BT Group

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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09/26/2024, 08:58 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ GBP

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

BT Group is the UK's leading provider of fixed and mobile telecommunications and related secure digital products, solutions and services. We also provide managed telecommunications, security, network and IT infrastructure services to customers across 180 countries. BT Group consists of three customer-facing units: Consumer serves individuals and families in the UK; BT Business covers companies and public services in the UK and internationally; Openreach is an independently governed, wholly owned subsidiary wholesaling fixed access infrastructure services to its customers – more than 650 communication providers across the UK. British Telecommunications plc is a wholly owned subsidiary of BT Group plc and encompasses virtually all businesses and assets of the BT Group. BT Group plc is listed on the London Stock Exchange. For more information, visit www.bt.com/about.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

20797000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

213800LRO7NS5CYQMN21

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Ireland
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Malta
☑ Qatar
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Algeria
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Iceland
☑ Bulgaria

☑ Morocco
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ United States of America
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Colombia
☑ Honduras
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ British Virgin Islands

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

1: Priority products, services and suppliers are identified collaboratively between business units and support functions like procurement, based on a particular risk area such as geopolitical or cyber security. 2: All available data is gathered from BT Group's various systems and platforms. 3: Our digital partners such as Sphera and Versed AI are engaged to map and visualise the supply chain. 4: Data is reviewed and managed on an ongoing basis by procurement and relative business units and other support functions in order to manage risk.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Although we recognise that plastic pollution is a critical issue globally, we are not a significant producer of plastic waste in our operations or products. Through our enterprise risk management process, we have not identified plastics risks that could have a substantive effect. Therefore, we have not mapped plastics across the value chain.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This timeframe considers the chance of events exposing us to risk over the next three years, in line with our risk management framework. We factor in acute physical risks like flooding and higher temperatures into our annual plans. This helps us to adapt and reduce the impact on our business or value chain.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This timeframe aligns to our financial planning process, which uses a five-year horizon.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This timeframe matches our investment timeframes for strategic assets like networks that we plan over longer periods – sometimes up to 20 years. It also influences our strategy, targets and plans for responding to climate change's bigger risks and transitional implications. Our scenario analysis considers risks in 2050 and beyond, and our long-term climate targets extend to FY41.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We identify, assess, manage, and monitor climate-related risks through our risk management framework. We consider three types of risk: 1. Enduring – risks that won't change much over time. 2. Point – dynamic risks which change quickly over time. 3. Emerging – uncertainties that might emerge over longer timeframes. We judge point risks based on their potential impact and how likely they are to happen in the next three years. We judge emerging risks based on their potential impact, the timeframe over which a risk could manifest (which could be beyond the three-year horizon of point risks) and our level of preparedness. We calculate the impact for both risk types with quantitative and qualitative measures around financial impact, customer experience and stakeholder perception. This helps us decide the relative weight we give each risk. We consider the effect to be 'substantive' if the risk has a high impact over 250m, determined by our risk assessment matrix. These risks are formally reported and considered for ownership at the ExCo level.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We review water scarcity using the WWF Water Risk Filter. This is an annual review of water scarcity but has highlighted that our sites are not located in areas of high water stress currently. We have a management process in place that alerts us within each reporting year if one of our suppliers is having issues with water availability and demand and we action as appropriate. This year, we undertook a TNFD pilot assessment using the LEAP process for priority facility and supply chain sites. For facility sites, we assessed a subset of Network and Non-Network sites for their proximity to four statutory nature designations within the UK: Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) using map-based analyses. We also considered baseline water stress using WRI Aqueduct in these locations. For our supply chain, we assessed our top suppliers by criticality and by impact, as defined by their sector in the ENCORE tool. Where we had specific site location data, we assessed their proximity to SSIs, SPAs, and SAC, and baseline water stress at the location. Where we had only regional or country-level information for a suppliers, we looked at the following indicators for that country - % potential or likely critical habitat, mean biodiversity intactness, and baseline water stress.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We use standard investment appraisal techniques when we size up our commercial opportunities including sustainability related commercial opportunities like our carbon abatement products. This includes an investment's Net Present Value, payback period, and internal rate of return Efficiency opportunities are sized based on their feasibility profit and loss. We assess business cases considering the amount and type of spend (OPEX CAPEX), whether recurring or one-off investment is required, the benefit and payback period.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We aim to consider environmental risks on a holistic basis, based on their materiality to us as a business. This starts with understanding our impacts and dependencies on climate and nature, which then inform our risks and opportunities. For example, the larger the impact we have, the more likely our stakeholders would be concerned, leading to larger reputational risk. One example of how we consider interconnections between climate and nature is in our cooling strategy. To improve the resilience of our network to extreme heat, we have been undertaking a programme of cooling upgrades at our core network and mobile sites, which allow them to operate effectively in up to 45C external temperatures. However, this could increase energy consumption and use of refrigerants, which has the potential to increase our emissions impact. We decided to upgrade cooling to adiabatic unit which use fresh air and water instead of refrigerant gases and increase the base temperature in sites across our network to reduce energy consumption while maintaining optimal temperatures for our equipment. We recognise that this instead increases our dependency on water availability and continue to implement measures to reduce this, such as increasing the base temperature before cooling comes on.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

This year, we undertook a TNFD pilot assessment using the LEAP process for priority facility and supply chain sites. For facility sites, we assessed a subset of Network and Non-Network sites for their proximity to four statutory nature designations within the UK: Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) using map-based analyses. We also considered baseline water stress using WRI Aqueduct in these locations. For our supply chain, we assessed our top suppliers by criticality and by impact, as defined by their sector in the ENCORE tool. Where we had specific site location data, we assessed their proximity to SSIs, SPAs, and SAC, and baseline water stress at the location. Where we had only regional or country-level information for a suppliers, we looked at the following indicators for that country - % potential or likely critical habitat, mean biodiversity intactness, and baseline water stress.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

250000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We identify, assess, manage, and monitor climate-related risks through our risk management framework. We consider three types of risk: 1. Enduring – risks that won't change much over time. 2. Point – dynamic risks which change quickly over time. 3. Emerging – uncertainties that might emerge over longer timeframes. We judge point risks based on their potential impact and how likely they are to happen in the next three years. We judge emerging risks based on their potential impact, the timeframe over which a risk could manifest (which could be beyond the three-year horizon of point risks) and our level of preparedness. We calculate the impact

for both risk types with quantitative and qualitative measures around financial impact, customer experience and stakeholder perception. This helps us decide the relative weight we give each risk. 'Substantive' risks have a combination of high impact and high likelihood, determined by our risk assessment matrix. For example, risks with a financial impact above 250m and possible likelihood are formally reported and considered for ownership at the ExCo level.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

250000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In our commercial processes, we do not have a fixed definition of a 'substantive' opportunity as it is dependent on several factors such as the type of opportunity (revenue generating vs cost savings), the amount of investment required, the payback time for the investment. In our scenario analysis, we define opportunities as 'substantive' when they surpass a financial threshold of 250m, which is the inverse of our 'high' risk threshold.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Although we recognise that plastic pollution is a critical issue globally, we are not a significant producer of plastic waste in our operations or products. Through our enterprise risk management process, we have not identified plastics risks that could have a substantive effect.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Extreme weather events can damage our infrastructure and disrupt our ability to deliver our services. BT Group's infrastructure is part of the Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) of the UK, required to keep the country functioning. BT's infrastructure is maintained to ensure communications services, including core fixed network, mobile, satellite and Emergency Services Network (ESN) communications. Other examples of CNI include Water, Transport and Energy. During the 2022 Storm Arwen event, 1800 exchange-based mobile generators were used to provide power to the BT fixed network following national power cuts, with the worst affected site using a generator for 23 days before mains power was restored. Due to this power resilience in almost all fixed network locations, service interruptions affected fewer than 20,000 customers. There was more disruption to our Access and Mobile network. In a typical mobile cell site during this type of event, local power

issues can disrupt customer mobile & broadband services for up to 2 weeks, with 28% of customers mapped to the serving site experiencing no service for between 19-24 hours/day during the peak of the event.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Potential effects on our financial position include potential flood damage leading to change in the estimated residual value and expected useful lives of assets. On the other hand, flood protection measures could increase asset value. Flooding could lead to increased maintenance requirements leading to increased liabilities. Potential effects of flooding on our financial performance include increased expenses due to automatic compensation payments from customer disruption, increased expenses to repair and maintain equipment and deploy flood protection, and decreased revenue from reputational damage if customers were faced with significant disruption from floods. Although we have quantified an estimated financial impact, we have not quantified the effect of this risk to line items, totals and subtotals within the related financial statements.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

50000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

250000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We calculate the financial effect figure using climate scenario analysis based on a 'worst-case' SSP5-8.5 scenario. The cost is calculated by taking the reinstatement cost of each site included in the analysis and multiplying it by estimated flood damage ratio, calculated from climate data sourced from global and regional climate models from CMIP and CORDEX. Damage costs are capped at 50k per asset per annum to account for insurance excess maximum. To calculate estimated loss from automatic compensation payments, downtime days from when the asset it out of use from flood damage are calculated from Hazus data. Any assets experiencing 2 days of downtime, are multiplied by compensation fee 9.33. Total cost direct damages from flooding indirect damage from asset downtime.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We present the costs to respond to flood risk on an annualised basis. This includes a 1 million annual running cost of our Emergency Response Team (ERT). Our ERT is deployed to protect critical assets at risk, to restore service as quickly as possible, and to provide emergency communications facilities. It also includes our spend on flood defences including sump pumps and bulkheads at our sites to reduce the likelihood and impact of flooding impacting equipment on site. It also includes our annual spend on flood risk analysis which aids us to prioritise where to put flood defences. Total cost ERT costs flood defences flood risk analysis

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a critical national infrastructure provider for the UK, we work with others to manage the impact of extreme weather events. These include the Electronic Communications Resilience and Response Group, the National Emergency Alert for Telecommunications process, civil resilience forums, and the Environment Agency. Our annual costs include a 1 million annual running cost of our Emergency Response Team (ERT). Our ERT is deployed to protect critical assets at risk, to restore service as quickly as possible, and to provide emergency communications facilities. In 2022, we wanted to expand our understanding of our flood risk, so we widened our analysis using a number of warming scenarios to provide a more extreme view of potential flood impacts from 2030-2050. This was completed by the end of FY22/23 in line with our future location strategy, to understand possible flood risks from climate change across different RCP scenarios (2.6, 4.5, 6.0, 8.5). We continue to update and expand this assessment and use the analysis to decide where to invest in measures to help us minimise – or respond faster to flooding. These include installing and upgrading sump pumps and bulkheads at our sites.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We have increasing numbers of investors and customers interested in our performance and strategy on climate change. We've supported a number of bids and in-life changes for large global customers where sustainability is a key requirement, including requiring science-based targets, requiring emissions disclosures, and

requiring the implementation and development of a continuous improvement plan to reduce carbon footprint. If we lag behind peers or do not achieve our targets, we could face higher customer churn and lower revenue.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Potential effects of reputational damage on our financial position includes decreased brand value (intangible asset). The impacts on our financial performance could include decreased revenue. Although we have quantified an estimated financial impact, we have not quantified the effect of this risk to line items, totals and subtotals within the related financial statements.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

