors during the exercise of voting rights on behalf of clients: • Expect cos. to have a strategy for reducing carbon emissions, to be clear about goals and report on progress •Will generally support proposals that require cos. to report to shareholders, at a reasonable cost and excluding proprietary data, info concerning their potential liability from operations that contribute to global warming, their policy on climate change (CC) risks & opp. and targets to reduce emissions •Cos. should consider putting forward an annual vote for shareholders on the co.'s climate related strategy, where it is appropriate to so, which should include details of capital expenditures linked to reducing the impact of CC on the business •Will generally support proposals that require info regarding an issuer's adoption of relevant norms, standards etc., incl. the TCFD recommendations •May choose not to support proposals: -When the issue(s) presented are better dealt with through gov. regulation; -When the company has responded and the requirements are duplicative of existing reporting; -Where the proposal request is unduly burdensome. •May choose to vote against the Board Chair when we determine that sufficient progress has not been made on topics raised during our engagement, in particular in relation to CC matters. The policies above align with our NZAM commitments.

C-FS3.6b

(C-FS3.6b) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries and/or activities exposed or contributing to climate-related risks.

Portfolio

Investing (Asset manager)

Type of exclusion policy

Thermal coal
Coal mining
Power from coal

Year of exclusion implementation

2021

Timeframe for complete phase-out

Already phased out

Application

New business/investment for new projects
New business/investment for existing projects
Existing business/investment for existing projects

Country/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (Global)

Description

The UBS Asset Management (UBS-AM) Sustainability Exclusion policy describes the exclusion approach of UBS-AM and details those company activities which are excluded from the investment universe. Exclusions are applied to certain UBS-AM collective investment schemes (e.g. funds) as outlined in the Scope section. Companies that generate greater than 20% of their revenues from thermal coal mining (including lignite, bituminous, anthracite and steam coal) and its sale to external parties are excluded. Companies that generate greater than 20% of their revenues from oil sands extraction (reserves associated with extraction revenues and extraction) are excluded. Companies that generate greater than 20% of their revenues from thermal coal-based power generation are excluded. Thermal coal mining and oil sands exclusions apply to actively managed fixed income and equities funds as well as rule-based Climate Aware funds under the direct investment management of UBS-AM. Thermal coal power generation exclusion applies to actively managed fixed income and equities funds under the direct investment management of UBS-AM that are classified by UBS-AM as "Sustainability Focused" or "Impact". Exclusions noted under the UBS-AM Sustainability Exclusion policy are not applicable to O'Connor, Hedge Fund Solutions, Real Estate & Private Markets (REPM), third party funds where UBS-AM only serves as a sub-advisor or where UBS-AM is not the management company or the Sponsor of the fund (unless otherwise agreed with the Sponsor), US collective funds managed by UBS-AM Trust Company, and other US funds unless such exclusions are disclosed in the funds' offering documents. Fixed income scope includes Money Market funds but does not include Fixed Maturity Funds, unless the exclusions are noted in the offering documents of such funds. Investments in other funds (including ETFs and single investor funds / mandates) and derivatives on indices are excluded from these rules. Derivatives on single names are included in these exclusion rules. A fundamental element of sustainable investing is the role of stewardship. In our view, acting as good stewards of our clients' assets can also entail the exclusion of investments in companies where the environmental and social risks of their activities outweigh the benefits of having an active exposure. Our stewardship strategy includes a clear escalation and voting policy that is consistent with our NZAM commitment.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of exclusion policy

Thermal coal
Coal mining
Mountaintop removal mining
Power from coal
Oil from tar sands
Arctic oil and gas

Year of exclusion implementation

2020

Timeframe for complete phase-out

By 2050

Application

New business/investment for new projects
New business/investment for existing projects

Country/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (Global)

Description

Our comprehensive and long-standing sustainability and climate risk (SCR) policy framework is embedded in the firm's culture and: – applies firm-wide to relevant activities, including client and supplier relationships – is integrated in management practices and control principles and overseen by senior management; and – supports transition toward a net-zero future. Managing SCR is a key component of our corporate responsibility. We apply an SCR policy framework to all relevant activities. This helps us identify and manage potential adverse impacts on the climate, environment and to human rights, as well as the associated risks affecting our clients and us. We have set standards for product development, investments, financing and supply chain management decisions. We have identified certain controversial activities we will not engage in, and certain areas of concern where we will only engage in under stringent criteria. As part of this process, we are committed to engaging with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how climate, environmental and human rights related risks and impacts may be mitigated. Thermal coal, Coal mining and Mountain Top Removal (MTR): – We do not provide financing where the stated use of proceeds is for greenfield thermal coal mines and do not provide financing to coal-mining companies engaged in MTR operations. – We only provide financing to existing thermal coal-mining companies (>20% of revenues) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement, or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology. Coal-Fired Power Plants (CFPP): – We do not provide project-level finance for new coal-fired power plants globally and only support financing transactions of existing coal-fired operators (>20% coal reliance) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology. Arctic Oil and Oil Sands: – We do not provide financing where the stated use of proceeds is for new offshore oil projects in the Arctic or greenfield oil sands projects, and only provide financing to companies with significant reserves or production in arctic oil and / or oil sands (>20% of reserves or production) if they have a transition strategy that aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement or if the transaction is related to renewable energy or clean technology.

(C-FS3.7) Does your organization include climate-related requirements in your selection process and engagement with external asset managers?

	Climate-related requirements included in selection process and engagement with external asset managers	Primary reason for not including climate-related requirements in selection process and engagement with external asset managers	Explain why climate-related requirements are not included in selection process and engagement with external asset managers and your plans for the future
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

(C-FS3.7a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements included in your selection process and engagement with external asset managers.

Coverage

Majority of assets managed externally

Mechanisms used to include climate-related requirements in external asset manager selection

Review investment manager’s climate performance (e.g., active ownership, proxy voting records, under-weighting in high impact activities)

Review investment manager’s climate-related policies

Use of external data on investment managers regarding climate risk management

Describe how you monitor and engage with asset managers to ensure investment activities are consistent with your climate strategy

Within UBS Asset Management’s (UBS-AM) multi-asset business, the UBS-AM portfolio managers take ESG integration into account when allocating to underlying strategies, including target funds. Evaluation of external strategies is subject to the same rigor to ensure that external managers deliver to their respective stated sustainability objectives. Through in-depth, comprehensive research conducted by our portfolio managers and researchers, UBS-AM evaluates external strategies to assess whether they meet UBS’ sustainability standards as well as their overall suitability for use within UBS-AM multi-asset, multi-manager portfolios. Our Real Estate & Private Markets (REPM) business incorporates ESG factors in their investment processes starting with due diligence. Within our multi-asset business, different methodologies of ESG assessment are combined into one portfolio, making it challenging to create one overarching profile of the ESG characteristics. Our approach is to integrate sustainability where possible, leveraging best practices. Our multi-manager funds have included aspects of ESG into the manager due diligence and ongoing engagement processes and are using ESG topics for new product development. REPM’s sustainable investment strategy is implemented by operational functions during the entire ownership cycle of an underlying project. Objectives are set in order to make achievements transparent and measurable. Performance is measured against objectives and results are reported to investors, clients and consultants. For individual properties, sustainability performance is measured against recognized external benchmarks, such as the GRESB key performance indicators and third-party certifications (LEED, ENERGY STAR, BREEAM, MINERGIE®, Leading Harvest). Infrastructure also utilizes the GRESB Infrastructure key performance indicators and benchmark reports for individual investee companies. This helps define specific measures to enhance the performance of each property or infrastructure asset and guide dialogue with management.

(C-FS3.8) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your climate-related policies?

	Climate-related covenants in financing agreements	Primary reason for not including climate-related covenants in financing agreements	Explain why your organization does not include climate-related covenants in financing agreements and your plans for the future
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

(C-FS3.8a) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization’s financing agreements to reflect and enforce your climate-related policies.

Types of covenants used	Asset class/product types	Please explain
Purpose or use of proceeds clause refers to sustainable project Margin or pricing depends on sustainability criteria Minimum level of green assets mandated Covenants related to compliance with your policies	Corporate loans Retail loans Corporate real estate Retail mortgages Trade finance Asset finance Project finance Debt and equity underwriting	Our commitment to sustainability starts with our purpose. We know finance has a powerful influence on the world. That is why we partner with our clients to help them mobilize their capital toward a more sustainable world. Sustainable finance has long been a firm-wide topic. The term refers to any form of financial service aiming to achieve positive sustainability outcomes, including through the integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria into business or investment decisions. This encompasses sustainable investing and sustainable financing solutions. Asset Management: We further broadened our asset class capabilities across fixed income, equities, hedge funds, real estate and private markets which enables us to offer a depth of innovative sustainable solutions under one asset manager, UBS Asset Management (UBS-AM): - There was a 77% increase in Sustainability-focus and impact investing assets to USD 172 billion as of December 31, 2021 - As of December 31, 2021, UBS-AM had USD 39 billion invested in MSCI exchange traded funds (ETFs), helping to reduce carbon intensity by 50% - In 2021, UBS-AM voted in favor of 100% of climate-related resolutions that were flagged as important by Climate Action 100+ - Of the cohort of investee companies in the UBS-AM thematic engagement program on climate change, 58% engaged on climate were assessed as having achieved good or excellent progress. The thematic engagement program on climate change, and our assessment of progress further highlighted five companies where we considered progress to be unsatisfactory. We decided that it was appropriate to exclude these companies from our Sustainability-focused and enhanced-indexing (rules-based) Climate Aware investment funds. Personal & Corporate Banking We made significant progress and accomplished strong achievements in our sustainable finance offering for all our client segments. – New passive solution introduced to complement the UBS Vitainvest SI offering for pension savings – Continued strong client uptake with almost 70% of new mandates in Personal Banking being UBS Manage SI – Launch of renewed UBS Sustainability Analytics with features such as data on portfolio CO2 emissions. CHF 60 billion assets under reporting

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target
Portfolio target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2006

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2004

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41858

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

41858

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

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

0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10726

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

10726

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

74.3752687658273

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers our full reporting scope. The target is financial year based, covering 1.7.X to 30.6.x+1. Replacement of all fossil-fuel heating systems in owned real estate at end of life. No direct CO2e emissions by 2040. This target will be enhanced by the targets in NZ1 and NZ2.

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

We systematically review our existing owned building portfolio to identify potential for decarbonization. Wherever possible we exit buildings with fossil fuel heating systems and where this is not possible, we plan for replacing fossil fuel heating systems with renewable alternatives such as district heating or biomass fueled heating systems. We also systematically identify and implement heating energy savings opportunities resulting in less fuel usage.

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2004

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41857.54

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

219726.7

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

<Not Applicable>

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

261584.24

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

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

26158.424

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10726.48

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3573.97

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

<Not Applicable>

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

14300.45

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

105.036819751322

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers our full reporting scope. The target is financial year based, covering 1.7.X to 30.6.x+1. This target combines our scope 1 reduction target with our commitment to source 100% renewable electricity and to increase district heat from renewable sources. Reduction of 90% compared to base year by 2040 is in line with science. This target will be enhanced by the targets in NZ1 and NZ2.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Switching to 100% renewable electricity as per reporting year 2021. Exiting owned buildings with fossil fuel heating systems. Replacing fossil fuel heating systems with renewables such as district heating or biomass fuel heating systems.

Target reference number

Abs 3

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year

2004

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41858

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

219727

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

98918

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

360502

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

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

100

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

100

Target year

2035

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

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

36050.2

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10726

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3574

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

15635

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

29936

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

101.88447097535

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers our full reporting scope. The target is financial year based, covering 1.7.X to 30.6.x+1. This targets supports our progress towards Net Zero GHG emissions (NZ1 & NZ2) Reduction of 90% compared to base year by 2040 is in line with science.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Switching to 100% renewable electricity as per reporting year 2021. Exiting owned buildings with fossil fuel heating systems. Replacing fossil fuel heating systems with renewables such as district heating or biomass fuel heating systems. Implementing a centralized waste bin system to encourage recycling thereby lowering the emissions from waste. Reduced the number of printers per floor and implementing secure printing which forces staff to log on to the central printer before the job is printed, thereby eliminating accidental printing. Switching to digitized marketing material wherever possible instead of paper based.

C-FS4.1d

(C-FS4.1d) Provide details of the climate-related targets for your portfolio.