50000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

250000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We calculate the financial effect figure using climate scenario analysis based on 'worst-case' scenario where we are not able to achieve our net zero target, but peers and global society are able to (NZ scenario). The change in revenue is calculated from the following variables: • Unit revenue projections • % of customers who are likely to act based on (a) % who are climate conscious; and (b) % who are action oriented • % of customers who are climate conscious grows linearly over time • Demand shift is calculated based on the % difference in BT Group's emissions intensity vs. peers

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The direct costs of responding to this risk are included in BAU activities, such as keeping our sustainability information up to date for our bid teams to include in customer bids, conducting insight surveys with customers and other industry experts on how our customers view us including on sustainability. As these are business as usual activities, the cost is 0. Other costs relating to decarbonisation and the achievement of our climate transition plan includes spend on EVs, replacing gas heating at our sites, improving network efficiency, on renewable PPAs and REGOs. As these are part of our wider program to respond to the risk but also maximise our opportunities, we have not presented the costs here.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We track changing customer preferences. We reflect this in how we engage with them and how we talk about our climate progress in customer communications and bids As well as opportunities around strategy and targets, our climate change actions help us stand out from the competition. We were one of the first companies to

join initiatives like RE100, the CDP supply chain programme, and 1.5C Supply Chain Leaders. Supportive policies are critical to both our group and wider society to keep within the 1.5C warming limit. So we work with regulators and policymakers to advocate for regulation to create this policy environment. We also work with peers through associations like GSMA, techUK, Joint Audit Cooperation and the European Green Digital Coalition to build knowledge and expertise on ICT's potential to help decarbonise other sectors. We work with policymakers too – to inspire others (like small and medium-sized enterprises) – to take climate action.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

512500000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

27500000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The % vulnerable to transition risks represents the revenue that is potentially vulnerable to the risk 'Changing customer expectations and how they see us'. This includes the revenue associated with our Business and Consumer divisions that could be vulnerable to customer's changing expectations. We use scenario data and market research to calculate this. The % vulnerable to physical risks represents the revenue that is potentially vulnerable to the risk 'more flooding'. This estimates the indirect impact from pluvial, fluvial and tidal flooding impacting our Network assets like our telephone exchanges, resulting in service downtime. Customers would be compensated for any downtime they experience through the auto-compensation scheme. We use scenario data for this.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

27500000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The % vulnerable to physical risks represents the Opex that is potentially vulnerable to the risk 'more flooding'. This estimates the indirect impact from pluvial, fluvial and tidal flooding impacting our Network assets like our telephone exchanges, resulting in asset damage, replacement, and maintenance costs. We cap costs based on our current insurance provisions. We use scenario data for this.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We have calculated potential revenue increase from two of our carbon abatement products, carbon network dashboards, and telematics. Revenue generation will have a positive effect on our financial performance and cash flow. Although we have quantified an estimated financial impact, we have not quantified the effect of this opportunity to line items, totals and subtotals within the related financial statements.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

50000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

250000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We calculate the financial effect figure using climate scenario analysis based on a NZ transition scenario. We calculated the potential revenue gained from two of our carbon abatement products, telematics and carbon network dashboards. We took current revenue projections from our Medium-Term Plan, and multiplied them by inverse EU emissions projections, which changed depending on transition scenario used. The more ambitious the climate policy, the more emissions decline, and the more demand for our low-carbon goods and services.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

473000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2021, we set a goal to help customers avoid 60m tonnes of carbon by FY30 using our products and services. To address this opportunity, we are expanding our service offering and leveraging technology for climate action, which we envisage will lead to increased revenue. To support our low carbon products strategy we launched in January 2023, the 'Digital Carbon Calculator' and the 'Carbon Network Dashboard' help customers baseline the energy and carbon footprint for their ICT devices. The Digital Carbon Calculator scans the customer's network inventory to estimate its carbon footprint and track how this responds to changes and upgrades over time. It includes lifecycle management, highlighting devices at the end of service to prioritise for replacement. The Carbon Network Dashboard uses machine learning to detect and predict anomalies based on historic usage, this includes which network devices are consuming the most power. Customers can also forecast total energy use based on their network inventory and historic utilisation. To help understand how electricity consumption translates into carbon emissions, the Dashboard includes data from regional power grids showing their carbon intensity. In future, it will draw on wider real-time information sources such as renewable energy on national grids and in datacentres.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We constantly strive to improve the energy efficiency of our network and buildings to reduce our emissions impact and reduce costs. The running of our network comprises the majority of our electricity usage.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The main effect of improving energy efficiency would be reducing our operating costs, which would positively affect our income statement and cash flow.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

250000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

We calculate the financial effect figure using climate scenario analysis based on a NZ transition scenario. The total impact multiplies BT Group's projected electricity consumption including our expected efficiency measures and the projected electricity price in each transition scenario. We compare it to electricity costs in FY23 to get total cost savings.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs to realise this opportunity largely come from business-as-usual activities like buildings consolidation, the move from copper to FTTP. We therefore report the cost as 0.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Transforming our operating model includes making the group as energy efficient as possible. And we've already done a lot to cut our energy consumption. We've decommissioned redundant or underused network infrastructure and upgraded existing infrastructure to boost capacity with less energy. We've used machine learning to make incremental energy savings, and replaced supporting mechanical and electrical infrastructure (heating, cooling, and lighting) with more energy-efficient alternatives. We're also moving to fewer, more efficient buildings. And longerterm, the switch to full fibre will need fewer exchanges and other network sites – cutting our network's overall energy consumption. Climate change, and other macroeconomic factors like war in Ukraine, expose us to fluctuating energy prices that

we must manage. So our target is for UK (excluding Northern Ireland) energy demand to be at least 80% hedged a quarter before the start of the next financial year – and 50% hedged for the following financial year. In each financial year, we aim to build our Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and virtual Power Purchase Agreement (vPPA) portfolio and explore five to ten year contract opportunities. We complement that by monitoring markets and forward purchasing electricity when the market is right.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6400000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 31-40%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We use our carbon abatement methodology to define which products and services are low carbon Revenue from these products totalled over 6 billion in FY24. This includes revenue from FTTP, 5g, carbon network dashboards, telematics, B2B cloud services, digital workplace tools, and EV charging.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Diversity and inclusion are really important for us at BT Group. We believe that diversity and inclusion is everyone's responsibility. This Policy supports BT Group's aim to build the strongest foundations. It's about making sure that we: apply an inclusion lens to all our decision making and monitor the impact of our decisions on diverse populations, value and communicate the benefits that difference brings and be unapologetic in our pursuit of a diverse workforce at all levels, and actively seek out opportunities across the business to enhance and strengthen our approach to inclusion. We believe a key driver in delivering our organisational diversity

commitments is through a Board which has a balance of skills, personal and cognitive strengths, experience, diversity (including of gender, and of social and ethnic background), independence and knowledge. The Policy applies to the BT Group plc Board.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

board-diversity-inclusion-policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) is a Board-level committee that oversees our responsible business strategy, programme and goals. It meets at least three times a year to monitor progress on our long-term responsible business goals – including climate change. At each committee meeting, dashboards with progress against our goals and risks to achieving these goals are included in papers for the RBC to review. This year the Committee reviewed progress on sustainability goals including those forming part of the Restricted Share Plan underpin, oversaw plans to reduce the operational emissions including risks relating to

energy and an update from Openreach on electric vehicles, discussed sustainability plans in Consumer, Business and Openreach, including the shift towards a more circular world, explored progress on the carbon abatement methodology and how this supports customers to cut carbon emissions, with a challenge to make sure the methodology used was robust and transparent. The Committee also considered the rapidly evolving regulatory landscape and the impact new reporting requirements will have on the group including impacts on resourcing given the increase in the scope and scale of reporting. The Committee oversaw the preparation for these requirements and the opportunity for this to be used to drive greater consistency, accuracy and transparency. The Chair reports to the Board after each meeting.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Responsible Business Committee (RBC) is a Board-level committee that oversees our responsible business strategy, programme and goals. It meets at least three times a year to monitor progress on our long-term responsible business goals – including climate change. This year, the Committee considered the rapidly evolving regulatory landscape and the impact new reporting requirements will have on the group including impacts on resourcing given the increase in the scope and scale of reporting. The Committee oversaw the preparation for these requirements and the opportunity for this to be used to drive greater consistency, accuracy and transparency. This includes issues relating to biodiversity and ecosystems. The Chair reports to the Board after each meeting.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive is responsible for our environmental policy and performance. That includes climate-related issues. The Chief Executive approves our targets – including those on net zero, circular economy and customer carbon avoidance.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Safety, Health, Environment and Quality committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Group Health, Safety & Environment (GHSE) Sub-Committee meets quarterly and manages a range of risk and compliance issues – including biodiversity-related compliance issues – on the Executive Committee's behalf and reports back regularly. It's chaired by our Chief Security and Networks Officer – an Executive Committee member – and made up of senior leaders from across the business. The GHSE Sub-Committee reports Health, Safety, and Environmental performance to the Board monthly.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Safety, Health, Environment and Quality committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

We manage and monitor environmental risks across our business. Our Group Health, Safety and Environment (GHSE) subcommittee (previously the Environmental Management Governance Group) manages a range of risk and compliance issues (including climate change) on behalf of the ExCo. The subcommittee is led by BT Group's chief security and networks (an ExCo member) and supported by chief networks officer, general counsel for Openreach, sustainability and corporate affairs strategy director, legal director – environment, and senior manager – environmental compliance, among others. In the UK, our most significant environmental risks are managed by the Environmental Management Compliance working group. It meets each month and reports to the GHSE every quarter. Its members are senior managers responsible for addressing environmental risks and improving performance under our ISO 14001-certificated environmental management system.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