Target reference number

Por1

Year target was set

2021

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Corporate loans

Sectors covered by the target

Energy

Portfolio coverage of target

0.3

Target type

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

Target type: Absolute or intensity

Absolute

Scopes included in temperature alignment

<Not Applicable>

Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Metric tons CO2e

Target denominator

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Figure in base year

3781000

Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target

0

Interim target year

2030

Figure in interim target year

1096000

Target year

2050

Figure in target year

0

Figure in reporting year

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

<Calculated field>

Aggregation weighting used

<Not Applicable>

Proportion of portfolio emissions calculated in the reporting year based on asset level data

0

Proportion of the temperature score calculated in the reporting year based on company targets

<Not Applicable>

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In April 2021, we committed to set targets that further align our financing portfolio with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. As per the guidelines of the NZBA, we have prioritized sectors that have the most material climate impact in this first iteration of our net-zero ambitions. Our emission baselines and trajectories are based on the full lending commitment made to our clients. This includes our outstanding loans, as well as undrawn amounts which we would be obliged to provide if so requested by a counterparty. In our view, this is the most relevant approach to measure and steer our credit portfolio toward our ambitions. As a new member of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), we aim to discl. emissions in future reporting across our loan book based on the outstanding loan amount (in addition to emissions based on credit facilities). Additionally, 'Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target' is shown as '0' as this work is currently in progress. UBS is committed to reducing the absolute financed emissions (meas. in metric tons of CO2e) associated with loans to oil and gas companies by 71% by 2030 (vs 2020 levels). This proposed reduction is in line with the IEA Net Zero by 2050 scenario and incl. scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Scope 3 emissions are associated w/ the combustion of fossil fuels (FF) and contribute the majority of emissions within this sector. Our assessment of the FF sector includes exploration, production and refinery activities, as well as integrated companies operating across the value chain. For these discl. we have excl. activities, such as transportation, retailing and trading. Scope 3 emissions meas. methods are yet to be dev. for these activities, incl. in the context of commodity trade finance (CTF). We closely follow the dev. of emissions meas. standards for this area and will adopt where applicable and as agreed. As it is important for us to ensure progress on emissions reductions in these areas, we have est. internal targets. As a result, our CTF business will, for ex., be increasingly involved in less carbon-intensive or circular economy commodities, (e.g. biofuels or metal recycling). Our pathways are based on science. The benchmark scenario used to support our net-zero ambition is derived from the International Energy Agency (IEA) 2021 Net Zero by 2050 data, available on the IEA's website. This scenario was selected as one of the most recent, broadly accepted 1.5°C models available.

Target reference number

Por2

Year target was set

2021

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Corporate real estate

Sectors covered by the target

Real estate

Portfolio coverage of target

10

Target type

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

Target type: Absolute or intensity

Intensity

Scopes included in temperature alignment

<Not Applicable>

Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Other, please specify (kg CO2e)

Target denominator

Meters squared

Base year

2020

Figure in base year

32

Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target

0

Interim target year

2030

Figure in interim target year

18

Target year

2050

Figure in target year

6

Figure in reporting year

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

<Calculated field>

Aggregation weighting used

<Not Applicable>

Proportion of portfolio emissions calculated in the reporting year based on asset level data

0

Proportion of the temperature score calculated in the reporting year based on company targets

<Not Applicable>

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In April 2021, we committed to set targets that further align our financing portfolio with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. As per the guidelines of the NZBA, we have prioritized sectors that have the most material climate impact in this first iteration of our net-zero ambitions. Our emission baselines and trajectories are based on the full lending commitment made to our clients. This includes our outstanding loans, as well as undrawn amounts which we would be obliged to provide if so requested by a counterparty. In our view, this is the most relevant approach to measure and steer our credit portfolio toward our ambitions. As a new member of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), we aim to disclose emissions in future reporting across our loan book based on the outstanding loan amount (in addition to emissions based on credit facilities). In addition, 'Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target' is shown as '0' as this work is currently in progress. UBS is committed to reducing the emissions intensity (measured in kilograms of CO₂e per m²) for our commercial real estate portfolio by 44% by 2030 (vs 2020 levels). The commercial real estate book includes loans financing rented-out properties in multi-family homes, or any other income-producing real estate. As for residential real estate, the measures consider scope 1 and 2 emissions, and the reduction pathway results from future innovations in the UBS offering (related to green buildings and renovations), as well as actions by governmental bodies. In general, UBS expects somewhat higher potential for emissions reduction for commercial real estate than on the residential side. Our pathways are based on science. The benchmark scenario used to support our net-zero ambition is derived from the International Energy Agency (IEA) 2021 Net Zero by 2050 data, which is available on the IEA's website. This scenario was selected as one of the most recent, broadly accepted 1.5°C models available.

Target reference number

Por3

Year target was set

2021

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Retail mortgages

Sectors covered by the target

Real estate

Portfolio coverage of target

34.5

Target type

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

Target type: Absolute or intensity

Intensity

Scopes included in temperature alignment

<Not Applicable>

Metric (or target numerator if intensity)Other, please specify (kg CO₂e)**Target denominator**

Meters squared

Base year

2020

Figure in base year

30

Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target

0

Interim target year

2030

Figure in interim target year

17

Target year

2050

Figure in target year

6

Figure in reporting year

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

<Calculated field>

Aggregation weighting used

<Not Applicable>

Proportion of portfolio emissions calculated in the reporting year based on asset level data

0

Proportion of the temperature score calculated in the reporting year based on company targets

<Not Applicable>

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In April 2021, we committed to set targets that further align our financing portfolio with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. As per the guidelines of the NZBA, we have prioritized sectors that have the most material climate impact in this first iteration of our net-zero ambitions. Our emission baselines and trajectories are based on the full lending commitment made to our clients. This includes our outstanding loans, as well as undrawn amounts which we would be obliged to provide if so requested by a counterparty. In our view, this is the most relevant approach to measure and steer our credit portfolio toward our ambitions. As a new member of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), we aim to disclose emissions in future reporting across our loan book based on the outstanding loan amount (in addition to emissions based on credit facilities). In addition, 'Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target' is shown as '0' as this work is currently in progress. UBS is committed to reducing the emissions intensity (measured in kilograms of CO₂e per m²) for our residential real estate portfolio by 42% by 2030 (vs 2020 levels). Our residential real estate portfolio includes mortgages for owner-occupied properties and properties rented out on a non-commercial scale. This commitment covers mortgages in three countries representing 98% of UBS's residential mortgage volume, with the largest share being in Switzerland. Scope 1 and 2 emissions (e.g., direct emissions from buildings and indirect emissions of purchased energy) are included, but other emissions in the value chain, such as those related to original construction, are not. To achieve our emission reduction ambitions, we plan to extend our mortgage offering with new products and services for homeowners seeking to retrofit their properties and making them more energy efficient. UBS will consider readjusting the reduction pathways in alignment with new methodological developments and where new data availability allows. Our pathways are based on science. The benchmark scenario used to support our net-zero ambition is derived from the International Energy Agency (IEA) 2021 Net Zero by 2050 data, which is available on the IEA's website. This scenario was selected as one of the most recent, broadly accepted 1.5°C models available.

Target reference number

Por4

Year target was set

2021

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Corporate loans

Sectors covered by the target

Utilities

Portfolio coverage of target

0.2

Target type

Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

Target type: Absolute or intensity

Intensity

Scopes included in temperature alignment

<Not Applicable>

Metric (or target numerator if intensity)Other, please specify (g CO₂e)**Target denominator**

kWh

Base year

2020

Figure in base year

238

Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target

0

Interim target year

2030

Figure in interim target year

121

Target year

2050

Figure in target year

65

Figure in reporting year

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

<Calculated field>

Aggregation weighting used

<Not Applicable>

Proportion of portfolio emissions calculated in the reporting year based on asset level data

0

Proportion of the temperature score calculated in the reporting year based on company targets

<Not Applicable>

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In April 2021, we committed to set targets that further align our financing portfolio with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. As per the guidelines of the NZBA, we have prioritized sectors that have the most material climate impact in this first iteration of our net-zero ambitions. Our emission baselines and trajectories are based on the full lending commitment made to our clients. This includes our outstanding loans, as well as undrawn amounts which we would be obliged to provide if so requested by a counterparty. In our view, this is the most relevant approach to measure and steer our credit portfolio toward our ambitions. As a new member of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), we aim to disclose emissions in future reporting across our loan book based on the outstanding loan amount (in addition to emissions based on credit facilities). In addition, 'Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target' is shown as '0' as this work is currently in progress. We are committed to reducing the emissions intensity (measured in kilograms of CO₂e per MWh) associated with lending to power generation companies by 49% by 2030 (vs 2020 levels), taking into account scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Scope 1 emissions are responsible for the majority of emissions by the power generation sector. This intensity metric monitors emissions related to the production of electricity and promotes change toward an increasing share of renewable energy sources. We have decided to consider all life cycle stages of energy systems (scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions), so our baseline and pathway includes CO₂e emissions resulting from upstream, operational and downstream processes. Aside from addressing a future NZBA requirement, this improves the comparability of the emissions from different energy technologies. At this point in time, our emissions intensity is below the IEA benchmark, thanks to high exposure to renewables, particularly in our home market of Switzerland. To maintain this trajectory, we will support the transition of our clients and exit exposure in the absence of credible progress. Our pathways are based on science. The benchmark scenario used to support our net-zero ambition is derived from the International Energy Agency (IEA) 2021 Net Zero by 2050 data, which is available on the IEA's website. This scenario was selected as one of the most recent, broadly accepted 1.5°C models available.

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)

Other climate-related 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

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2020

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

422847

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

85.2

Target year

2025

% 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?

This target supports the overall target to reduce UBS' greenhouse gas footprint and results in significant reductions of market-based scope 2 emissions. Since 1.7.2020, we use 100 renewable electricity and will retain that ratio.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers our full reporting scope. The target is financial year based, covering 1.7.X to 30.6.x+1. UBS is member of the RE100 initiative and reached the goal to source 100% of its electricity consumption from renewable sources as of mid 2020 resulting in 100% renewable electricity for reporting year 2021

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

Contracting for virtual power purchase agreements where possible. Contracting green tariff schemes with local utilities Purchasing EACs, all RE100 compatible

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	Other, please specify (GWh)
----------------------------------	-----------------------------

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

537

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

456

Figure or percentage in reporting year

509

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

34.5679012345679

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Oth 1 supports our emission targets, by reducing the overall volume of energy consumed.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of our energy reporting. This target is financial year based, covering 1.7.X to 30.6.x+1

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

The sustainability criteria, including energy efficiency, of a proposed new office location has a large importance when evaluating different locations. All new building or refurbishing projects target LEED gold or platinum in addition to local green building certifications as appropriate, thereby ensuring energy efficient operations. In the reporting year we achieved 8 new LEED certifications, making the total number of LEED certifications in our portfolio to be over 60. Our external partners in charge of operating our buildings have energy efficiency targets as part of their contracts and these are tracked with KPIs. In Switzerland we are part of Energy Model Zuerich and have committed to increase the energy efficiency of our Swiss building portfolio by 1.5% annually until 2030. We implemented measures to lower the energy consumption of our workplace monitors and achieved a substantial saving. To target our datacenter energy consumption various measures have been implemented such as cold or hot aisle containment or increasing server room temperature. The established Tech Sustainability Guild evaluate and implement measures such as energy efficient coding.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency	Percentage of paper from recycled or certified sustainable sources
------------------------------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

82

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

80

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

-11.1111111111111

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Oth 2 supports our emission targets, by reducing the volume of unsustainable paper, thus reducing our scope 3 footprint.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of our paper reporting. This target is financial year based, covering 1.7.X to 30.6.x+1

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

We systematically review our purchase agreements and ensure to integrate the sustainable paper requirement at any renewal. We also hold regular trainings for our procurement staff to ensure they are aware of the target and requirement.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Oth 3

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency	Other, please specify (kg paper consumed)
------------------------------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

unit FTE employee

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

66

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

33

Figure or percentage in reporting year

50

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

48.4848484848485

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Oth 3 supports our emission targets, by reducing the volume of paper consumption overall, thus reducing our scope 3 footprint.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of our paper reporting. This target is financial year based, covering 1.7.X to 30.6.x+1