21

(4.5.3) Please explain

We have a sustainability underpin for awards made under our Restricted Share Plan for Executive Directors. This means that we must have made sufficient progress towards our sustainability commitments for awards to be made. This could include progress on carbon emissions, carbon avoidance and circularity goals. The RSP makes up around 42% of remuneration, and the sustainability underpin applies to 50% of the award.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We have a sustainability underpin for awards made under our Restricted Share Plan for Executive Directors. This means that we must have made sufficient progress towards our sustainability commitments for awards to be made. This could include progress on carbon emissions, carbon avoidance and circularity goals.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

As assessment of 'sufficient progress' will take into account performance on the three main sustainability goals that form part of the BT Group Manifesto: 1.Being a net zero carbon emissions business by FY31 and for suppliers and customers by FY41 2. Helping customers avoid 60m tonnes of CO2e (cumulatively) by FY30 3. Building towards a circular BT Group by FY30 Each of the goals – and the measures and plans that support them – are at different levels of maturity, so the following considerations are designed to act as an input to the assessment of 'sufficient progress'. Independent, external assurance will be carried out on each of the goals. As well as assessing our progress on the basis set out below, we'll also review the performance of other industry peers and comparable FTSE100 members to get an overall sense of progress and challenges faced by other businesses – providing some market and situational context to our own results.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Health, Safety and Environment Group Policy Statement by BT Group outlines our commitment to environmental protection and sustainability. 1. Environmental Focus: BT Group aims to be a trusted connector of people, devices, and machines. They prioritize Health, Safety, Environment (HSE), and Wellbeing. Environmental protection is fully integrated into their operations and culture. 2. Carbon Emissions Reduction: BT Group recognises carbon emissions as our most significant environmental impact. We strive for effective environment and energy management, with a focus on reducing emissions. 3. Continual Improvement: BT Group operates robust management systems to identify, control, and manage HSE risks. We go beyond legal compliance to achieve zero avoidable harm, promote health, and prevent pollution. 4. Responsibilities: BT Group provides information, training, and supervision to ensure colleagues and partners understand their responsibilities. We allocate resources for system improvement and set objectives for HSE performance. 5.Collaboration: BT Group works with contractors, incorporates HSE considerations into design and procurement, and involves colleagues and representatives in decision-making. The full policy document can be referenced here: https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-approach/our-policies-and-reports/health-safety-environment-policy.pdf

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

BT_Group_health-safety-environment-policy.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ RE100
☑ SME Climate Hub
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ The Climate Pledge
☑ We Mean Business
☑ Race to Zero Campaign
☑ Exponential Roadmap Initiative
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ Other, please specify

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

*BT Group is a member of Climate Group's: * RE100 since 2014 achieving our RE100 renewable electricity target in 2020 * EV100 where we aim to convert our commercial fleet by FY2030 to EVs where it is the best technical and economic solution and will pursue other ultra-low emission solutions where EVs are not viable * UK Electric Fleets Coalition (EFC) – an initiative BT Group and Openreach founded with Climate Group in 2020 to advocate for accelerating the transition to electric vehicles (EVs) in the UK BT Group is a supporter of TCFD since 2021, reporting against TCFD requirements since FY2020/21 BT Group is a signatory of The Climate Pledge since 2021, where we have committed to take action now to reach net-zero carbon by 2040 BT Group is a participant of the UN Global Compact since 2020, where we aim to incorporate the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact into our strategies and commit to report on progress. Exponential Roadmap*

Initiative (ERI) – BT Group is an active member of Exponential Roadmap Initiative. Together with ERI, BT Group is also a founding member of 1.5 Supply Chain Leaders and a supporter of the SME Climate Hub, as well as the UK Business Climate Hub which we joined in 2024. Race to Zero – BT Group joined through the affiliated Exponential Roadmap initiative.. We Mean Business Coalition – BT Group is a long-standing member of the We Mean Business Coalition. Most recently, we supported the Fossil to Clean campaign. The campaign is aligned to BT Group's continued commitment to the development of renewable energy as a signatory and early member of RE100.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

BT_Group_Annual_Report_2024_page41-43.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

We are mentioned in InfluenceMap under the organisation name "BT Group PLC".

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Recognising that supportive policy environments are critical, we work with NGOs, industry associations, politicians, policy makers and others to advocate for policies that will support both our company's transition and the transition of wider society to keep within the 1.5oC warming limit. Our Manifesto sets out our priorities and commitment to enabling growth through technology that is responsible, sustainable and inclusive, including our carbon commitments. This has Board-level governance provided by the Responsible Business Committee. Our relationships with Government and other politicians are managed by our policy and public affairs team. We have centralised coordination of media, political and speaking engagements, and press releases and market announcements, overseen by our Disclosure Committee. We are a signatory of the Corporate Knights Action Declaration on climate policy engagement committing to ensuring our climate policy engagement activities support the Paris Agreement (Action Declaration on climate policy engagement Corporate Knights) We are part of the following organisations: Aldersgate Group; the UK Electric Fleets Coalition; European Green Digital Coalition; EV100 and RE100; techUK; GSMA; and the Joint Alliance for CSR (JAC). We are also a part of the UN's Race to Zero, We Mean Business Coalition, 1.5 Supply Chain Leaders, UN Global Compact, International Chamber of Commerce and Digital Connectivity Forum.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

UK Zero Emissions Vehicle Mandate (gov.uk/government/consultations/policy-design-features-for-the-car-and-van-zero-emission-vehicle-zev-mandate)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

☑ Emissions – other GHGs

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Over 80% of our operational emissions come from our fleet of more than 30,000 vehicles. We're working hard to decarbonise the BT Group fleet. We're pushing for policy measures to support a wider UK EV transition as a founder of the UK Electric Fleets Coalition who this year published an updated policy paper in 2023 to encourage Government momentum on EVs. The paper can be found here: Climate Group 23864 - EV100 - UK Electric Fleet Coalition - 2023 Policy Document v4.pdf (theclimategroup.org) BT Group believes that greater electric vehicle adoption depends on more comprehensive national charging infrastructure and incentives for converting major fleets like ours. We are partnering with other companies through EV100, and the UK Electric Fleets Coalition (both led by the Climate Group) to advocate for progressive public policies to push the shift to electric. We measure success through the introduction of legislation and policies, such as the zero emissions vehicle mandate, the build out of national charging infrastructure and the availability of commercial van grants.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**techUK

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

techUK represents the companies and technologies that are defining today the world that we will live in tomorrow – around 1,000 companies are members of techUK. BT Group position is consistent to that of techUK's which is "techUK is committed to helping our members, our sector, and all other industries to reach net zero. We continue to develop useful resources, to run events and to publish guidance that help organisations to reach this important goal." BT Group was re-elected to techUK's Climate Council in November 2023. This council exists to set the strategic direction on all things climate at techUK and will sit for a fixed term of 2 years. Senior officials from Whitehall and key stakeholders engage with techUK members through its Climate Council on developing issues and the Council guides techUK's policy positions, be it through thought leadership pieces, position papers or by facilitating the exchange of views, best practice and supporting regulatory compliance.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :GSMA

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The GSM Association (GSMA) unites over 1,000 mobile operators and businesses across the ecosystem and related industries to advance innovation and reduce inequalities around the world. GSMA's Climate Action Taskforce brings companies together to: • Promote leadership on climate action to move the industry towards net zero carbon emissions by 2050 • Agree climate policy and advocacy engagement to gain support from governments for the net zero transition • Share best practice on climate action so operators support each other to raise their ambition • Create thought leadership and research on how mobile technologies support climate mitigation and adaptation. BT Group influences GSMA positions through being an active member of the GSMA's Climate Action Taskforce and influence its position through participation in working groups, public panels at COP for example and support through social media.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**The Joint Alliance for CSR (JAC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

JAC is an association of telecom operators aiming to verify, assess and develop the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) implementation across the manufacturing centres of important multinational suppliers of the Information Communication Technology (ICT) industry. JAC members share resources and best practices to develop long term Corporate Social Responsibility implementation in the different layers or tiers of the ICT Supply Chain globally. JAC is increasingly focusing on promoting best practice on climate change and circular economy amongst its members and suppliers. BT Group influences JAC's position through being a board member of JAC and active in its working groups, for example by chairing its communications working group. We have also participated in webinars on best practice and encouraging suppliers to take climate action.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**Digital Connectivity Forum

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Digital Connectivity Forum (DCF) is the UK Government's primary advisory group on the provision of seamless digital connectivity. In 2023, the Digital Connectivity Forum announced the launch of a member pledge for collaborative action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the supply chain and set up the DCF Climate & Sustainability Work Group. The work group provides a platform for the facilitation of UK telecoms collaboration, enabling the acceleration of individual and industry paths towards net zero through collaboration, evidence sourcing and the provision of expert recommendations to Government, regulators and the industry. BT Group influences and supports the position through having signed the member pledge, speaking at webinars and being an active member of the work group.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**International Chamber of Commerce

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

BT Group's position is consistent with that of the International Chamber of Commerce which is: "At ICC, we work every day to advance sustainability, to accelerate action on climate and nature and ensure a sustainable and prosperous future for all. We do this in line with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework." We influence and promote the ICC position through serving as Chair of the ICC UK's Sustainability Committee.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association (ETNO)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

ETNO has been the voice of Europe's telecommunication network operators since 1992 and has become the principal policy group for European electronic communications network operators. Its 38 members and observers from Europe and beyond are the backbone of Europe's digital progress. They are the main drivers of broadband and are committed to its continual growth in Europe. BT Group influences and supports the position participating in working groups.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify :Confederation of British Industries (CBI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The CBI speaks on behalf of 170,000 businesses of all sizes and sectors, across every region and nation of the UK. This includes over 1,100 corporate members, plus nearly 150 trade associations. Corporate members alone employ over 2.3 million private sector workers. That's a lot of people with a lot to say, coming together with common priorities and a shared vision, on critical economic and national issues. BT Group participates in CBI working groups, including the Sustainability Community which brings together purpose-driven sustainability professionals and champions across businesses from different sectors, sizes, and regions to share best practices and problem-solve. Here, business helps business find practical solutions to deliver on their sustainability goals. By joining the Community, a member pledges that the business they are representing is meeting or working towards the United Nations Race To Zero Campaign criteria, known as the Five 'Ps'.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 75-84 of BT Group's Annual Report 2024. p37-39, p46, p71-80.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

BT_Group_Annual_Report_2024_TCFD_pg75-84.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No further comment.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Not defined
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Net Zero