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

We are reducing the number of printers per floor and implemented secure printing which forces staff to log on to the central printer before the job is printed, thereby eliminating accidental and convenience printing. In addition we are launching awareness campaigns to keep the lower staff printing volumes that were due to the pandemic. We are also planning a systematic review of paper heavy processes to search for reduction potential where feasible from a regulation perspective.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Oth 4

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management	Other, please specify (kg total waste generated)
------------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

unit FTE employee

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

133

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

120

Figure or percentage in reporting year

92

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

315.384615384615

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Oth 4 supports our emission targets, by reducing the amount of waste generated, thus reducing our scope 3 footprint.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of our waste reporting. This target is financial year based, covering 1.7.X to 30.6.x+1

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

We leave the target status as "underway" since reaching the target in Reporting Year 2021 is a covid effect. Continue the rollout of the central waste bin concept, encouraging recycling behavior. We are continuing the reduction of one time use items in our internal office purchase catalogue ensuring less waste to be generated. For our catering solutions our vendor selection criteria include waste reduction initiatives and where ever possible we implement re-usable take away options.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Oth 5

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management	Percentage of total waste generated that is recycled
------------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

52

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

60

Figure or percentage in reporting year

52

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

0

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Oth 5 supports our emission targets, by reducing the amount of waste going to landfill or incineration, thus reducing our scope 3 footprint.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of our waste reporting. This target is financial year based, covering 1.7.X to 30.6.x+1

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

We will continue the rollout of the central waste bin concept, encouraging recycling behavior. Through our employee awareness channels we promote the importance of recycling and correct recycling.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Oth 6

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management	Other, please specify (% of total waste generated, that gets landfilled)
------------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

34

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

0

Figure or percentage in reporting year

35

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

-2.94117647058824

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Oth 6 supports our emission targets, by reducing the amount of waste going to landfill, thus reducing our scope 3 footprint.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of our waste reporting. This target is financial year based, covering 1.7.X to 30.6.x+1

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

To achieve this target we plan to review our waste hauling options on a building by building level to identify opportunities where waste could be diverted from landfill. We also plan to engage with our landlords to achieve joint effort.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Oth 7

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency	Other, please specify (Million cubic meter water used)
------------------------------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

0.7

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

0.63

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.54

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

228.571428571429

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of our external & ISO14064 verified water reporting. It excludes water applied in closed loop systems (e.g. cooling) This target is financial year based, covering 1.7.X to 30.6.x+1

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

The sustainability criteria, including water efficiency, of a proposed new office location has a large importance when evaluating different locations. All new building or refurbishing projects target LEED gold or platinum in addition to local green building certifications as appropriate, thereby ensuring water efficient operations. In the reporting year we achieved 8 new LEED certifications, making the total number of LEED certifications in our portfolio to be over 60.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

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

Abs1

Abs2

Abs3

Target year for achieving net zero

2025

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2025, we'll target net zero direct (scope 1) and energy indirect (scope 2) emissions by replacing owned fossil fuel heating systems, and purchasing and producing 100% renewable electricity. Moreover, we commit to identifying and investing in credible carbon removal projects (including negative emissions technology) supporting innovation.

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

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Currently finalizing contracts to secure carbon removals 2025-2035 covering the majority of our projected residual emissions with substantial investment in technical carbon removal solutions.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

- Removal and replacement of fossil heating systems - Reduction of other fuel related emissions (fuels) - Investing in credible carbon removal projects

Target reference number

NZ2

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Abs2

Abs3

Target year for achieving net zero

2035

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our robust Responsible Supply Chain Management framework has been driving sustainable procurement since 2008, and we've started to engage with key vendors about moving toward net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2035. We'll engage with partners and contributors to our product shelf and client offerings regarding their plans around sustainability.

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)

- Key vendor engagement - Responsible supply chain management (RSCM) and related guidelines - Employee engagement, esp. with vendor contract owners

Target reference number

NZ3

Target coverage

Investing (Asset manager)

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

Abs1

Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

UBS Asset Management has committed to manage 20% of assets under management by 2030 in line with net zero by 2050. UBS-AM's commitment is derived from its active equities, active fixed income, index equities and real estate investment assets. We currently estimate that approximately 35% of these assets are capable of net-zero alignment by 2030. A large proportion of the assets that cannot be easily managed in net-zero alignment by 2030 are in our substantial indexing business, where bringing market capitalization-weighted assets into net-zero alignment requires clients to agree to track alternate, low-carbon benchmarks. Our net-zero target represents a significant step, given that our Asset Management division is a globally diversified business with a high proportion of indexed capabilities, as well as assets for which no net-zero alignment methodology currently exists, such as multi-asset funds, hedge funds, money markets and sovereign and municipal issuers. In December 2021, 5% of AuM were in a position where portfolio carbon emissions were 50% below their respective benchmark. This commitment covers the scope 1 and 2 emissions of our strategies and funds. We have set a 2019 baseline covering the weighted average carbon intensity of the respective benchmark for each strategy and fund included in our target. We aim to reduce the weighted average carbon intensity of individual strategies and funds to 50% of the level of their respective baseline carbon intensity by 2030.

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)

Currently we are not able to report a value for this breakdown of carbon-related assets for year-end 2021; however we are developing the tools and are tracking in 2022.

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	0	0
To be implemented*	2	76
Implementation commenced*	2	256
Implemented*	24	1382
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5.78

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

42673

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

256039

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Replacement of IT equipment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Building equipment)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.08

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

585

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

3510

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Replacement of elevator

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Redundancy elimination)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

90.15

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

38518

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

2520

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Shutdown of redundant DFUs in Data Hall to suit actual reduced loads

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)
--------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

226.58

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

138752

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

UPS Module reduction

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5.09

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

37313

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

223878

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Lighting Switzerland

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

121.24

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

51800

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

25200

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Optimise the lighting control system by re-scheduling the lighting ON times, reducing the PIR timed delay settings and improved daylight harvesting.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

18.86

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

11532

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

103876

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Replace and correctly size Lighting Invertor Systems

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

243.95

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

334106

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

1050967

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

LED Retrofit Lamps &Ballasts/drives replaced

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

311.58

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

63941

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

169115

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Replace all T8 and T5 traditional fluorescent tubes with LED lighting. After confirmation with landlord on requirements, we were allowed to do the replacements even though it was outside of our lease responsibilities.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (General Refurbishment (LEED Gold))
--------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.6

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

56624

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

339742

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

General refurbishment including LEED Gold certification

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Insulation
--------------------------------	------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

41.54

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)

41764

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

250581

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Façade renovation/insulation & improvements in ventilation system

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2.51

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

18537

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

111222

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Pump replacement for chillers

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.12

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

882

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

5291

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Reduction of operating hours and target value of air moisture

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8.91

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

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

14224

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

85347

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Adjustment of operating times of 4 ventilation systems: • Counter hall • Safe • Office • Technology / ancillary rooms

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.17

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1282

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

7691

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Replacement of lighting, adaptation in the area of heat distribution and ventilation in the office space

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9.87

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

72919

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

437515

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Various optimizations: - Heat distribution - Ventilation - Lighting

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5.42

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

2316

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

2400

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Reduce the air flow rates to all areas to reduce the over pressurisation, but maintaining the recommended fresh air rates. Separate the AHU & FCU time-zones

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16.42

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

12500

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

25000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Installation of VSD's on Chiller Plant Supply Fans, Estimated saving of 62,000 kwh per year

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Relocation)
--------------------------------	------------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

273.44

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

23436

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Real estate relocation with enhancement and cost reduction based on energy efficient HVAC and lighting design compared to reference building based on LEED Platinum calculations

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	The Zurich Energy Model is a capacity building project established in 1987 by fourteen major energy consumers - among them UBS - in the city of Zurich. The objective of the firms involved in the Zurich Energy Model is a joint increase in energy efficiency, to optimize investments and corporate costs, and to communicate innovative solutions to the general public. In 2013, the group agreed with canton Zurich to set a revised target of increasing energy efficiency by 40% until 2020 based on 2000 (old target 16.5% between 2000 and 2012). In 2007, UBS was awarded the Zurich Energy Model trophy for its achievements and successes in the field of energy efficiency and energy management.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	As part of the climate change strategy, a dedicated budget for energy efficiency measures has been established.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	As part of the climate change strategy, a dedicated budget for other emission reductions (such as offsetting) has been established.
Employee engagement	By providing incentives, education and awareness on environmental matters to its employees and suppliers, we encourage people to make the right choices and promote sustainable behavior both at work and in their domestic situations. In 2020 UBS provided training and awareness raising to some 2263 employees.
Financial optimization calculations	Financial optimization calculations are a standard method to identify and assess projects to reduce energy consumption and as a result reduce carbon emissions.
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	UBS has adopted a technical standard supporting worldwide oversight of measures taken to improve energy efficiency in fields such as building operation, replacement investments and rehabilitations. The standard sets energy efficiency target values, for example for heating boilers, chillers and heat pump systems as well as for glazing, facades and lighting. It also includes a specification to assess projects according to their live-cycle costs.

C-FS4.5**(C-FS4.5) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of climate change?**

Yes

C-FS4.5a

(C-FS4.5a) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change, including any taxonomy used to classify the products(s).

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Investing	Other, please specify (Various)
-----------	---------------------------------

Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

Internally classified

Description of product

In 2017 UBS Asset Management (UBS-AM) launched its Climate Aware rules-based fund, UBS Life Climate Aware World Equity Fund, for the National Employment Savings Trust (NEST) to enable the investor to reduce its carbon footprint, invest in new technologies, and align its investment portfolio to a low-carbon climate "glidepath," such as the 1.5°C scenario. The strategy is supported by an engagement strategy centered on climate-related topics. In 2018, UBS-AM followed its successful UK Climate Aware rules-based fund with an Irish-based fund that is available for international investors outside of the UK. In 2020, UBS-AM expanded on the Climate Aware strategy and developed a suite of dedicated products across asset classes, including active and passive, equity and fixed income, to provide solutions for different climate investment needs. The Climate Aware framework is designed to help clients align portfolios to their chosen climate glidepath by reducing the carbon footprint of their investments. As of December 31, 2021, the Climate Aware assets had grown to USD 23.4 billion. The UBS-AM Climate Aware strategies align with our NZAM commitment to facilitate increased investment in climate solutions. Disclaimer: Please note UBS's Climate Aware strategies and engagement strategy are Sustainability-focused offerings available through UBS-AM. UBS offers additional sustainability-focused products and services supporting the transition to a low carbon economy through its various business divisions. Percent total portfolio value represents the assets of the Climate Aware strategies as reported in the Sustainability Report as a portion of UBS-AM's total asset under management as of December 31, 2021.

Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Mitigation

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

23400000000

% of total portfolio value

2

Type of activity financed/insured or provided

- Green buildings and equipment
- Low-emission transport
- Renewable energy
- Emerging climate technology, please specify (e.g. Plant-based meats)
- Carbon removal
- Nature-based solutions
- Fortified buildings
- Sustainable agriculture
- Risk transfer mechanisms for under-insured or uninsured
- Paperless/digital service

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Banking	Debt and equity underwriting
---------	------------------------------

Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

Description of product

UBS continues to support its clients on their issuance of green, social, sustainability and sustainability-linked bonds (GSSS bonds) – raising capital in international capital markets. Separately, UBS designed a UBS Green Funding Framework in 2021 consistent with the ICMA Green Bond Principles (2021), following which UBS has issued two Green bonds in the market in June 2021. Further information on taxonomy or methodology used to classify products in addition to ICMA Green Bond Principles, we also use Social Bond Principles, Sustainability Bond Principles, and Sustainability-linked Bond Principles. Total portfolio as shown below considers all UBS Investment Bank debt capital markets issuances, of which Green, Social, Sustainability, Sustainability-linked bonds made up 9%.

Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

- Mitigation
- Adaptation

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

63300000000

% of total portfolio value

9

Type of activity financed/insured or provided

- Green buildings and equipment
- Low-emission transport
- Renewable energy
- Nature-based solutions
- Sustainable agriculture

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

July 1 2019

Base year end

June 30 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9972

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

July 1 2019

Base year end

June 30 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

136524

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

July 1 2019

Base year end

June 30 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46274

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

July 1 2019

Base year end

June 30 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7428

Comment

Includes reporting on paper usage only.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not reported

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not reported

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not reported

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

July 1 2019

Base year end

June 30 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3350

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

July 1 2019

Base year end

June 30 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25429

Comment

Gross Emissions - We do offset 100% of our air travel emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not reported

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

July 1 2019

Base year end

June 30 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6143

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not reported

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not reported

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not reported

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not reported

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not fully separated from Scope 1 & 2. Not reported

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not reported

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not reported

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not reported

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not reported

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

ISO 14064-1

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

VfU (Verein für Umweltmanagement) Indicators Standard

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)

10726

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

1.7.2020-30.06.2021

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

124756

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

3574

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

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

No

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)

6197

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

95

Please explain

Includes Paper Reporting exclusively; Externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064

Capital goods

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

GHG emissions from capital goods are not considered to be relevant nor material for our company (as a financial services firm). Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy. The application of the principles is fundamental to ensure that GHG related information is a true and fair account. Relevance: To be useful, information must be relevant to the decision-making needs of users. Information has the quality of relevance when it is capable of making a difference in a decision of users by helping them to evaluate past, present or future events, or to confirm or correct prior expectations and evaluations. To be relevant, information must have predictive value or feedback value or both and it must be timely.

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

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

GHG emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities are not considered to be relevant nor material for our company. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy. The application of the principles is fundamental to ensure that GHG related information is a true and fair account. Relevance: To be useful, information must be relevant to the decision-making needs of users. Information has the quality of relevance when it is capable of making a difference in a decision of users by helping them to evaluate past, present or future events, or to confirm or correct prior expectations and evaluations. To be relevant, information must have predictive value or feedback value or both and it must be timely.

Upstream 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

GHG emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are not considered to be relevant nor material for our company. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy. The application of the principles is fundamental to ensure that GHG related information is a true and fair account. Relevance: To be useful, information must be relevant to the decision-making needs of users. Information has the quality of relevance when it is capable of making a difference in a decision of users by helping them to evaluate past, present or future events, or to confirm or correct prior expectations and evaluations. To be relevant, information must have predictive value or feedback value or both and it must be timely.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

2303

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

39

Please explain

Externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

648

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Includes rail, air and ground travel (e.g. taxis). Externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064

Employee commuting

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

GHG emissions from employee commuting are not considered to be relevant nor material for our company. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy. The application of the principles is fundamental to ensure that GHG-related information is a true and fair account. Relevance: To be useful, information must be relevant to the decision-making needs of users. Information has the quality of relevance when it is capable of making a difference in a decision of users by helping them to evaluate past, present or future events, or to confirm or correct prior expectations and evaluations. To be relevant, information must have predictive value or feedback value or both and it must be timely.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6534

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Asset-specific method

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

35

Please explain

Externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064

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

As a financial services company, emissions from transportation and distribution of products sold, are not relevant nor material. Transportation of own staff is included in business travel. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

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

As a financial services company, emissions from processing of sold products, are not relevant nor material. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

Use 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

As a financial services company, emissions from use of sold products, are not relevant nor material. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

End of life treatment 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

As a financial services company, emissions from end of life treatment of sold products, are not relevant nor material. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

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

GHG emissions from downstream leased assets are either already included in scope 1 and 2 emissions or the emissions are not material. Our GHG accounting and reporting is externally verified by EY according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy.

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

UBS does not operate franchises.

Other (upstream)

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

No other upstream GHG sources

Other (downstream)

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

No other downstream GHG sources

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

4e-7

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

14300

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

35542000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

77

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Intensity figure in metric tons per operating income in USD. Reasons for change: Despite the increase in operating income, the intensity figure decreased, as we were able to significantly reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 75%. This was mainly driven by an increase in share of renewables, as well as energy efficiency measures in the building portfolio (operational improvements, investments in energy efficient equipment), IT infrastructure (data center efficiency), sustainable renovation of buildings and the move into more efficient buildings (building portfolio strategy). The operating income stated covers the period of 1.Jan. 2021 to 31.Dec. 2021, whereas the ISO14064 verified GHG footprint covers 1.July 2020 to 30.June 2021.

Intensity figure

0.19

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

14300

Metric denominator

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total

73464.83

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

76

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

The reduction of 76% is due to a 3.9% increase in the number of FTE's and the decrease of 75% of combined scope 1 and 2 emissions. This was mainly driven by an increase in share of renewables, as well as energy efficiency measures in the building portfolio (operational improvements, investments in energy efficient equipment), IT infrastructure (data center efficiency), sustainable renovation of buildings and the move into more efficient buildings (building portfolio strategy). Both FTE and ISO14064 verified GHG figures cover 1.July 2020 to 30.June 2021.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

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?

Decreased

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	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	30931	Decreased	55	UBS collects data on electricity usage at building level. We calculate the location-based emissions from electricity with geographically aligned, ISO14064 auditable grid emission factors. Market-based emissions from electricity are calculated based on EACs, (v)PPA, supplier contracts and other ISO14064 auditable as well as CDP & RE100 compliant evidences. This reduction in emissions was reached by increased purchasing of renewable electricity. Formula: {Change in renewable energy consumption [tCO2eq] FY21} = {GHG reductions from renewable electricity [tCO2eq] FY21} - {GHG reductions from renewable electricity [tCO2eq] FY20} Calculation: 30'931 tCO2eq = 121'182 tCO2eq - 90'250 tCO2eq Additional Formulas: {GHG reductions from renewable electricity [tCO2eq]} = ((Total Renewable Electricity [kWh]) / (Total Electricity [kWh])) * {Location-based GHG emissions from electricity [tCO2eq]} {Total Renewable Electricity [kWh]} = {Direct Renewable Electricity Consumption [kWh]} + Sum({% guaranteed renewable electricity [%]} * {Electricity procured at location level [kWh]}) % Calculation: % Value = {Change in renewable energy consumption [tCO2eq] FY21} / {Scope 1+ Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY20} 55% = 30'931 tCO2eq / 56'246 tCO2eq
Other emissions reduction activities	1382	Decreased	2.46	We implemented different initiatives in our building portfolio, also reported in section C4.3b. Energy and GHG reductions are demanded in every project. Energy savings are calculated & reported by the responsible parties, incl. evidences. GHG savings are calculated on ISO14064 auditable emission factors. Formula: {Total GHG Savings from implemented projects [tCO2eq]} = {Total GHG Savings from implemented projects in Americas [tCO2eq]} + {Total GHG Savings from implemented projects in APAC [tCO2eq]} + {Total GHG Savings from implemented projects in EMEA [tCO2eq]} + {Total GHG Savings from implemented projects in Switzerland [tCO2eq]} Calculation: 1382 tCO2eq = 505.8 tCO2eq + 585.0 tCO2eq + 74.7 tCO2eq + 216.80 tCO2eq Comment: We omit reporting of small scale projects, which nevertheless significantly add to our efforts. % Calculation: % Value = {Total GHG Savings from implemented projects [tCO2eq] FY20} / {Scope 1+ Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY19} 0.7% = 1382 tCO2eq / 56'246 tCO2eq
Divestment	0	No change	0	We did not divest in FY21
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	We had no acquisitions in FY21
Mergers	0	No change	0	We had no mergers in FY21
Change in output	40	Increased	0.072	Footprint changes: We left several buildings as well as added several buildings to our portfolio. Every location is tract in an environmental database. GHG is calculated in line with ISO14064. Formula: {Change in output [tCO2eq] FY21} = Sum {GHG from left location [tCO2eq] FY20} - Sum {GHG from new locations [tCO2eq] FY21} Calculation: -40 tCO2eq = 22 tCO2eq - 63 tCO2eq % Calculation: % Value = {Change in Output [tCO2eq] FY21} / {Scope 1+ Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY20} -0.072 % = -40 tCO2eq / 56'246 tCO2eq
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	We did not change our methodology
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	We did not adjust the scope boundaries
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	We did not experience any relevant change in physical operating conditions.
Unidentified	6972	Decreased	17.2	Various drivers additionally reduced our GHG footprint. E.g. improvements in building operation, like installation runtimes adjustments. This number represents the unaccounted difference in GHG emissions y-o-y. Formula: {Unidentified [tCO2eq] FY21} = {Scope 1 & Scope 2 (market based) FY20 [tCO2eq]} - {Scope 1 & Scope 2 (market based) FY21 [tCO2eq]} - {Change in Output FY21 [tCO2eq]} - {Change in renewable energy consumption FY21 [tCO2eq]} - {Other emissions reduction activities FY21 [tCO2eq]} Calculation: 56'246 tCO2eq - 14'300 tCO2eq - (-40) tCO2eq - 30'931 tCO2eq - 1382 tCO2eq = 6'972 tCO2eq % Calculation: % Value = {Unidentified [tCO2eq] FY21} / {Scope 1+ Scope 2 (market based) [tCO2eq] FY20} 17.2 % = 6'972 tCO2eq / 54'246 tCO2eq
Other	0	No change	0	No change

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	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
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)	0	55479	55479
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	389058	5	389062
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	26904	29602	56506
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	6938	0	6938
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	166	0	166
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	367	<Not Applicable>	367
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	423432	85086	508518

C8.2g

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

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

39

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8

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

47

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Yes

Country/area

Bahamas

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

99

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

49

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

148

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Yes

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

898

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

27

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

925

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

667

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

70

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

737

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Cayman Islands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

24

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6

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

30

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Yes

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

19

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5

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

24

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

11

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3

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

14

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

951

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3

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

954

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Panama

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

164

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

164

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Puerto Rico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

762

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

182

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

944

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

119270

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

23016

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

142286

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Uruguay

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

226

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

54

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

280

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4165

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4165

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4996

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4996

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

14945

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

14945

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

7254

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

7254

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

291

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

291

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4683

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1165

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

5848

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

853

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

853

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

317

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

317

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

43

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

43

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

214

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

214

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

15937

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

15937

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2158

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2158

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

460

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

460

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

275

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

68

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

343

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Bahrain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

7

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Yes

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

23

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6

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

29

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

909

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

109

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

1018

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4902

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1581

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

6483

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

92

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

23

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

115

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Israel

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

135

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

33

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

168

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2352

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

643

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

2995

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Jersey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1540

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

232

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

1772

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Kazakhstan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

5

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Yes

Country/area

Lebanon

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

9

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2

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

11

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Yes

Country/area

Luxembourg

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3588

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1835

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

5423

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Monaco

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1100.4

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4.3

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

1104.7

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

145

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

36

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

181

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3292

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5613

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

8905

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Qatar

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1

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

6

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Yes

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

431

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

77

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

508

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Saudi Arabia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

37

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9

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

46

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Yes

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

225

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

29

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

254

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

838

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

46

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

884

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

121

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

30

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

151

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

17

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4

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

21

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

315

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

78

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

393

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

57679

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

95

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

57774

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

131574

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

28465

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

160039

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

C8.2h

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

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

46000

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

46000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Switzerland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Hydro Power from various different powerplants. Various commissioning years

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

85574

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

85574

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Switzerland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Hydro Power from various different powerplants. Various commissioning years

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Australia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

670

Tracking instrument used

Australian LGC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

670

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Australia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (South Pole Group)

Comment

Various commissioning years.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Australia

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Various renewable sources)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3495

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

3495

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Australia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (ERM Power Retail)

Comment

Various commissioning years.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (solar, wind)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4996

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

5200

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

China

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Climate Bridge)

Comment

Wind Commission - 2008 Solar Commission - 2016

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Hong Kong SAR, China

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14945

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

15000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Hong Kong SAR, China

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (CLP, Climate Bridge)

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

India

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Wind)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7254

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

7585

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

India

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (EKI Energy, Reconnect Energy)

Comment

Solar Commissioning - 2020 Wind Commissioning - 2020

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Indonesia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

291

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

300

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Indonesia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (ECOHz)

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4683

Tracking instrument used

J-Credit

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

5000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Japan

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Republic of Korea

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

853

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (K-REC)

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

886

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Republic of Korea

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Enlighten KR)

Comment

Korea's national REC trading platform by the Korea Energy Agency (KEA)

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Malaysia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

317

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

360

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Malaysia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (ECOHz)

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

New Zealand

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Hydro, Wind)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

43

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

New Zealand

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Ecotricity)

Comment

Contract defines delivery. Various commissioning years.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Singapore

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15937

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

16000

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Singapore

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Philippines

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

214

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

240

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Philippines

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (ECOHZ)

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Taiwan, China

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2158

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2600

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Taiwan, China

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)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Thailand

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

460

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

500

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Thailand

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (ECOHZ)

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Brazil

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

518

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

797

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Brazil

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)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Brazil

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

381

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

595

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Brazil

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Argentina

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

797

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Brazil

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)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Argentina