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Net Zero 2050 is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5 C through stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching net zero CO_2 emissions around 2050. Some jurisdictions such as the US, EU and Japan reach net zero for all greenhouse gases by this point. This scenario assumes that ambitious climate policies are introduced immediately. CDR is used to accelerate the decarbonisation but kept to the minimum possible and broadly in line with sustainable levels of bioenergy production. Net CO_2 emissions reach zero around 2050, giving at least a 50 % chance of limiting global warming to below 1.5 C by the end of the century, with no or low overshoot (

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We use publicly available scenarios to explore resilience under a high ambition policy scenario, aligned with the UK's legally binding net zero target.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify **:**Delayed transition

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Delayed Transition assumes global annual emissions do not decrease until 2030. Strong policies are then needed to limit warming to below 2 C. Negative emissions are limited. This scenario assumes new climate policies are not introduced until 2030 and the level of action differs across countries and regions based on currently implemented policies, leading to a "fossil recovery" out of the economic crisis brought about by COVID-19. The availability of CDR technologies is assumed to be low pushing carbon prices higher than in Net Zero 2050. As a result, emissions exceed the carbon budget temporarily and decline more rapidly than in Well-below 2 C after 2030 to ensure a 67 % chance of limiting global warming to below 2 C. This leads to both higher transition and physical risks than the Net Zero 2050 and Below 2 C scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We use publicly available scenarios to explore resilience under a high ambition policy scenario, aligned with the UK's legally binding net zero target. In this scenario, action is delayed and disorderly which is a useful scenario to test our resilience from less predictable and faster policy changes.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Current Policies

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Current Policies assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved, leading to high physical risks. Emissions grow until 2080 leading to about 3 C of warming and severe physical risks. This includes irreversible changes like higher sea level rise. This scenario can help central banks and supervisors consider the long-term physical risks to the economy and financial system if we continue on our current path to a "hot house world".

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We use publicly available scenarios to explore resilience under a low ambition policy scenario, in which the UK does not meet its net zero target. This is used as a 'base case' to compare the impacts of increasing policy ambition.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, toward a more sustainable path, emphasising more inclusive development that respects perceived environmental boundaries. Management of the global commons slowly improves. Educational and health investments accelerate the demographic transition. Growth shifts toward a broader emphasis on human well-being. Driven by an increasing commitment to achieving development goals, inequality is reduced both across and within countries. Consumption is oriented toward low material growth and lower resource and energy intensity.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Physical climate scenarios are used to test the resilience of our network and supply chain in a range of different temperature futures. This scenario was chosen as it represents a 'minimum' level of warming and likely physical climate disruption.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The world follows a path in which social, economic, and technological trends do not shift markedly from historical patterns. Development and income growth proceeds unevenly, with some countries making relatively good progress while others fall short of expectations. Global and national institutions work toward but make slow progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Environmental systems experience degradation, although there are some improvements and the overall intensity of resource and energy use declines. Global population growth is moderate and levels off in the second half of the century. Income inequality persists or improves only slowly and challenges to reducing vulnerability to societal and environmental changes remain.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Physical climate scenarios are used to test the resilience of our network and supply chain in a range of different temperature futures. This scenario was chosen as it represents the temperature outcome of current global policies, and therefore what we are most likely to face in the future.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This world places increasing faith in competitive markets, innovation, and participatory societies to produce rapid technological progress and development of human capital as the path to sustainable development. Global markets are increasingly integrated. There are also strong investments in health, education, and institutions to enhance human and social capital. The push for economic and social development is coupled with the exploitation of abundant fossil fuel resources and the adoption of resource and energy intensive lifestyles around the world. Rapid growth of the global economy, while global population peaks and declines in the 21st Local environmental problems like air pollution are successfully managed. There is faith in the ability to effectively manage social and ecological systems, including by geo-engineering if necessary.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Physical climate scenarios are used to test the resilience of our network and supply chain in a range of different temperature futures. This scenario was chosen as it represents a 'maximum' level of warming and likely physical climate disruption.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We think our strategy is resilient to climate risks and is well positioned to capture climate opportunities in the modelled scenarios. We've concluded that climate risks and opportunities don't have a material effect on our FY24 financial statements disclosures. As we anticipate that the magnitude of climate risks and opportunities will change over time, we'll closely monitor our risks and opportunities and expand the assessment as part of continually assessing climate risks. In high emissions scenarios (CP and SSP5-8.5), physical risks have a greater impact than transition risks, as these are driven by more frequent and severe weather, particularly in the longer term. Our analysis looks at direct climate change impacts on the most material areas of our business. It doesn't include secondary effects – like forced migration or geopolitical tensions – resulting from climate change. We recognise the very severe consequences this scenario could have globally. We're working to play our part in decarbonising our own operations and value chain to help avoid it. At the same time, we're making sure we prepare for increasingly severe and frequent climate-related hazards. As a result of our flood analysis using climate scenarios, we're investing in flood defences, cooling upgrades and better analytics data to make sure that our network is resilient. Conversely, we expect transition risks to have a greater impact under low emissions scenarios (DT and NZ). That's because they're driven by changes in policy and regulation as well as stakeholders' behaviour (including customers). There are also opportunities linked to the low-carbon transition – like developing carbon abatement solutions to help customers cut emissions, and cutting energy costs through efficiency measures. DT scenario trends are similar to NZ – but with the impact on the business happening sooner under NZ. We're acting to reduce risk across the various climate-related scenarios, with an emphasis on long-term resilience.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

As a telecommunications company, we do not have spending or revenue from activities that directly contribute to fossil fuel expansion. Our climate transition plan has clear commitments to decarbonise our operations and supply chain, including our buildings, fleet, and network.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

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

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

To reduce carbon emissions from the use of our sold products, decarbonising the UK electricity grid to be fully renewable is critical. In October 2021, the UK Government committed to decarbonise the UK's electricity system by 20351. This is based on building a secure, home-grown energy sector that reduces reliance on fossil fuels and exposure to volatile global wholesale energy prices. In our decarbonisation model we analyse two scenarios: where the grid follows a linear decarbonisation pathway to net zero by 2035 or by 2050. These scenarios make a considerable difference to our decarbonisation pathway. We're working hard to convert the majority of our current fleet to electric or zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) by the end of FY31. We've developed a decarbonisation model for converting our fleet to EVs and ZEVs. This accounts for variables such as the availability of vehicles and charging infrastructure, lease lengths of our current fleet, operational considerations, and cost. Our supply chain accounts for approximately 80% of our Scope 3 footprint. Decarbonising is dependent on suppliers setting and meeting their own targets, as well as us obtaining high-quality supplier and product-level emissions data through programmes like CDP Supply Chain. To understand the sensitivity of our suppliers' actions, and our ability to meet Scope 3 emissions reductions targets, we've forecasted the proportion of suppliers that would be required to achieve net zero by the end of March 2041. We have an important role to play in helping our suppliers set and meet their targets and work closely with them towards this shared ambition.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

We've cut our carbon emissions intensity by 61%. This is against our science-based target of an 87% cut by the end of March 2031 (compared to FY17 levels). All of the electricity we purchase to power our buildings estate, shops and networks worldwide is certified as renewable through our procurement of energy from sources that include power purchase agreements (PPAs) and green tariffs, supported by renewable energy certificates (RECs). Long term renewable PPAs met 24% of our UK electricity demand this year, supporting additional renewable electricity infrastructure across the UK grid. Where we don't control the supply of electricity or where we can't guarantee the origin of the electricity, we purchase additional RECs to cover the proportion of our consumption (for example, at landlord controlled sites). We have more to do to get to net zero. But we know how to get there – by electrifying our vehicle fleet, decarbonising our estate and building more energy-efficient networks. Nearly 80% of our operational emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) come from our commercial fleet of over 33,000 vehicles. We're working hard and investing to convert the majority of this fleet to electric or zero emission vehicles by the end of FY31. In total we have over 4,100 electric vehicles (EVs) in our fleet, including more than 1,700 that we added this year. As a founding member of the UK Electric Fleets Coalition, we'll keep on pushing for policy measures to drive a UK EV switch. This year, the coalition published a new document to encourage more policy momentum on EVs. We're building more energy-efficient fixed and 4G/5G networks, while switching off our old legacy ones. As well as saving energy, full fibre networks are better at handling the effects of physical risks like flooding and higher temperatures. That means fewer faults or engineering visits. Our Scope 3 carbon emissions account for 95% of our overall emissions. They come mainly from purchased goods in our supply chain and from customers using our products and services. Since FY17, we've cut our Scope 3 net emissions by 26%, to 3,000,873 tonnes of CO2e this year. This is a decrease of around 4% on FY23. This year, we've refreshed our climate change policy, which forms part of our expectations and generic standards applicable to suppliers working with us. It requires them to conduct climate risk assessments, set 1.5ºC aligned science based targets and to report on progress annually. And we continue to engage with key suppliers on carbon reduction through contract clauses, for example, we've seen savings from Circet that reduced over 100t CO2e in 2023 under its contract with BT Group and Openreach.

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

bt-carbon-reduction-plan.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We aim to maximise our opportunities relating to the carbon abatement solutions we sell - there are lots of ways for customers to cut their carbon emissions (and associated climate risks) through our products and services. Most of our solutions reduce the need to travel, lower energy use and cut material and manufacturing needs. Partnering with sustainability tech company QiO, we've launched an AI-powered edge computing solution to help our business customers cut carbon by optimising their energy use. We've also introduced real-time energy and carbon dashboards for bigger customers to help them estimate their networks' carbon footprints and cut emissions. We're collaborating with Johnson Controls to help customers digitalise their buildings and optimise their heating, ventilation and cooling systems to reduce energy and carbon. Responding to the risk around changing customer preferences, we track changing customer preferences. We reflect this in how we engage with them and how we talk about our climate progress in customer communications and bids.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Responding to our risk 'failure to achieve net zero', we engage with suppliers to support them to reduce emissions. This year, we've refreshed our climate change policy, which forms part of our expectations and generic standards applicable to suppliers working with us. It requires them to conduct climate risk assessments, set

1.5ºC aligned science based targets and to report on progress annually. And we continue to engage with key suppliers on carbon reduction through contract clauses, for example, we've seen savings from Circet that reduced over 100t CO2e in 2023 under its contract with BT Group and Openreach. This year, we collected nearly 2.6m devices from consumers and businesses through our returns and take back processes. Through our EE Trade-In service we collected 166,000 mobile devices, pushing past the milestone of 1m devices traded in since its launch. For FY24, 96% of collected devices went for reuse and a second life. The rest we recycled responsibly. For distributed mobile devices our take back rate is 5%. We want to increase this to at least 20% by 2030. For 2023, our return rate for customer premises equipment was 67%. Our target is a 75% return rate by FY26a. Customers returned over 2.36m hubs and set-top boxes. Through our refurbishment process, we reused 71% and recycled the rest. We also began scaling up refurbishment of our business hubs. To extend the lives of our customers' devices, our EE repair service (approved by Apple, Samsung and Google) fixed 58,000 devices this year (up 94% on FY23).

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Responding to our risk 'failure to achieve net zero', We continue to invest in R&D in our network to improve energy efficiency. For example, BT Group has implemented energy-saving 'cell sleep' technology across its EE mobile sites nationwide, following successful trials in each of the UK's home nations. 'Cell sleep' software works by putting certain 4G LTE capacity carriers to sleep when the capacity is not needed, based on predicted periods of low traffic which have been established for each site through machine learning. The system then automatically wakes up during busy periods, and is also configured to react to unexpected surges which might occur during scheduled sleep modes – in which event, the carriers wake up within a matter of seconds to serve demand without any interruption to customers. An even lower power state, 'deep sleep', can also be activated if required, for example during overnight periods of extremely low demand. Our start-up and digital incubation arm, Etc., has developed an EV charging unit built from a street cabinet (traditionally used to store broadband and phone cabling). We're exploring the potential to turn up to 60,000 cabinets into EV charging points. This would increase the availability of charging infrastructure on the UK's roads and support Government sustainability targets and plans to decarbonise the UK transport system.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In our operations, risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy such as increasing energy efficiency of our Network, leading to cost savings. Transforming our operating model includes making the group as energy efficient as possible. We've decommissioned redundant or underused network infrastructure and upgraded existing infrastructure to boost capacity with less energy. We've used machine learning to make incremental energy savings, and replaced supporting mechanical and electrical infrastructure (heating, cooling, and lighting) with more energy-efficient alternatives. We're also moving to fewer, more efficient buildings. And longer-term, the switch to full fibre will need fewer exchanges and other network sites – cutting our network's overall energy consumption. To mitigate the risk of fluctuating energy prices from climate change and other macroeconomic factors, we have a target for UK (excluding Northern Ireland) energy demand to be at least 80% hedged a quarter before the start of the next financial year – and 50% hedged for the following financial year. In each financial year, we aim to build our Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and virtual Power Purchase Agreement (vPPA) portfolio. Our exposure to physical risks changes over time. Rolling out full fibre and closing our legacy networks will mean fewer physical network sites. That will cut our exposure to physical climate change risks (but does mean more services going through fewer operational locations). On top of that, full fibre is more 'passive' (with no electronics between exchanges and connected properties) – further mitigating the risk of flooding, or extreme heat or weather damaging our equipment. Our insurance policies cover claims on asset loss and damage which also lessens any potential financial impact of climate and weather events. We continue to deploy upgrades to our sites and to our processes, to mitigate the impact from physical risks on our Network. This year we used flood risk analysis to decide where to invest in measures to help us minimise – or respond faster to flooding. These include installing and upgrading sump pumps and bulkheads at our sites. We also trialled using drones to survey potential risks around water getting into the fabric of our buildings. We have been undertaking a programme of cooling upgrades at our core network and mobile sites, which allow them to operate effectively in up to 45C external temperatures. This year we've invested nearly 3m in these upgrades at our larger core metronode sites. We've also finished upgrades in our strategic data centres and upgraded cooling plants at our mobile core sites. In our local exchanges, we're installing and upgrading cooling plants with adiabatic units, which use fresh air and water evaporation, making us less reliant on refrigerant gases. To reduce energy costs from cooling, we've increased the base temperature in sites across our network while maintaining optimal temperatures for our equipment.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Our medium-term plan considers both capital and operating expenditure over a rolling five-year timeframe. The plan includes our investments on renewable electricity, transforming our buildings estate, making our network more resilient, energy efficiency and switching to a low carbon fleet. This helps us mitigate the potential impact of the bigger risks affecting our business and support our Manifesto goals. We also include projected revenue from carbon abatement solutions in our medium-term plan.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :BT Group carbon abatement methodology

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

6400000000

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

31

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

33

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

35

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

We use our carbon abatement methodology to calculate the emissions avoided from our products. This includes FTTP, 5G, BT Carbon Network Dashboards, and IoT telematics. Revenue is disclosed from these products. We do not have a specific target relating to the % of revenue from these products, but as a broad estimate would expect revenue to increase.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**BT Group carbon abatement methodology

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

2845000000

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

58

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

58

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

58

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

We include here CAPEX associated with our FTTP build out. Although not publicly disclosed, we also make investments in our EV fleet roll-out, onsite solar, low-carbon heating replacement, flood defences, and cooling.
[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Although we are interested in how we could use an internal carbon price to drive emissions reductions, we have so far used other methods and focused on investment in key programs such as our EV fleet, renewable electricity, and supplier engagement. We will continue to explore how we could use an internal carbon price.Water pricing in the UK is regulated. We therefore use the pricing that is set by the supplier and the regulator.
[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Depending on the responses to BT Sourced's environmental sustainability questionnaire in TYS, a supplier being onboarded is awarded an environmental risk scoring. If the suppliers risk scoring exceeds the agreed threshold then an escalation occurs to the Group Subject Matter Expert. Any material issues are reviewed with the operational lead and BT Sourced. Usually an action plan is agreed with the supplier and onboarding is completed.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

401
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Beyond the basic due diligence risk assessment, BT engages Small World Consulting (SWC) to assess scope 3 emissions and to provide emission estimates by supplier. BT is engaging ongoing with it's 200 top emitting suppliers to encourage them to disclose via CDP and BT is also currently developing further supplier development programmes targeted at different segments of it's supply base.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:
☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We require suppliers to conduct climate risk assessments, set 1.5ºC aligned science based targets and to report on progress annually. We continue to engage with key suppliers on carbon reduction through contract clauses.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

BT spends around 14 billion each year on products and services, ranging from telephone exchange equipment and vehicles to accommodation, fuel and energy, stationery, office machinery and postal services. This makes us one of the UK's largest purchasers, with an environmental influence that extends well beyond that of our own staff and workplaces. In recognition of this fact, for ISO 14001 certification, BT identified 'Procurement' as one of nine company activities that have an impact on the environment (an "environmental aspect"). We seek to influence our suppliers and contractors through our purchasing policy concerning the environment. We have a specific objectives to ensure appropriate supplier environmental data is collected (including carbon emissions) and, following evaluation of our suppliers Environmental Impacts, to encourage improvement of poor performers in significant risk areas. We therefore adopt a risk-based approach - focusing attention on encouraging environmental improvements where the greatest impact can be made. We achieve this objective by inviting our suppliers to complete our Environmental questionnaire and working with suppliers in the spirit of continuous improvement where required.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

For all new contracts worth over 25m (selected as these contracts account for around 67% of total procurement spend), we have introduced a requirement for suppliers to have a net zero science-based target in place or commit to having one within six months. This requirement builds on the success of our pioneering climate clause, through which 11 key suppliers have committed to make measurable carbon savings over the course of their contract with us. Our "percentage in compliance" figure is based on the 25m spend requirement.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We continue to work with suppliers to cut carbon. We've hardwired carbon reduction into supplier contracts. Climate clauses commit 11 of our key suppliers to make measurable carbon savings during the life of their contracts with us. We require suppliers with new contracts over 25m to sign up to science-based Net Zero targets. We encourage our key suppliers to report to CDP to improve visibility and action on emissions. Today more than 200 of them are doing so. We continued our collaboration with the 1.5C Supply Chain Leaders initiative to drive climate action across global supply chains, and support SMEs through the SME Climate Hub. 73% of BT Group's end-to-end carbon emissions come from our upstream supply chain. We engage with suppliers in a variety of ways. For example, in June 2023, we engaged with more than 140 global suppliers on the importance of setting 1.5 degree aligned Net Zero science based targets. The 140 suppliers were selected after careful analysis of what it would take for BT to reach its net zero interim target which is that those suppliers would need to also have net zero targets. The programme was rolled out by our sustainable sourcing team within BT Sourced, and was facilitated using our digital partner, Kodiak hub. It included emails from our CPO, follow up by buyers to the suppliers, a kick off webinar attended by almost all suppliers, training materials with links to relevant information and a training video produced by BT Group & CDP. We will track and analyse results to the Kodiak hub survey which will help us track which suppliers have net zero targets. An important element of the campaign is the cascade, we are asking all suppliers to cascade the requirement for targets to their suppliers in turn. Recognising that partnerships are critical to delivering improved sustainability measures, in 2022, we partnered with other operators such as Deutsche Telecom, Swisscom & Telefonica on engaging with key common suppliers. The operators are working together to support suppliers to review the carbon life cycle of products, and share best practice, so that where applicable, best practice can be replicated and in particular drive carbon savings across the industry. The suppliers we're engaging with were selected because they're common to the operators and constitute a large part of our supply chain emissions.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Tracking supplier performance on net zero and following up to understand what the plans and barriers are.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

A joint report by Accenture and BT Group highlighted that there is significant potential for the ICT division to help other sectors on their path to reducing their carbon emissions, particularly in the highest emitting sectors globally – energy, manufacturing, agriculture and transport and buildings. In total, by 2030, we estimate ICT can

help enable an additional 8.5 Gt CO2 e in carbon savings, through resource and material savings, increased energy efficiencies, and improvements in renewable energy adoption. These savings represent a reduction in global carbon emissions by 17% (based on 2030 forecasts), a significant potential for the sector. Additionally, there are significant further positive re-bound effects of these ICT use cases (meaning that human behaviour considerations are taken into effect). This includes fuel savings, increased time savings and greater social outcomes through improved access to healthcare and other social services. In short, the benefits of ICT are much greater than carbon savings alone. At BT Group we recognise the huge potential to use our networks, products and services to help all our customers cut their emissions. We've set a target to help customers (both consumer and business) avoid 60 million tonnes of carbon by the end of March 2030. They can avoid carbon by using new technologies like full fibre broadband and mobile solutions, plus growth technologies like cloud computing and the Internet of Things (IoT). In particular, the recent increases in inflation and rising costs of energy have demonstrated to us that our customers need support in finding ways to save money while addressing their carbon impacts, hence we have engaged with both our consumer and business customers with support and solutions to help drive both financial and carbon savings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