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

595

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Brazil

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Uruguay

Sourcing method

Default delivered renewable electricity from a grid that is 95% or more renewable and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Primarily from hydro (60 percent), with the remainder from wind, solar, and biofuels)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

226

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

226

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Uruguay

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Chile

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

20

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Chile

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Colombia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

95.5

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Colombia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Mexico

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

953

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1002.5

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Mexico

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility: 2014 and 2015

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Panama

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

81

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

84.5

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Panama

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1984

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Panama

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

84

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

84

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Panama

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

328

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (Canada REC)

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

335

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Canada

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

300

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

330

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Canada

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)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Puerto Rico

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

384

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

54500

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

51897

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

54500

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Puerto Rico

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

377

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

52500

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

49063

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

52500

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18031

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

18031

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Load following project-specific US green-e certified RECs

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Austria

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

275

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

286

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Austria

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1963

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Bahrain

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

10

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Arab Emirates

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)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Denmark

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

20

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Denmark

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)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Denmark

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

20

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Denmark

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2451

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (OK Power)

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2451

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2451

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (OK Power)

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2451

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

45

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

45

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Israel

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

135

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

135

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Israel

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)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1219

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1577

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Italy

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1980

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years. 1980 is average age of Italian hydro power.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1132

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1381

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Italy

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1980

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years. 1980 is average age of Italian hydro power.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Luxembourg

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3560

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

3560

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Luxembourg

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Luxembourg

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

28

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

68

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

68

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Netherlands

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)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

77

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

77

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Netherlands

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Poland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1192

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2100

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Poland

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Poland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2100

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2100

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Poland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Russian Federation

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

165

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

165

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Russian Federation

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1972

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Russian Federation

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

266

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

266

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Russian Federation

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1972

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

South Africa

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

150

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

150

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

South Africa

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

South Africa

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

75

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

150

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

South Africa

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

525

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

525

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Spain

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)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

313

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

525

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Spain

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Sweden

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

57

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1959

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years. 1959 is the average age of hydro power plants in Sweden.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Sweden

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

64

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

64

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1959

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years. 1959 is the average age of hydro power plants in Sweden.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Turkey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

15

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Turkey

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

Turkey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

15

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Turkey

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United Arab Emirates

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

190

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

190

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Arab Emirates

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)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Arab Emirates

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

125

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

190

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Arab Emirates

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

92

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

92

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

92

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

92

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

92

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

92

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

92

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

92

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

92

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

81

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

92

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Jersey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

158

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

158

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Jersey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

120

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

120

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Jersey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

158

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

158

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Jersey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

158

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

158

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Jersey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

158

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

158

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Jersey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

158

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

158

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

158

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

158

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2006

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Jersey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

158

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

158

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Jersey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

58

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

58

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Jersey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

158

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

158

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Jersey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

98

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

158

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Monaco

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

567

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

567

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Monaco

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

533

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

533

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

48419

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

48419

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2007

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

3 Powerplants: Commissioning Dates are: 2007, 2008 and 2017

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (Renewable Energy by Data Center Provider)

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8973

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

18762

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1900

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Various commissioning years

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

287

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

287

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

C8.2i

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

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

France

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

Comment**Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling**

Germany

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

1487

Comment**Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling**

Japan

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

1165

Comment**Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling**

Luxembourg

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

1835

Comment**Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling**

Poland

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

499

Comment**Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling**

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

21983

Comment

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Steam

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

6938

Comment**Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling**

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Cooling

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

166

Comment

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country in the reporting year.**Country/area of generation**

Switzerland

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.16

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

165.68

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

165.68

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)**Type of energy attribute certificate**

<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Comment**Country/area of generation**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.09

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

119.36

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

119.36

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Comment

Country/area of generation

South Africa

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.13

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

81.84

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

81.84

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Comment

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.

At UBS, the electricity used to run our business comes from 100% renewable sources since 2020. Because our electricity sourcing strategy varies across the regions in which we operate, our contribution to the creation of new renewable electricity capacity varies as well. Wherever feasible, we generate our own renewable energy by strategically placing solar panels on our property rooftops. This year alone, several plants of this type were taken online.

The most impactful sourcing strategies are listed below. In general, we aim to buy in the country of consumption regardless of market boundary.

In some countries, we use a renewable electricity broker to connect to an ever-growing number of renewable producers. The broker guarantees that at least 80% of our investment reach the producers directly. We also get full transparency back to specific renewable production facilities. Furthermore, the suppliers are obliged to re-invest a given percentage of the deal value.

By purchasing renewable electricity from a large number of suppliers, UBS drives competition and provides smaller, less established producers an opportunity to create new revenue streams, enabling them to further grow and invest in their production facilities.

We strive for long-term contracts to provide demand and income stability for producers to grow and reduce their risk with respect to long-term investments.

In other countries we are able to source our electricity and the corresponding Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) directly from selected producers of renewable energy using Renewable Retail Contracts (RRCs), which are generally longer term than standard retail contracts.

Where we don't have a large enough footprint to warrant Power Purchasing Agreements (PPAs) such as VPPAs or RRCs, we acquire bundled RECs by sourcing our electricity through green tariffs.

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-specific
Row 1	Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate	<Not Applicable>

C8.2m



(C8.2m) Provide details of the country-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
Argentina	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Small load	No products identified within market boundaries; offset with Brazil I-RECs; excluded from RE100 statement
Bahamas	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Small load	No products identified within market boundaries; offset with US RECs; excluded from RE100 statement
Cayman Islands	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Small load	No products identified within market boundaries; offset with US RECs; excluded from RE100 statement
Puerto Rico	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Small load	No products identified within market boundaries; offset with US RECs; excluded from RE100 statement
Australia	Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements Prohibitively priced renewable electricity	
Hong Kong SAR, China	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Internal capacity issues Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of market data Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs Prohibitively priced renewable electricity	
Japan	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Internal capacity issues Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements Lack of market data Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Prohibitively priced renewable electricity Regulatory instability	
Republic of Korea	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Internal capacity issues Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of market data Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Prohibitively priced renewable electricity	
Malaysia	Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	
Philippines	Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	
Singapore	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Internal capacity issues Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of market data Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Prohibitively priced renewable electricity	
Taiwan, China	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Internal capacity issues Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs) Lack of market data Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Prohibitively priced renewable electricity	
Thailand	Issues with landlord-tenant arrangements	
Bahrain	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Small load	
Jersey	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	
Lebanon	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	
Luxembourg	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	
Monaco	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	
Qatar	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Small load	
Saudi Arabia	Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Small load	
Turkey	Small load	

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Waste

Metric value

92

Metric numerator

Waste [kg]

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

FTE

% change from previous year

31

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

We track our overall waste figures in comparison to FTE. Part of the visible reduction due to Covid effects.

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

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

y
REQ6476378 - assurance report UBS GHG report 2021 (signed by).pdf

Page/ section reference

1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

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 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

y
REQ6476378 - assurance report UBS GHG report 2021 (signed by).pdf

Page/ section reference

1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

1
REQ6476378 - assurance report UBS GHG report 2021 (signed by).pdf

Page/ section reference

1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

y
REQ6476378 - assurance report UBS GHG report 2021 (signed by).pdf

Page/section reference

1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

y
REQ6476378 - assurance report UBS GHG report 2021 (signed by).pdf

Page/section reference

1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

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Page/section reference

1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

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Page/section reference

1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

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	Other, please specify (Targets as reported in the annual sustainability report.)	ISO14064 - reasonable assurance	UBS' emission and climate-related targets are a critical for our organization's overall climate change strategy and carbon footprint. In alignment to ISO14064, we have Ernst & Young verify our targets that are reported in the annual sustainability report.
C5. Emissions performance	Other, please specify (Emissions as stated in the annual sustainability report)	ISO14064 - reasonable assurance	The numbers in Section C5 are the same as the numbers in sections C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5. We verify our GHG footprint according to ISO14064
C8. Energy	Renewable energy products	ISO14064 - reasonable assurance	Energy and renewable energy is an important part of our climate change strategy and carbon footprint. Ernst & Young checks renewable energy and related CO2e reductions on an annual basis.
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISO14064 - reasonable assurance	Energy consumption is a main contributor to our overall GHG footprint. Therefore, our energy reporting is part of the ISO14064 audit performed by Ernst & Young.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.2

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

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.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

- Navigate GHG regulations
- Stakeholder expectations
- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Stress test investments
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

Application

UBS employs differentiated carbon pricing depending on the business unit and region in which the internal carbon price is used. In Switzerland for in-house operations, a price as set by the Swiss CO2 Levy is referenced when pricing internal investments in cleaner energy systems. This price is held as a price point for decision making on financial planning costs. For risk management, scenario-based carbon prices used in scenario analyses are taken as guidance and input. These are considered modeled information, specific to a scenario, and therefore have a more research-based advisory role in decision-making, rather than strict guidance.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

120

Variance of price(s) used

UBS employs differentiated carbon pricing depending on the business unit and region in which the internal carbon price is used. Carbon prices progress from 0 in 2015 to over 100+ in subsequent decades, as implied by the scenario (for risk management). CO2 Levy prices in Switzerland are as set by the government. -- In Switzerland for in-house operations, a price as set by the Swiss CO2 Levy is referenced when pricing internal investments in cleaner energy systems. This price is held as a price point for decision making on financial planning costs. For risk management, scenario-based carbon prices used in scenario analyses are taken as guidance and input. These are considered modeled information, specific to a scenario, and therefore have a more research-based advisory role in decision-making, rather than strict guidance.

Type of internal carbon price

- Shadow price
- Implicit price

Impact & implication

Our top-down approach uses an internal carbon price to assess UBS balance sheet vulnerability, consisted of a scenario-based stress test. Leveraging its existing firm-wide top-down stress testing methodology, we developed a climate change scenario and its related regulatory response to assess the impacts on financial assets, operational income and physical assets. Financial impacts were moderate and in line with other stress scenarios, particularly those that foresee an oil shock component. The biggest risk from the regulatory response (i.e. transition risk) was for exposures to large corporates that are most sensitive to shocks in market variables like equity indices. -- In Switzerland for in-house operations, a price as set by the Swiss CO2 Levy is referenced when pricing internal investments in cleaner energy systems. This price is held as a price point for decision making on financial planning costs. The price applied to the replacement of fossil fuel heating systems results in higher projected costs for CO2-intense systems compared to renewable solutions and support decision making. In 2020, an additional two projects were initiated to replace fossil fuel heating systems with renewable solutions (local district heating) with an expected reduction of 1286 tCO2eq (See C4.3a & C4.3b). As we committed to Net Zero for Scope 1 & 2 (See section on targets), we focus on eliminating fossil heating completely from our building portfolio. For risk management, scenario-based carbon prices used in scenario analyses are taken as guidance and input. These are considered modeled information, specific to a scenario, and therefore have a more research-based advisory role in decision-making, rather than strict guidance.