One example of an engagement event we are proud of was hosting a Sustainability Festival at Adastral Park. More than 1,100 people came, including big customers, climate leaders, start-ups and BT Group representatives. The event showcased cutting-edge technologies and how to drive sustainability and achieve net zero emissions in various industries. Our measures of success this year included: • helping customers avoid more than 1.5m tonnes of carbon (nearly 3.8m tonnes in total since 2021), mainly through our full fibre rollout that enables reductions in personal or work-related travel • publishing a new carbon abatement methodology, to be transparent on how we calculate savings (bt.com/carbon abatement) • expanding our Digital Carbon Calculator to help our larger customers measure, track and cut carbon footprints across their networks. Today, it shows customers are cutting their CO2e by 15% on average when transforming their networks with us • enhancing our Carbon Network Dashboard to help our larger customers use their networks more efficiently. It enables them to measure, monitor and reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions • collecting nearly 2.6m devices from consumers and businesses through our returns and take back processes. • extending the lives of our customers' devices, our EE repair service fixed 58,000 devices this year (up 94% on FY23). • measuring circularity in a more integrated way, we've started a pilot using the Circular Transition Indicator Tool

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our ESG strategy provides a rounded view on organisations that complements financial performance. We believe that companies that perform well on ESG are generally seen as less risky, better positioned for the long term, and better prepared for uncertainty. Our investors (debt and equity) recognise ESG factors as important and regularly screen companies on their ESG credentials. This essentially means if we don't hit some basic targets (for example, on D&I) it can either prevent or create a retraction of investment.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In November 2023, our Chief Executive led an ESG business briefing with investors and financial analysts. He gave an update on our Manifesto – covering climate and environmental targets, performance and plans. Overall, the briefing was well received with no changes to our ESG ratings.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Take-back scheme to reduce e-waste: In partnership with Cisco we've launched a take-back programme which enables BT customers in certain countries return their end of service networking devices for free for reuse or recycling and also providing an estimated carbon footprint savings calculator to the customers.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

BT has launched a programme aimed at reducing e-waste by recycling end-of-life equipment, helping business customers achieve their circular economy goals. This initiative is part of BT Group's commitment to move to circular products, networks, and operations by 2031, and extend this across its supply chain by 2041. The program involves working with Cisco to ensure that up to 99.9% of returned equipment is reused or recycled. BT's environmental specialists will assist customers in

understanding and integrating sustainability into their digital transformations. This effort is crucial as e-waste is the fastest-growing waste stream globally, with significant environmental impacts.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

We typically engage with suppliers on initiatives driven through industry associations rather than through CDP Supply Chain. CDP Supply Chain is largely used to for gathering data and process of suppliers on climate action.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*We used the same consolidation approach as used in our financial accounting.*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*We used the same consolidation approach as used in our financial accounting.*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*We used the same consolidation approach as used in our financial accounting.*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) 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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) 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?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Note: In compliance with UK Government Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) requirements, retrospectively updated back to FY17, our Scope 2 includes all sites and countries where we consume electricity.Where our actual consumption is unknown (mainly in landlord-controlled sites) for:- Non-UK countries: we estimate consumption based on a combination of buildings, FTE and selective OPEX spend categories,- UK: figures are based mainly on average consumption for the building type; data from third party supplier statements are used where available.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

181903

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1167025

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

222878

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The market-based method involves using emission factors where energy certificates or supplier specific information are available for the electricity purchased.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2157952

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BT Group has used Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output analysis based on BT Group spend data. This is captured in our model as the category boundary for extraction, production, and transport of purchased goods and services acquired or purchased by the reporting company in the reported year. Where suppliers' scope 1 and 2 emissions intensities have been reported to the CDP, these have been used to refine the analysis. In addition, for suppliers who have carried out PBLCA on their products, these results have been substituted into the model where relevant.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

471795

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304763

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions arising from fuel and energy are estimated by applying Scope 3 emissions factors to the fuel and energy consumption figures that are used for Scope 1 and 2 reporting. Following guidance from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), transmission losses which were included in Scope 2 are now included in Scope 3, Category 3. The Scope 3 emissions factors for electricity transmission and distribution losses are taken from the BEIS/DESNZ dataset, whilst the remainder are currently drawn from the Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output analysis model to cover the complete supply chain.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

114356

(7.5.3) Methodological details

EEIO analysis has been based on BT Group spend data. In instances where upstream transport and distribution services spend is defined, emissions were included in this category. However, not all upstream transport and distribution is captured as a separate service spend. In most cases upstream transport and distribution forms part of the purchase price of goods and is therefore included within the EEIO model for "category 1 purchased goods and services." It is currently not possible to separate out these emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5766

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This calculation is based on the quantities of waste by type generated provided by BT Group and Process Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) figures provided by the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) to model the waste treatment processes. EEIO is used to capture the upstream supply chain components of the waste treatment activities

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52124

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This calculation is based on data from BT Group's expenses system and other travel data bases. We also add associated upstream emissions from, for example, the manufacture of cars, airplanes, and trains. To do this, SWC used a hybrid approach based on data from BT Group's expenses system and EEIO for upstream components

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60319

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with employee commuting are calculated using BT Group Global Employee profile and UK Department of Transport (DfT) travel survey data and the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS)/Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) travel and transport mode emission factors. Whilst the BT Group Global Employee data is for the current year (2023-24) the DfT and the BEIS/DESNZ data sets are for 2022 and 2023 respectively, which are the latest years currently available. Homeworker emissions are calculated using a hybrid approach based on data from BT Group's expenses system and EEIO for upstream components.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50273

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with leased company cars are calculated using a hybrid approach. This is based on the mileage travelled, fuel used and EEIO model data for the upstream carbon associated with the fuel supply chain and the manufacture and maintenance of the vehicles. For BT Group leased property this has been calculated using EEIO analysis based on BT Group spend data.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

819629

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This calculation is based on power consumption, estimated life span and use profile for each type of equipment multiplied by the volumes of equipment sold over the current year. It includes both networking equipment and office equipment supplied to our business customers, as well as equipment supplied to our residential customers. Defra's "UK electricity emissions factors" including the fuel supply chain and transmission losses are used to calculate emissions from power consumption

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

627

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste material quantities by type for products sold in the UK provided by BT Group and Process Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) figures provided by the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to model the end-of-life waste treatment processes. The UK data has been extrapolated to cover end of life treatment of products sold outside the UK.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27506

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This calculation is based on the devices we have leased and are still active with our customers in the reporting year. Using the power consumption data for each device and the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS)/Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) emission factor for UK electricity, including the fuel supply chain and transmission losses, we calculate the annual associated emissions for powering those leased devices

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2017

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

n/a
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

164738

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183885

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

179354

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

521424

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

5

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). The market-based method involves using emission factors where energy certificates or supplier specific information are available for the electricity purchased.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

497834

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

58

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). The market-based method involves using emission factors where energy certificates or supplier specific information are available for the electricity purchased.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

534310

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

201

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). The market-based method involves using emission factors where energy certificates or supplier specific information are available for the electricity purchased.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1929827

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

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

24.1

(7.8.5) Please explain

BT Group has used Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output analysis based on BT Group spend data. This is captured in our model as the category boundary for extraction, production, and transport of purchased goods and services acquired or purchased by the reporting company in the reported year. Where suppliers' scope 1 and 2 emissions intensities have been reported to the CDP, these have been used to refine the analysis. In addition, for suppliers who have carried out PBLCA on their products, these results have been substituted into the model where relevant.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

234260

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Spend-based method

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

3.5

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

169230

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

BT Group has used Environmentally Extended Economic Input Output analysis based on BT Group spend data. This is captured in our model as the category boundary for extraction, production, and transport of purchased goods and services acquired or purchased by the reporting company in the reported year. Where suppliers' scope 1 and 2 emissions intensities have been reported to the CDP, these have been used to refine the analysis. In addition, for suppliers who have carried out PBLCA on their products, these results have been substituted into the model where relevant.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10391

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Spend-based method

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

13.2

(7.8.5) Please explain

EEIO analysis has been based on BT Group spend data. In instances where upstream transport and distribution services spend is defined, emissions were included in this category. However, not all upstream transport and distribution is captured as a separate service spend. In most cases upstream transport and distribution forms part of the purchase price of goods and is therefore included within the EEIO model for "category 1 purchased goods and services." It is currently not possible to separate out these emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3139

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

70.5

(7.8.5) Please explain

This calculation is based on the quantities of waste by type generated provided by BT Group and Process Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) figures provided by the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) to model the waste treatment processes. EEIO is used to capture the upstream supply chain components of the waste treatment activities.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15350

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

This calculation is based on data from BT Group's expenses system and other travel data bases. We also add associated upstream emissions from, for example, the manufacture of cars, airplanes, and trains. To do this, SWC used a hybrid approach based on data from BT Group's expenses system and EEIO for upstream components

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

55506

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with employee commuting are calculated using BT Group Global Employee profile and UK Department of Transport (DfT) travel survey data and the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS)/Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) travel and transport mode emission factors. Whilst the BT Group Global Employee data is for the current year (2023-24) the DfT and the BEIS/DESNZ data sets are for 2022 and 2023 respectively, which are the latest years currently available. Homeworker emissions are calculated using a hybrid approach based on data from BT Group's expenses system and EEIO for upstream components.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7117

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method
☑ Hybrid method
☑ Spend-based method
☑ Average product method
☑ Asset-specific method

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

0.9

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with leased company cars are calculated using a hybrid approach. This is based on the mileage travelled, fuel used and EEIO model data for the upstream carbon associated with the fuel supply chain and the manufacture and maintenance of the vehicles. For BT Group leased property this has been calculated using EEIO analysis based on BT Group spend data

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

390541

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

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

62

(7.8.5) Please explain

This calculation is based on power consumption, estimated life span and user profile for each type of equipment multiplied by the volumes of equipment sold over the current year. It includes both networking equipment and office equipment supplied to our business customers, as well as equipment supplied to our residential customers. The UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and DESNZ UK electricity emissions factors including the fuel supply chain and transmission losses are used to calculate emissions from power consumption

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1631

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

97

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste material quantities by type for products sold in the UK provided by BT Group and Process Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) figures provided by the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to model the end-oflife waste treatment processes. The UK data has been extrapolated to cover end of life treatment of products sold outside the UK