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, our investees

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
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your operational emissions (Scopes 1 & 2)
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your downstream emissions (Scopes 3)
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your upstream emissions (Scopes 3)

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The UBS Responsible Supply Chain Management (RSCM) approach is contract-based. All suppliers must agree to the Responsible Supply Chain Standard (RSCS) (including requirements towards environment/climate performance, human rights, health & safety and anti-corruption), for contracts to be awarded. In 2022 we enhanced RSCS to add requirements for energy, waste, water, biodiversity, renewable energy and for suppliers with high impact (i.e. high potential for environmental & social risks and climate related issues) to establish & maintain a GHG inventory according to international standards and set reduction targets that align with the 2050 global net zero target. To assess the compliance with the RSCS, we focus on suppliers with high impact. Our sourcing & procurement services are performed by a service provider that applies UBS' RSCM framework & processes. The RSCM framework is operated by experienced & specifically trained procurement & sourcing specialists and supported by internal experts. In 2021, 154 specialists were trained globally. Strategy for Prioritization: The RSCM framework includes an impact assessment of newly sourced goods & services, which considers potential environmental impacts along the lifecycle of a product or a service, and all purchased goods & services are categorized accordingly. Suppliers of potentially high-impact goods or services are requested to conduct a self-assessment on their responsible management practices & to provide corresponding evidence. Actual & potential negative impacts that are considered in the impact assessment of purchased goods & services include:-Adverse environmental impacts due to inefficient use of resources (e.g. water, energy, biomass) and emissions during the lifecycle of the product-Hazardous substances, emissions, pollutants & limited biodegradability of products-Unfair employment practices-Risks for consumer health & safety-Procurement and use of materials with a strongly negative environmental/social impact-Insufficient management of subcontractors regarding sustainability aspects. In 2021 we enhanced our RSCM questionnaire with a sustainability & climate change section and in 2022 we signed up to the CDP Supply Chain Program, inviting ~260 vendors to complete their climate disclosures on CDP. We have also established a re-assessment process so that vendors are assessed against RSCS every 2 years.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2021, 251 vendors were classified as vendors providing UBS with goods/services with potentially high impacts, both newly sourced as well as ongoing engagements, which are regularly re-assessed. 29% of assessed vendors were considered as in need of improving their management practices. Specific remediation actions were agreed with all of them and implementation progress has been closely monitored. We regard our supplier engagement as successful, when we see more than a 3% reduction y-o-y in the relevant category. E.g. thru our paper vendor engagement, we saw a 12% y-o-y reduction in related Scope 3 emissions, thereby surpassing our threshold for success. The impact of our supplier's emissions reductions contributes to UBS's Scope 3 emissions decrease and works towards our 2050 Net Zero Goal. Various indicators are related to the impact of engagement with vendors and track the success of our implemented measures. E.g. energy consumption & share of renewables and scope 2 emissions; travel distance & travel type (air travel, train, etc), or waste volumes & recycling ratio and related scope 3 emissions. Examples: - We engaged with utilities suppliers and track scope 2 emissions related to purchased electricity. Scope 2 market-based emissions were reduced by 97% since 2016 and 92% year-on-year. E.g. as a large consumer in Switzerland, we can procure electricity on the open market. As UBS procures 100% renewable energy while still being cost-conscious, we drive the market by increasing demand in renewable energy & contribute to adequate pricing. - We incentivize the market by shifting internal demand to sustainable products, by removal of non-sustainable products from the procurement catalogues. - We implement GHG driven ranking of options for hotels/ground & air travel, incentivizing employees to choose the more sustainable options. - UBS drives innovation towards sustainable offerings, e.g. by moving servers to cloud which has environmental benefits or by requiring contracts for our data centers to use 100% renewable energy. Our IT hardware vendors must comply with Energy Star or EU Energy Level Class A standards. We encourage vendors to reduce environmental impact of p&s and to reduce & to report energy use & GHG emissions.

Comment

C-FS12.1b

(C-FS12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your clients.

Type of clients

Customers/clients of Banks

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change considerations in client management mechanism

% client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

100

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at clients currently not meeting climate-related policy requirements

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Procedures and tools for the identification, assessment and monitoring of sustainability and climate risks (SCR) are applied and integrated into standard risk, compliance and operations processes. All prospects and clients are assessed for SCR associated with their business activities as part of UBS's onboarding and Know Your Client (KYC) compliance processes. This standard process applies to all our customers and portfolios in order to fully identify, assess, and monitor SCR to UBS's downstream value chain. Where required during the onboarding and KYC due diligence (DD) processes, the SCR unit directly engages with the prospect or client on SCR related aspects by requesting first-hand information or setting conditions that are monitored thereafter by the SCR unit. We also engage with clients as part of our transaction DD

process. For example, as stated in UBS SCR standard on coal power, UBS does not provide project-level finance for new coal-fired power plants globally and only supports financing to transactions of existing coal-fired operators (>20% coal reliance) who have a transition strategy in place that aligns with a pathway under the Paris Agreement, or the transaction is related to renewable energy. In an Investment Banking context (lending, equity or bond underwriting), this means that we regularly engage with clients during transactions on their fossil fuel strategy and their alignment with the Paris Agreement. We evaluate client strategies on a forward looking basis, to understand if they meet the pledged ambitions of their host countries, as expressed in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Where UBS standards are not met transactions cannot proceed. Together with other financial institutions UBS thereby provides an important signal to companies to reduce their GHG emissions and commit to a transition towards a low carbon economy. At portfolio level, we regularly review climate sensitive sectors and activities prone to bearing SCR. We assess client exposure and revenue in such sectors and attempt to benchmark the portfolio quality against the Paris Agreement, and/or regional and/or sectoral averages. We engage w/ clients on a case by case basis to improve their sustainability performance. Impact of such engagement (and measure of success) is measured based on whether a client commits to & delivers on a condition set by UBS which results in an improved sustainability performance.

Type of clients

Clients of Asset Managers (Asset owners)

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate clients about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

Provide asset owner clients with information and analytics on net zero investing and climate risk and opportunity

Work in partnership with asset owner clients on decarbonization goals, consistent with an ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner across all assets under management

% client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

53

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at clients with increased climate-related opportunities

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2017 UBS-AM launched a Climate Aware rules-based fund, UBS Life Climate Aware World Equity Fund, for the National Employment Savings Trust (NEST) to enable the investor to reduce its carbon footprint, invest in new technologies, and align its investment portfolio to a low-carbon climate "glidepath," such as the 1.5°C scenario. The strategy is supported by a climate engagement program. We established a Climate Advisory Board of institutional investors in our Climate Aware strategies for ongoing dialogue with the investors on progress of the strategy and for feedback on the program. We also rolled out a suite of Climate Aware strategies. Success is measured by our ability to help clients achieve their carbon reduction targets. In 2021, the weighted carbon intensity of our Climate strategies decreased to 65.5 metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) per million US dollars of revenue (down from 68.2 metric tons in 2020). This is 49.4% less than the weighted carbon intensity of the composite benchmark as reported in our Sustainability Report. Success is also measured by our ability to partner with clients on ways to improve climate risk assessment and methodologies. We have collaborated with clients on uses of Scope 3 emissions and forward-looking glide path probability methodology. Success is also measured based on an increase in prospects/clients to partner on climate solutions/net zero decarbonization goals. We work with clients interested in exploring climate-related opportunities and engaged with clients who are interested in climate-related investing. For example, client requests for labeled product resulted in our achievement of the Austrian Eco-label for our Climate Aware Active Fund and our partnership with Aon resulted in the Global Equity Climate Transition Fund. These efforts demonstrate our alignment with the NZAM commitment to work in partnership with clients on decarbonization goals and to provide clients with information and analytics on net zero investing and climate risk and opportunity. % scope 3 emissions reflects the % total of the aggregated WACI score for assets in scope for our Net Zero target: low carbon indexes and rules based, active equity assets, active fixed income assets, and other equity indexed assets. REPM assets not included due to the different WACI methodology. Portfolio coverage of 100% applies to the objectives of the Climate Aware passive equity strategy developed with NEST and Climate Advisory Board.

Type of clients

Clients of Asset Managers (Asset owners)

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate clients about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

Provide asset owner clients with information and analytics on net zero investing and climate risk and opportunity

Work in partnership with asset owner clients on decarbonization goals, consistent with an ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner across all assets under management

% client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

53

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at clients with increased climate-related opportunities

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2021, UBS-AM worked in partnership with Aon to develop the Global Equity Climate Transition Fund. The fund's strategy supports the evolving needs of AON's clients to protect their assets from the effects of climate change and factors in social impacts to contribute to a just and fair climate transition. The fund is designed to keep reducing its carbon footprint over time and invests more in companies that are investing in alternative energies or proactively reducing their own carbon footprints in line to shape the portfolio towards a net zero trajectory in line with the Paris Agreement. The Fund aims to achieve this transition in a fairer and more sustainable way by tilting towards companies with revenues aligned to five selected UN Sustainable Development Goals: #3 Good Health & Well Being #7 Affordable & Clean Energy #8 Decent Work & Economic Growth #12 Responsible Consumption & Production #13 Climate Action The Fund is also supported by the UBS-AM climate engagement program. We measure success by our ability to support AON's objectives to launch a customized solution to help their pension fund members protect their investments from the effects of climate change, make a positive social impact, and support the transition to a low carbon economy. As we engage with clients who are broadly interested in climate-related investing opportunities, we also measure success by our ability to leverage the new strategy further for clients who are also looking to meet their climate transition goals. These efforts demonstrate how we have worked with clients who are interested in customizing climate-related opportunities and our alignment with the NZAM commitment to provide clients with information and analytics on net zero investing and climate risk and opportunity. % scope 3 emissions reflects the % total of the aggregated WACI score for assets in scope for our Net Zero target: low carbon indexes and rules based, active equity assets, active fixed income assets, and other equity indexed assets.

C-FS12.1c

(C-FS12.1c) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your investees.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing investee behavior)

Details of engagement

Exercise active ownership

Support climate-related shareholder resolutions

Support climate-related issues in proxy voting

Implement a stewardship and engagement strategy, with a clear escalation and voting policy, that is consistent with our ambition for all assets under management to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner

Engagement with 20 investees with a focus on highest emitters or those responsible for 65% of emission in portfolio (either Direct, Collective, or via Asset Manager)

Initiate and support dialogue with investee boards to set Paris-aligned strategies

Encourage better climate-related disclosure practices among investees

Encourage investees to set a science-based emissions reduction target

% scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a/C-FS14.1b

53

Investing (Asset managers) portfolio coverage

100

Investing (Asset owners) portfolio coverage

<Not Applicable>

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at investees with increased climate-related risks

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In March 2018, UBS-AM launched a dedicated climate engagement program with objectives built on the TCFD framework on governance, strategy, risk mgmt., metrics and targets. Objectives focused on best practice climate mgmt criteria: – boards being equipped to oversee mgmt. in setting and executing a climate change strategy; – remuneration linked to climate change targets; – climate risks being fully integrated in risk mgmt. processes; – business strategies that are reflective of robust scenario analysis; – emissions reduction targets set for the short, mid & long term and covering the most material sources of emissions; – performance against targets being measured & reported; and, – advocacy activities with policy makers consistent with the achievement of the Paris Agreement. Tailored engagement objectives were assigned to a target list of companies from Oil & Gas and Utilities sectors which were lagging on climate change performance. In Feb 2021, at the three-year anniversary which we had set for the program, we assessed progress and found more than 58% of the companies made good or excellent progress defined as meeting more than 50% of engagement objectives. We identified five companies where adequate progress had not been made and followed an escalation process to exclude these companies from actively managed fixed income and equities funds and rule-based Climate Aware funds under the direct management of UBS-AM that are classified as "Sustainability Focused" or "Impact". We have expanded the climate engagement program to include companies in the Materials, Chemicals, and Automotive sectors. In addition we have created sector-specific climate engagement checklists across 8 industries to support further engagement with companies beyond the focused target list. These activities align with our NZAM commitments to prioritize the achievement of real economy emissions reductions within the sectors and companies in which we invest and implement a stewardship and engagement strategy with a clear escalation and voting policy that is consistent with our NZ ambitions. % scope 3 emissions reflects the % total of the aggregated WACI score for assets in scope for our Net Zero target: low carbon indexes and rules based, active equity assets, active fixed income assets, and other equity indexed assets. REPM assets not included due to the different WACI approach. Portfolio coverage is recorded as 100% of companies identified for tailored program were engaged.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Carry out collaborative engagements with other investors or institutions

% scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a/C-FS14.1b

53

Investing (Asset managers) portfolio coverage

75

Investing (Asset owners) portfolio coverage

<Not Applicable>

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at investees with the highest potential impact on the climate

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

As part of our commitment to drive the ESG agenda, including climate change topics, in financial markets and support investor networks, we see a clear benefit in working with other asset managers, asset owners, including clients, and stakeholders such as investee companies. Working formally and informally with collective bodies, we collaborate with peers and our clients to help build knowledge and skills and share resources. With regard to climate we have collaborated through Climate Action 100+ and the UK Investor Forum. Within Climate Action 100+, we are currently directly involved in 26 coalitions of investors and leading 6 company engagements. Within our thematic engagement program on climate, we conducted a total of 197 meetings to discuss climate-related topics with 140 companies in 2021. These companies represent several geographies, with 42% from EMEA, 35% from North America, and 23% from APAC. Eighteen of those meetings were via CA 100+ and three were collaborations with the UK Investor Forum. Moreover, in 2021, UBS-AM voted in favor of 100% of climate-related resolutions that were flagged as important by Climate Action 100+. These activities demonstrate our support of NZAM Commitments 3 and 7. Measurement of success: We were one of just 15 firms with such a voting record amongst the 47 largest CA100+ members. % scope 3 emissions reflects the % total of the aggregated WACI score for assets in scope for our Net Zero target: low carbon indexes and rules based, active equity assets, active fixed income assets, and other equity indexed assets. REPM assets not included due to the different WACI approach. Portfolio coverage is recorded as 75% representing the engagement program.