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

183881

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

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

91

(7.8.5) Please explain

This calculation is based on the devices we have leased and are still active with our customers in the reporting year. Using the power consumption data for each device and the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS)/Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) emission factor for UK electricity, including the fuel supply chain and transmission losses, we calculate the annual associated emissions for powering those leased devices. For FY24 we expanded our scope to include those consumer devices which are leased hence to decrease in reported emissions from Use of Sold Products where these leased products were historically reported on.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

All upstream emissions captured within relevant GHG Protocol scope 3 category

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

All downstream emissions captured within relevant GHG Protocol scope 3 category
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2023

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

1867194

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

313482

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

177112

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

13579

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

16853

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

21221

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

41147

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

49052

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

0

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

0

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

606021

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

1223

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

26693

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

We restate our previous years scope 3 emissions when better data and information becomes available

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2022

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

1955025

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

321139

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

249968

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

16920

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

16530

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

9699

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

27106

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

37993

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

0

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

0

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

582430

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

837

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

25713

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

We restate our previous years scope 3 emissions when better data and information becomes available
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ High assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2024-lrqa-independent-assurance-statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Assurance Statement - Page 1 Terms of engagement

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ AA1000AS

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ High assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024-lrqa-independent-assurance-statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Assurance Statement - Page 1 Terms of engagement

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ AA1000AS

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ High assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024-lrqa-independent-assurance-statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Assurance Statement - Page 1 Terms of engagement

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ AA1000AS

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ High assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2024-lrqa-independent-assurance-statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Assurance Statement - Page 1 Terms of engagement

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ AA1000AS

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.03

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The data represents the carbon emissions saved through additional purchases of renewable electricity, based on the number of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) purchased per country where we cannot buy renewable-backed electricity directly through our supplier. Calculation of emissions value percentage: 53 tCO2e / 183,943 tCO2e [previously reported FY23 scope 1 and 2 emissions] * 100*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6883

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The data represents the net reduction of stationary fuel usage compared to FY23. The net reduction was largely due to a reduction of gas consumption in the UK, driven by projects like the replacement of gas boilers across the estate, employees working from home, telephone exchanges no longer heated and new offices without gas boilers in the first place, along with reduced use of fuel in network back-up generators linked to grid power cuts. Calculation of emissions value percentage: 6,883 tCO2e / 183,943 tCO2e [previously reported FY23 scope 1 and 2 emissions] * 100.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13039

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*UK fleet emissions decreased from 149,294 t CO2e in FY23 to 136,255t CO2e, due to the increased number of electric vehicles (EVs) now being used across our commercial and company car fleet, reducing overall fossil fuel usage by the business. Calculation of emissions value percentage: 13,039tCO2e / 183,943 tCO2e [previously reported FY23 scope 1 & 2 emissions] *100*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

n/a

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

776

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Global fugitive emissions decreased by 776t compared to FY23; fugitive emissions data tends to go up and down with annual variations in temperature and depends on the maintenance cycle as to in which year the leakages are identified. Calculation of emissions value percentage: 776 tCO2e / 183,943 tCO2e [previously reported FY23 scope 1 and 2 emissions] * 100*
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

163172

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1566

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31.336

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.963

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

429.077

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.972

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.346

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.562

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.086

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

527.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

421.281

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.72

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

British Virgin Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

94.131

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.384

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.593

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.878

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

928.072

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.423

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.823

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

151.747

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.563

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.242

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

125.727

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.667

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

74.115

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

El Salvador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.359

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35.936

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.284

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

170.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

102.309

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

597

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1052.338

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

176.255

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

73.519

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Honduras

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

76.271

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

108.108

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

721.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

57.868

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Iceland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.011

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

667.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4604.083

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.593

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1335.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10642.295

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

54.346

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

810.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16945.329

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33.442

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.336

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30.028

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.918

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37.579

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.356

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.755

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

77.191

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.535

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malta

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

88.911

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1220.813

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

44.247

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

375.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1585.301

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.313

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.981

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.08

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.122

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.003

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

407.828

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

185.021

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.418

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.113

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.747

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

58.546

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.198

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.198

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

68.799

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

117.608

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

75.208

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

179.084

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

88.288

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.491

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.875

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

63.539

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31.059

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.867

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

101.399

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

105.187

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.974

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.105

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

62.513

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.914

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159412.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

460654.043

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10060.099

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

94.095

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.601

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Gas combustion*	*22320*
Row 2	*Commercial vehicle fleet*	*130400*
Row 3	*Oil/LPG combustion - electricity generation*	*3605*
Row 4	*Company car fleet*	*5855*
Row 5	*Oil combustion - heating*	*992*
Row 6	*Refrigerant gases (HFC and SF6 only)*	*1566*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Networks*	*440624*	*5*
Row 2	*Data Centres*	*50372*	*0*
Row 3	*Commercial EV Fleet*	*1739*	*0*
Row 4	*Offices*	*26280*	*0*

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 5	*Retail (shops)*	*2409*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

164738

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

521424

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.22.4) Please explain

All emissions reported at BT Group level

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1048980

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1048980

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

25

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1048980

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

120

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1528224

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1528224

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

38

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1528224

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

178

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

70210000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

556

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

70210000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1760

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

70210000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8186

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

20560000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

163

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

20560000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

517

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

20560000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2397

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-

value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1270000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1270000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

32

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1270000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

148

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

41902425

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

332

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

41902425

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1051

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

41902425

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4886

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

31814723

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

252

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

31814723

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

798

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

31814723

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3709

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors

of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

59805356

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

474

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

59805356

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1499

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

59805356

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6973

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

29050000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

230

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

29050000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

728

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

29050000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3387

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

370927893

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2938

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

370927893

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9300

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

370927893

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

43248

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1526443

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1526443

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

38

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1526443

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

178

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3403187

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3403187

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

85

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3403187

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

397

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-

value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5030000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

40

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 38

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5030000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

126

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5030000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

586

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 40

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16930505

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

134

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 41

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16930505

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

424

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16930505

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1974

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

20940000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

166

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

20940000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

525

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

20940000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2441

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors

of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 46

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9400000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

74

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9400000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

236

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9400000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1096

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 49

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

620000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

620000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

620000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

72

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 52

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

350000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 53

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

350000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

350000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

41

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 55

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3450000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 56

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3450000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

86

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 57

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3450000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

402

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 58

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

28290000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

224

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 59

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

28290000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

709

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 60

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

28290000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3298

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-

value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 61

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2950000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

23

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 62

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2950000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

74

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 63

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2950000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

344

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 64

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

73720

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 65

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

73720

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 66

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

73720

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 67

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

87643488

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

694

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 68

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

87643488

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2197

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 69

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

87643488

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10219

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors

of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 70

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4048967

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

32

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 71

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4048967

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

102

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 72

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4048967

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

472

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 73

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

289700000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2295

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 74

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

289700000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7263

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 75

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

289700000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

33777

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 76

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

307900000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2439

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 77

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

307900000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7720

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 78

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

307900000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

35900

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 79

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6710000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

53

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 80

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6710000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

168

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 81

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6710000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

782

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 82

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

13485464

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

107

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 83

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

13485464

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

338

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 84

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

13485464

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1572

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-

value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 85

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6165024

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

49

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 86

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6165024

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

155

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 87

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6165024

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

719

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 88

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

15032210

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

119

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 89

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

15032210

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

377

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 90

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

15032210

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1753

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 91

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5611150

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

44

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 92

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5611150

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

141

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 93

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5611150

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

654

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors

of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 94

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

870911

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 95

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

870911

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

22

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 96

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

870911

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

102

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 97

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

323144

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 98

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

323144

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 99

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

323144

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

38

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 100

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2493000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

20

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 101

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2493000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

63

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 102

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2493000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

291

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 103

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16106770

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

128

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 104

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16106770

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

404

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 105

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

16106770

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1878

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 106

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

19390000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

154

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 107

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

19390000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

486

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 108

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

19390000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2261

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-

value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 109

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4654790

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

37

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 110

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4654790

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

117

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 111

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4654790

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

543

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 112

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

97340000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

771

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 113

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

97340000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2441

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 114

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

97340000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11349

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 115

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5770000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

46

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 116

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5770000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

145

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 117

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5770000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

673

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors

of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 118

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on another physical factor

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

260167

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 119

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

260167

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 120

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

260167

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

30

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 121

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3237820

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

26

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 122

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3237820

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

81

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 123

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3237820

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

378

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 124

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11470000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

91

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 125

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11470000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

288

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 126

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

11470000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1337

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 127

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on another physical factor

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

113868889

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

902

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 128

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

113868889

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2855

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 129

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

113868889

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13277

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 130

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

15763005

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

125

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 131

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

15763005

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

395

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 132

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

15763005

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1838

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-

value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 133

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

22522

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 134

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

22522

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 135

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

22522

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 136

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1081728

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 137

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1081728

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 138

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1081728

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

126

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 139

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1530000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 140

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1530000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

38

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 141

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1530000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

178

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors

of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 142

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2244876

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 143

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on another physical factor

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2244876

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

56

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 144

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2244876

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

262

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 145

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

20709797

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

164

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 146

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

20709797

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

519

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 147

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

20709797

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2415

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 148

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6390000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

51

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 149

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6390000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

160

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 150

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6390000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

745

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 151

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

70000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Oil combustion for electricity generation, gas and oil combustion for heating, refrigeration gases (HFCs and SF6 only), fuel combustion for commercial and company car fleet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Direct emissions (such as from fuel combustion in owned or controlled boilers, plant and vehicles), along with fugitive releases of refrigerants from air-conditioning. Conversion factors from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel, petrol, natural gas and fuel oil as well as those from vehicles.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 152

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

70000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

2

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heating, cooling, or steam for our own consumption.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased to power our networks, data centres, offices and retail stores. The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. For UK consumption we use data published by BEIS/DESNZ, for non-UK consumption we use data published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). We have switched to using location-based emissions for customer allocation as we believe this is more accurate and transparent as to the true emissions associated with the electricity consumed when powering our network and services

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb

Row 153

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

70000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The allocated scope 3 emissions relate to our value chain emissions – categories 1 to 8 (inclusive). This represents 79.6% of our total scope 3 emissions and are directly relevant to our customers upstream emissions through BT Group. We do not include categories 11, 12 and 13 in this allocation approach as those emissions will already been captured in our customers own operational emissions.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have used two main methodologies to calculate our value chain emissions: • Spend-based method which takes procurement data and calculates the emissions within an environmentally extended economic input-output (EEIO) model, CDP data or product-level data to assess the emissions associated with particular sectors of financial activity. • Process-based method which uses quantity-based data to evaluate the emissions associated with specific activities, e.g. kWh of energy usage or quantity of materials purchased to manufacture goods. The resulting model is a hybrid between EEIO and process based life cycle analysis. We have further refined our model to incorporate real data on suppliers' carbon reductions using data from CDP. A full description of the EEIO methodology is available from our Digital impact & sustainability website (https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-value-chain-scope3.pdf) To allocate emissions to those customers requesting this information we have taken customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/our-report/report-archive/2024/2024-bt-group-environmental-data-and-emissions.xlsb
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Basing our emissions tracking on spend means that it is relatively straightforward to determine customer emissions. Were we to move to a different allocation methodology then this could potentially become problematic.