Type of engagement

Information collection (Understanding investee behavior)

Details of engagement

Include climate-related criteria in investee selection / management mechanism

Climate-related criteria is integrated into investee evaluation processes

Collect climate-related and carbon emissions information from new investee companies as part of initial due diligence

Collect climate-related and carbon emissions information at least annually from long-term investees

% scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a/C-FS14.1b

53

Investing (Asset managers) portfolio coverage

20

Investing (Asset owners) portfolio coverage

<Not Applicable>

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Other, please specify (Engagement included in ESG integration process)

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Across UBS-AM, carbon emissions data is available to portfolio managers and analysts, enabling them to leverage carbon and carbon intensity data for more than 10,000 companies, and allowing them to examine the carbon footprint of their portfolios. This complements the work of portfolio managers and analysts using our proprietary ESG Dashboard which aggregates multiple ESG data sources to help identify companies with material ESG risks. To facilitate the integration of ESG issues into investment decision making, UBS-AM developed a proprietary ESG Dashboard for corporate listed equity and fixed income instruments, including sovereign debt issuers. The ESG Dashboard combines data points from research sources including but not limited to MSCI, Sustainalytics and ISS to produce the "UBS ESG Risk Signal". This signal serves as the starting point for more in depth analysis of the underlying sources of ESG risks and the potential impact on the investment case. Measures of success: Today, the ESG Risk Signal covers approximately 20,000 corporate issuers, including listed equity and fixed income and 130 sovereign issuers. The ESG Dashboard serves as a starting point for ESG integration and can be supportive of the implementation of our net zero commitment through the provision of relevant ESG data sources for investment teams. In November 2021, AM communicated its net-zero interim target, committing to align USD 235 billion of AuM (equivalent to 35% of eligible assets and 20% of total AuM) to achieve a 50% carbon emission reduction by 2030. Progress towards this objective may be considered a measure of success. % scope 3 emissions reflects the % total of the aggregated WACI score for assets in scope for our Net Zero target: low carbon indexes and rules based, active equity assets, active fixed income assets, and other equity indexed assets. REPM assets not included due to the different WACI approach. Portfolio coverage refers to the % of total AuM as committed in our net zero ambition for Asset Management.

C-FS12.2

(C-FS12.2) Does your organization exercise voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues?

	Exercise voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues	Primary reason for not exercising voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues	Explain why you do not exercise voting rights on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS12.2a

(C-FS12.2a) Provide details of your shareholder voting record on climate-related issues.

Method used to exercise your voting rights as a shareholder

Exercise voting rights directly

How do you ensure your shareholder voting rights are exercised in line with your overall climate strategy?

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of voting disclosed across portfolio

100

Climate-related issues supported in shareholder resolutions

Climate transition plans

Climate-related disclosures

Aligning public policy position (lobbying)

Emissions reduction targets

Board oversight of climate-related issues

Do you publicly disclose the rationale behind your voting on climate-related issues?

Yes, for all

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

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

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)

We engage with stakeholders on a regular basis and on a wide range of topics. This engagement yields important information about their goals, expectations and concerns. It makes a critical contribution to our understanding and management of issues that have a potential impact (whether positive or negative) on our firm and on our stakeholders. Please find more information on our engagement with stakeholders on pp. 156-157 of our Sustainability Report. Additionally, UBS' (climate) commitments to the NZBA and the PRB translate into our engagement activities with stakeholders including via our direct engagements and trade associations as publicly outlined in our sustainability report pp. 80-81: "It is our firm belief that by taking action – both on our own and in partnership with other large investors, standard setters, our clients and our peers, as well as our communities and our own employees – we can achieve a real impact on a truly global scale. This is why partnerships are integral to our sustainability approach. Sustainability reporting is a clear case in point. We recognize that currently there is a lack of standardization, with gaps that in some cases can only be fixed by standardization of disclosure requirements. However, this will not be accomplished by the financial industry alone: it will require a concerted effort on the part of regulators, governmental organizations, non-profit organizations and many others. We therefore regularly work with other financial firms and organizations outside our industry, including standard setters, to address this challenge".

ubs-sustainability-report-2021.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

UBS' governance of sustainability ensures that relevant functions, up to and including the highest governance level, are informed about and involved in the decision-making on and evolution of UBS' climate change strategy. UBS Group AG's Board of Directors' Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee (CCRC), chaired by the UBS Chairman (=Board Chair), and with the Group CEO, the GEB Lead for Sustainability and Impact, the Group Chief Risk Officer and the Chief Sustainability Officer as permanent guests, meets six times a year. The CCRC regularly considers UBS' strategy on climate change, including also external engagements & positions and relevant regulatory developments. Discussions on climate risk take place as joint CCRC and RC (Risk Committee) meetings. The UBS Group Executive Board, led by the Group CEO, regularly discusses and considers UBS' climate strategy, including the implementation of the firm's Net Zero commitment. The Chief Sustainability Office ensures that relevant aspects are communicated to and discussed with the BoD and the GEB and relevant functions within the firm. Internal communication of the climate change strategy ensures all employees are informed and educated about the firm's climate change strategy. For example, regular intranet articles inform employees about our CC strategy and the economic impact of CC on the economy and the financial sector. Both the Chairman and Group CEO of UBS are directly involved in initiatives that influence policy consistent with our firm's climate change strategy (including e.g. via GFANZ and the WEF Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders). In addition: UBS contributes to pertinent external discussions and consultations on climate-related matters. The Head External Engagement chairs the IIF's Sustainable Finance Working Group. UBS is represented in the Swiss Banker's Association and is a member of the FSB's TCFD and TNFD. Headquartered in Switzerland, UBS representatives regularly interact with government officials, including on climate-related matters. The UBS Chief Sustainability Officer serves on the Board of Swiss Sustainable Finance. The Head Corporate Responsibility chairs the joint CSR working group of major Swiss trade associations economiesuisse and SwissHoldings, which consider sustainability topics, including climate change. It is also a member of economiesuisse's working group on energy, which also considers climate change, including how it pertains to policy-making in Switzerland.

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?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Carbon tax

Climate-related targets

Subsidies for renewable energy projects

Sustainable finance

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Revision of the Swiss CO2-Act. On 13 June 2021 the Swiss population voted on the revision of the CO2-Act. The revision aimed with a combination of different measures to reduce Switzerland's emissions by at least 50% by 2030 (compared with 1990 levels) according to the Paris Agreement. - Measures included provisions for the Financial Center including the sustainable alignment of financial flows and a new requirement for the Swiss National Bank SNB and the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA to regularly assess climate-related financial risks in the Swiss financial sector. - Other measures aimed to reduce emissions in the transportation, buildings and industry sectors including a higher carbon price for combustibles

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Switzerland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

UBS engaged directly with members of the Parliament for an ambitious revision that would have provided the legal basis and instruments to achieve Switzerland's interim climate goals. In addition to a direct financial contribution by UBS, we also contributed via the budget of our trade associations (Swiss Bankers Association and economiesuisse) to support the campaign in favor of the proposal. Right after the negative voting result, we engaged again with members of the Parliament to express our concern about Switzerland not being able to meet its climate goals without an ambitious revision of the existing law. We strongly asked for an interim solution, where the undisputed parts of the law directly go into a new revision proposal, including the provisions relating to the financial center.

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 is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Sustainable finance

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

2016/01 FINMA Circular "Disclosure - banks": New disclosure requirements for large Swiss banks based on TCFD. The affected institutes have to describe the major climate-related financial risks and their impact on the business strategy, business model and financial planning (strategy). In addition, they must disclose the process for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related financial risks (risk management) as well as quantitative information (including a description of the applied methodology) on their climate-related financial risks. Finally, the institutes must describe the central attributes of their governance structure in relation to climate-related financial risks.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Switzerland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Together with the other four affected banks in Switzerland we supported the introduction of the new disclosure rules in the public consultation response.

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 is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Sustainable finance

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Recommendations of the Government regarding Sustainable Finance: In November 2021, the Swiss Government adopted various measures to further develop Switzerland in a credible location worldwide for investors who want to contribute to the environment and society in a comparable and measurable manner. The Federal Council recommends that financial market players use comparable and meaningful climate compatibility indicators to help create transparency in all financial products and client portfolios. At the same time, the Federal Council is encouraging the financial sector to join net-zero international alliances and is working towards industry agreements with this in mind.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Switzerland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Increased transparency and a broad proliferation of net-zero commitments are two longstanding policy asks of UBS that we engaged on with the Swiss Government directly. Both measures, the development of climate compatibility indicators and the recommendation to join net-zero alliances have led to substantial contribution of UBS and the industry in 1h2022 that will be published in the end of June.

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 is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (Financial Stability Board, Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The TCFD seeks to develop recommendations for voluntary climate-related financial disclosures that are consistent, comparable, reliable, clear, and efficient, and provide decision-useful information to lenders, insurers, and investors. The TCFD believes that better access to data will enhance how climate-related risks are assessed, priced, and managed. Companies can more effectively measure and evaluate their own risks and those of their suppliers and competitors. Investors will make better informed decisions on where and how they want to allocate their capital. Lenders, insurers and underwriters will be better able to evaluate their risks and exposures over the short, medium, and long-term. Our Head of Sustainable Equity Team at Asset Management was a member of the task force over the reporting period and helped to shape the recommendations the task force has made to financial institutions and corporations. This colleague retired in 2022 and UBS has maintained its commitment to support the work of the taskforce with the Head of Sustainable Investing at Asset Management becoming a member of the task force in 2022.



Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (Swiss Bankers Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We have already influenced them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Swiss Bankers Association (SBA) supports the introduction/expansion of a CO2 levy on all fossil fuels seems as the best market-based solution to to considerably improve the incentive structure for low emission technologies and for associated financial investments in Switzerland. SBA also encourages all members to participate in voluntary climate compatibility tests, and engages in industry initiatives to strengthen the role of the Swiss financial center with its diverse range of stakeholders and its technical expertise to play a leading role in transition. Most recently, the SBA became one of the first industry associations worldwide to gain supporting institution status with the Net-Zero Banking Alliance. As a member of the Swiss Bankers Association (SBA) and with a representative in its Sustainable Finance Working Group , UBS influences the development of the SBA's position in line with our climate change commitment. We also participated in the establishment of new set of industry guidelines on ESG integration into the client advisory process.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (Verein für Umweltmanagement und Nachhaltigkeit in Finanzinstituten (VfU))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

VfU has a position statement on the financing of the energy transition. The six core aspects are: 1) security of energy service, 2) security of planning, 3) currently continued support of renewable energy investments, 4) energy transition is more than renewable energy development, 5) supporting cap and trade schemes, 6) regulating financial market may impede the financing of the energy transition. This position was mainly developed with the energy transition in Germany in mind. We have influenced their position as a member of the board and have participated in the discussions to shape a position paper that would be in line with our climate change strategy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (Economiesuisse)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We have already influenced them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Economiesuisse promotes a coordinated global approach to tackle the challenges caused by climate change and advocates for a global and uniform carbon pricing. The approach should allow companies to develop innovative solutions and technologies. Economiesuisse promotes a reliable, affordable, and environmentally friendly energy supply. Together with UBS support, the Board of economiesuisse issued a Net-Zero commitment for 2050 for the Swiss economy in 2021.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (Institute of International Finance (IIF) Sustainable Finance Working Group)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

IIF member firms around the world have been launching a wealth of new products, investment vehicles and programs to help bring sustainability considerations into the mainstream of global finance. The IIF helps connect these initiatives and align forces with public sector efforts to reach the same vitally important goals. E.g. the IIF supports the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures and those of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Our former Board Chair was instrumental in establishing the Sustainable Finance Working Group, as Chairman of the IIF. Our Head of External Engagement of the Corporate Sustainability Office serves as chair of the IIF Sustainable Finance Working Group.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (United Nations Environment Program – Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI) climate and banking working group)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Supports implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, specifically the recommendation on scenario analysis. The working group foci are on refining methodologies, climate scenarios and data sources to measure climate-related financial risk in loan portfolios, under climate change physical and transition risk scenarios. Providing legal guidance for climate risk disclosure and promoting industry learning and adaptation by including a larger group of banks than in phase I (16) and communicating about the project. UBS was a founding member bank of the initiative, as part of the original founding working group on TCFD recommendations UBS helped to shape the objectives and methodologies which are now employed across more than double the banks in a broader initiative (Phase II).

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 regional European (AFME), Asia (ASIFMA), and US (SIFMA) and their umbrella Global Financial Markets Association (GFMA) all have sustainable finance working groups of which UBS is a member)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

AFME, ASIFMA, SIFMA, and GFMA all support the further development of sustainable finance in a manner that supports transition to a net zero economy, provide transparency and protection to investors, and are transparent with broader stakeholders through appropriate disclosure.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (GFANZ)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

All members are committed to the same overarching goal: reducing net-zero emissions across all scopes swiftly and fairly in line with the Paris Agreement, with transparent action plans and robust near-term targets. We actively engage and drive discussions in several of the GFANZ workstreams: (i) Financial institution transition plans, (ii) Portfolio alignment measurement and (iii) Policy call to action.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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

full-report-ubs-group-ag-and-ubs-ag-consolidated-2021-en.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 52-55 ("Taking climate action") and 143-146 ("Sustainability and climate risk")

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

The "Taking climate action" sub-section in the Annual Report 2021 provides key information from the UBS Climate Report 2021, which contains our full climate disclosures and follows the recommendations provided by the TCFD.

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

6K-sustainability-report-2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

UBS Sustainability Report 2021 contains our climate disclosure following the recommendations provided by the TCFD , pages 36-71 (page numbers as printed in the report).

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

UBS Sustainability Report 2021 was part of our regulatory filings in 2021, in the US and Germany (year-end financial filings).

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

ubs-climate-report-2021-en.pdf

Page/Section reference

All pages

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

UBS Climate Report 2021 is a stand-alone document of the climate section of UBS Sustainability Report 2021 and follows the recommendations provided by the TCFD

Publication

In other regulatory filings

Status

Complete

Attach the document

ubs-sustainability-report-2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

UBS Sustainability Report 2021 contains our climate disclosure following the recommendations provided by the TCFD , pages 36-71 (page numbers as printed in the report).

Content elements

- Governance
- Strategy
- Risks & opportunities
- Emissions figures
- Emission targets
- Other metrics

Comment

UBS Sustainability Report 2021 was part of our regulatory filings in 2021, in the US and Germany (year-end financial filings).

C-FS12.5

(C-FS12.5) 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 CDP Signatory Climate Action 100+ Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) Net Zero Banking Alliance Net Zero Asset Managers initiative Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Principle for Responsible Investment (PRI) RE100 Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) UNEP FI UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking UNEP FI TCFD Pilot	Founding signatory to NZBA (and active member in pertinent working groups), NZAMI, PRB and CDP. Member of PCAF and TNFD. Member of the TCFD, and implementing its recommendations since 2017. Member of Climate Action 100+, participating in 26 of its investor coalitions and leading 6 of them. Member of the European regional network of IIGC. Member of RSPO, participation in its financial industry task force and represented on the RSPO complaints panel. Member of UNEP FI and participating in UNEP FI's TCFD banking program. Member of RE100 and as of Q3 2020, we achieved our RE100 commitment with 100% of our electricity globally now sourced from renewable sources. Member of SASB Investor Advisory Group. And for an extended list of our memberships and commitment and further background see UBS Sustainability Report 2021 page 47, 80-81 and 134-137.

C14. Portfolio Impact

C-FS14.0

(C-FS14.0) For each portfolio activity, state the value of your financing and insurance of carbon-related assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all carbon-related assets

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

45600000000

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

9.9

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

<Not Applicable>

Lending to coal

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2330000000

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

0.1

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

<Not Applicable>

Lending to oil and gas

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5959000000

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

1.3

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

<Not Applicable>

Investing in all carbon-related assets (Asset manager)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify (Currently under development)

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

This figure will be tracked in the future and methodology development is currently underway. This will help us breakdown sector investing more granularly. We plan to track this using asset-class level data for which more consistent and high quality data is becoming both more available and reliable.

Investing in coal (Asset manager)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify (Currently under development)

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

This figure will be tracked in the future and methodology development is currently underway. This will help us breakdown sector investing more granularly. We plan to track this using asset-class level data for which more consistent and high quality data is becoming both more available and reliable.

Investing in oil and gas (Asset manager)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify (Currently under development)

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

This figure will be tracked in the future and methodology development is currently underway. This will help us breakdown sector investing more granularly. We plan to track this using asset-class level data for which more consistent and high quality data is becoming both more available and reliable.

C-FS14.1

(C-FS14.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on the climate?

	We conduct analysis on our portfolio's impact on the climate	Disclosure metric	Please explain why you do not measure the impact of your portfolio on the climate
Banking (Bank)	Yes	Portfolio emissions	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	Portfolio emissions	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.1a

(C-FS14.1a) Provide details of your organization's portfolio emissions in the reporting year.

Banking (Bank)

Portfolio emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

3781000

Portfolio coverage

0.3

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

0

Emissions calculation methodology

The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry

Please explain the details and assumptions used in your calculation

In order to facilitate alignment with disclosures made, the figure shown above for portfolio emissions reflects the absolute emissions for the Fossil Fuel (FF) sector (only). This is one of our three priority sectors where we set targets (selected in line with Net Zero Banking Alliance guidelines) which in total account for approximately 43% of our loans and advances to clients (using gross exposures). In line with NZBA guidelines, we have selected for each of our priority sectors the most suitable metric to track our progress toward net zero (i.e., physical emissions intensity or absolute emissions). Based on prelim. assessments, the emissions for FFs amount to around 1/10 of overall emissions, but overall emissions are being assessed this year (for the 2022 discl.) and values may still be subject to change. Our assessment of the Fossil Fuel sector includes exploration, production and refinery activities, as well as integrated companies operating across the value chain (scopes 1,2,3). For these disclosures we have excl. activities, such as transportation, retailing and trading. Scope 3 emissions meas. methods are yet to be developed for these activities, incl. in the context of commodity trade finance (CTF). For most other sectors, esp. where there is a potential for shifting toward emissions-efficient tech. and makes sustainable growth, we have concl. that they will be best steered by using physical emissions intensity metrics, which often have the added advantage of being less volatile. Emissions intensities for the other prio. sectors discl.: power generation (238 kg CO2e/MWh incl. scopes 1,2,3), residential real estate (30 kg CO2e/m2 incl. scopes 1,2), and commercial real estate (32 kg CO2e/m2 incl. scopes 1,2). Disclaimer: Please note that the figures disclosed above represents the absolute emissions reported in the UBS Sustainability Report 2021 for upstream and consolidated fossil fuels (FF) and that the portfolio coverage is highly preliminary. % calculated using data from investees is shown as '0' as this data is collected through a third party data provider. As a new member of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), we aim to discl. emissions in future reporting across our loan book based on the outstanding loan amount (in addition to emissions based on credit facilities), and an assessment is currently underway of the overall emissions financed.

Investing (Asset manager)

Portfolio emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

131.96

Portfolio coverage

53

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI))

Please explain the details and assumptions used in your calculation

The numbers on portfolio emissions apply only to the division UBS Asset Management and include low carbon indexes and rules based, active equity assets, active fixed income assets, and other equity indexed assets. Carbon intensity is based on data for scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions of investee companies provided by a third data provider. The carbon intensity metric is an aggregate of individual portfolios weighted by portfolio size. WACI metric is utilized for emissions calculation methodology as it provides the portfolio's exposure to carbon-intensive companies, expressed in tons CO2e/\$M revenue per the TCFD guidelines. Methodology is as follows: Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are allocated based on portfolio weights (the current value of the investment relative to the current portfolio value). This demonstrates UBS Asset Management's alignment to the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative and commitment to take account of portfolio Scope 1 & 2 emissions. We continue to work on developing methodologies, including participating in industry working groups and other forms of collaboration, to address assets where there is currently no methodology for net zero. Portfolio coverage is based on assets in scope for our Net Zero target, specifically low carbon indexes and rules based, active equity assets, active fixed income assets, and other equity indexed assets. We have not included our Real Estate and Private Markets (REPM) assets due to the different WACI approach for this asset class. The carbon intensity is calculated using data from third party providers and is thus represented as "0."

C-FS14.2

(C-FS14.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's portfolio impact?

	Portfolio breakdown	Please explain why you do not provide a breakdown of your portfolio impact
Row 1	Yes, by asset class Yes, by industry	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.2a

(C-FS14.2a) Break down your organization's portfolio impact by asset class.

Asset class	Portfolio metric	Portfolio emissions or alternative metric
Investing Other, please specify (Climate Aware strategies (including active and passive, equity, and fixed income))	Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)	65.5
Investing Other, please specify (low carbon indexes and rules based)	Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)	72
Investing Other, please specify (active equity assets)	Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)	109.8
Investing Other, please specify (active fixed income assets)	Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)	198
Investing Other, please specify (other equity indexed assets)	Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)	144

C-FS14.2b

(C-FS14.2b) Break down your organization's portfolio impact by industry.

Portfolio	Industry	Portfolio metric	Portfolio emissions or alternative metric
Banking (Bank)	Real Estate	Other, please specify (kg CO2e/m2 (Residential real estate))	30
Banking (Bank)	Real Estate	Other, please specify (kg CO2e/m2 (Commercial real estate))	32
Banking (Bank)	Other, please specify (Power generation)	Other, please specify (kg CO2e/MWh)	238
Banking (Bank)	Other, please specify (Fossil fuels)	Other, please specify (kt CO2e)	3781

C-FS14.3

(C-FS14.3) Did your organization take any actions in the reporting year to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world?

	Actions taken to align our portfolio with a 1.5°C world	Please explain why you have not taken any action to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.3a

(C-FS14.3a) Does your organization assess if your clients/investees' business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world?

	Assessment of alignment of clients/investees' strategies with a 1.5°C world	Please explain why you are not assessing if your clients/investees' business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	Yes, for all	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes, for all	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Our approach to nature is overseen by the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG, notably by the Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee. Our firm's Group Executive Board is responsible for driving our nature-related efforts. These efforts are coordinated by our Group Sustainability and Impact organization, which acts as a focal point and center of excellence, responsible for driving the implementation of our sustainability strategy. Our Business Divisions and other functions, including in particular Group Sustainability and Impact, Risk, HR and Corporate Services, ensure the implementation of our approach to nature. (UBS Statement on Nature 2022) And to address the needs of our clients, we have set standards for product development, investments, financing and supply chain management decisions. We also engage with clients and suppliers to better understand their processes and policies and to explore how any sustainability and climate risks may be mitigated. Recognizing nature-related risks, we have identified and will not engage in certain activities that endanger animal species and contribute to deforestation and its related impacts. Our standards for controversial activities and areas of concern not only take into account deforestation and forest degradation but also other activities such as fishing, which has an impact on marine species. (2021 UBS Sustainability Report)	Risks and opportunities to our own operations Risks and opportunities to our bank lending activities Risks and opportunities to our investment activities The impact of our own operations on biodiversity

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	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species Other, please specify (Please note that these commitments take the form of 'Controversial activities – where UBS will not do business' as written in our Sustainability and Climate Risk Policy Framework which can be found on ubs.com/gri .)	SDG CITES Other, please specify (Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosure)

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

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

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	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 Education & awareness Law & policy Livelihood, economic & other incentives Other, please specify (Involvement in industry working groups and initiatives including the TNFD.)

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.6

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Influence on public policy and lobbying Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	The UBS Sustainability Report 2021 covers a broad range of biodiversity-related topics including how biodiversity loss is factored into our sustainability and climate risk policy framework, involvement with key groups like the the TNFD, et cetera. ubs-sustainability-report-2021.pdf
Other, please specify (UBS Statement on Nature)	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Influence on public policy and lobbying Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	The UBS Statement on Nature contains an overview of our approach to biodiversity and biodiversity-related issues. It is available on our reporting page, ubs.com/gri ubs-statement-on-nature-2022.pdf
Other, please specify (From Ozone to Oxygen White Paper)	Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities	In the white paper, From Ozone to Oxygen, UBS sustainability specialists share their thoughts on the various aspects that we need to consider if we are to preserve and regenerate the earth’s limited stock of natural capital. UBS natural-capital-white-paper.pdf UBS natural-capital-white-paper.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization’s response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	UBS Group AG Chair, Colm Kelleher Chairman of the Board of Directors / Chairperson of the Corporate Culture and Responsibility Committee	Board chair

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