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We have driven innovative work to analyse the life-cycle of our various products so we understand the carbon emissions of in-life use. However, much of what we sell to our customers is a service rather than a product which makes it much harder to quantify associated carbon emissions.This year we have launched two projects to estimate the carbon emissions associated with two of our key networks, the Core Global Voice Network and the Global Fabric Network. We are undertaking carbon footprint calculations in line with the ICT Sector Guidance built on the GHG Protocol Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard. Our calculations include both embodied and in-use emissions.BT have also launched two new digital tools to help customers baseline their carbon and energy footprint for their ICT devices. While the Digital Carbon Calculator helps customers estimate their network's carbon footprint, the Carbon Network Dashboard gives a real-time view of power consumption.The Digital Carbon Calculator scans the customer's network inventory to estimate its carbon footprint and can track how this responds to changes and upgrades over time. It includes lifecycle management, highlighting devices at the end of service to prioritise for replacement. Customers can also choose to use the calculator by uploading an inventory of their network equipment for analysis.The Carbon Network Dashboard uses machine learning to detect and predict anomalies based on historic usage, this includes which network devices are consuming the most power. Customers can also forecast total energy use based on their network inventory and historic utilisation. To help understand how electricity consumption translates into carbon emissions, the Dashboard includes data from regional power grids showing their carbon intensity. In future, it will draw on wider real-time information sources such as renewable energy on national grids and in datacentres.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We currently allocate emissions to those customer's requesting this information by taking customer revenue/ BT Group revenue and applied that ratio to our emissions. Basing our emissions tracking on spend means that it is relatively straightforward to determine customer emissions. As much of what we sell to our customers is a service rather than a product. However we are currently working on developing a networking energy & carbon dashboard for our Managed Services customers. Additionally, we have started to footprint four global products and service which we provide customers using the ICT Sector Guidance built on the GHG Protocol Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard (developed by GESI and the Carbon Trust) which will enable us to allocate specific consumption level emissions for those given services.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

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

(7.30) 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)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

706191

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

706191

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2414654

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9.67

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2414664

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

13.69

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

13.69

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2414668

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

706201

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3120869
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

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

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

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

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

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

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

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

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

586148

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

15700

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

570448

(7.30.7.8) Comment

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

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

120448

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

120448

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas used in our offices and exchanges

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

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

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

706596

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

15700

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

690896

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

13.69

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

13.69

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

13.69

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

13.69

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.05

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

658.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

658.70

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

40.51

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.49

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.49

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.15

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2835

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2835.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

184.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

184.20

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

British Virgin Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

637.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

637.75

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.93

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.58

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37.09

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6069.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6069.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1057.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1057.63

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

252.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

252.66

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

252.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

252.66

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3.57

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2.33

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

219.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

219.31

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

69.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

69.45

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

184.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

184.18

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

El Salvador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86.02

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

86.02

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

107.82

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2.96

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1788.62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1788.62

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31573.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31573.30

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

505.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

505.32

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

239.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

239.16

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Honduras

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

273.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

273.47

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

168.76

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

168.76

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

297.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

297.68

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Iceland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

107.82

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6424.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6424.90

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3.31

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34452.23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34452.23

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

122.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

122.79

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65960.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

65960.80

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71.92

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

107.82

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

324.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

324.60

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10.53

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Malta

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

252.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

252.66

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2995.13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2995.13

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5344.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5344.91

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7.74

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.31

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.01

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1399.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1399.07

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

993.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

993.67

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.59

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.59

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.64

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4.93

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

122.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

122.79

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.18

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

252.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

252.66

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

323.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

323.45

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

122.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

122.79

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

252.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

252.66

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

230.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

230.34

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.96

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

252.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

252.66

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

70.57

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75.99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

75.99

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Sri Lanka

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61.39

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

210.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

210.82

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1076.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1076.42

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

184.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

184.18

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2.07

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.25

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

215.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

215.64

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2216171.29

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

13.69

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2216184.98

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27449.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27449.11

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

637.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

637.50

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.06

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.06

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

n/a
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Algeria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

61.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

16.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Wind and Solar

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

658.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Austria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

40.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Bangladesh

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

0.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2013

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

760.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

184.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar and Wind

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

0.9

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar and Wind

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

61.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

6069.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

1057.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Croatia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

252.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Cyprus

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind, Hydro

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

252.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Cyprus

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Wind and Solar

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

3.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind

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

2.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind

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

219.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Dominican Republic

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Ecuador

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

69.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Ecuador

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

184.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ El Salvador

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

86

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ El Salvador

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar and Wind

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

107.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind & Hydro

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

3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Hydro, Wind, sustainable biomass

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

1788.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 24

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind, Hydro

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

31573.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Wind and Solar

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

505.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 27

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Guatemala

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

239.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Guatemala

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Honduras

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar and Wind

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

273.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Honduras

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 29

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

168.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 30

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Wind and Solar

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

297.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 31

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Iceland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

107.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Iceland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 32

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar and Wind

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

6424.9

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

3.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 34

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydro

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

34452.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 35

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

122.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 36

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

4933.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 37

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Wind and Solar

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

71.9

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 38

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Jordan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

61.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 39

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

61.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 40

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Kenya

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

61.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 42

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Kuwait

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

61.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 43

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

1.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 45

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

107.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 46

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

324.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ TÜV SÜD

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Energy providers green electricity products are independently accessed every year. TÜV certifies the renewable and local origins of the providers electricity. ID No. 0000053913

Row 47

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

10.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 48

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Malta

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Hydro, Wind and Solar

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

252.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 49

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

2995.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 50

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

61.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Morocco

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 51

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

37.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 52

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

61.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ NZECS

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 53

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Nigeria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

61.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Egypt

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 54

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

7.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 55

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Oman

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

0.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 56

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Pakistan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

0.01

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 57

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Panama

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Hydro

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

1399.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Panama

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 58

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

993.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 59

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

0.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2006

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 60

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

6.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 61

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

4.9

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 62

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Qatar

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

122.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 63

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

252.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 64

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

323.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Russian Federation

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 65

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

122.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 66

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Serbia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

252.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 67

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

230.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 68

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Slovakia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 69

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

252.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 70

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

70.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 71

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :solar and wind

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

76

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 72

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Sri Lanka

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :wind and solar

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

61.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sri Lanka

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 73

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

210.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 74

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

1076.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 75

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

184.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 76

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

2.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 77

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

0.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2012

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

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 78

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Ukraine

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

215.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 79

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

23

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 80

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Wind, Solar, Hydro

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

797821.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 81

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind & Hydro

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

27449.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 82

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

637.5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Colombia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 83

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

1.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 84

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ British Virgin Islands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :solar and wind

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

637.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ British Virgin Islands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 85

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

37.1

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 86

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Solar and wind

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

2074.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 87

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

61027.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 88

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

5307.6

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 89

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable Biomass

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

558475.2

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Generator adheres to the UK Government criteria for sustainable biomass, the Forest Europe Sustainable Forest Management criteria and complies with the UK Timber Regulation (UKTR). Bioenergy plant is not currently fitted with carbon capture and storage (BECCS).

Row 90

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

372316.8

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2011

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2020

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 91

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

13.7

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2014

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 92

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

443234.3

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2016

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2017

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a

Row 93

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

44323.4

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

n/a
[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

8

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

13.69

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

13.69

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Solar farm next to our Adastral Park site which feeds renewable power directly to the site for its own consumption.
[Add row]

(7.30.20) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

BT Group is the joint-largest private purchaser of electricity in the UK. Since 2020, the Group has achieved its aspirations to run its global operations on renewable electricity, where markets allow. They will purchase the remainder from neighbouring markets until local solutions can be found. While challenges remain in sourcing renewable electricity in some countries, collaboration with members of the RE100 initiative is helping to make improvements in supplies. The transition to renewable electricity of the BT Group has been delivered through supporting the development of local renewable energy markets. This year the amount of our worldwide power supplied through corporate Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) met 22.4% of our global electricity demand this year, and 24.4% of the UK total (supporting growth in the overall UK grid renewables supply). The remainder of the supply was sourced from high quality green tariffs or in a small number of markets, renewable certificates. BT Group continually review the market in search for new opportunities including PPA, direct wire agreements, and onsite generation to encourage

additionality within the UK market where over 99% of its consumption is derived. As one of the founding members of the RE100, we believe achieving and maintaining 100% renewable electricity status globally sends strong market signals and encourages our suppliers, customers and telecom partners to join us on the transition to Net Zero.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☑ Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Inability to buy Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) in small quantities

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

Unable to source unbundled EACs to match consumption

[Add row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000792

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

164743

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

20797000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

10.9

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Largest contributor to the decrease is the increase in our electric vehicles within our commercial fleet along with a overall reduction in diesel fuel use in the remaining ICE vehicles in operation
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

2563

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

n/a

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3.5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Energy usage decreased by 93.4 GWh, a 3.5% reduction from FY23 (2,657 GWh). This reduction was largely supported by the decarbonisation of our estate, after consolidating hundreds of buildings to around 30, including new more energy efficient structures. Investing in cooling system upgrades and decrease in overall fuel use also contributed to this reduction.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2017

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

2157952

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

471795

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

304763

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

114356

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

5766

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

52124

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

60319

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

50273

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

3217348.000

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

3217348.000

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

53.1

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

11.6

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

7.5

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

2.8

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

0.1

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

1.3

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

1.5

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

1.2

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

79.1

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

72

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1866061.840

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

1929827

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

234260

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

169230

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

10391

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

3139

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

15350

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

55506

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

7117

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

2424820.000

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

2424820.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

58.65

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

BT Group's target is to reduce the carbon emissions associated with our supply chain (GHGP Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard categories 1 through 8) by 42% by the end of March 2031, against a 2017 baseline. This target was increased in May 2021 from a 29% SBTi validated reduction to a

42% reduction, in line with a well below 2C scenario. NB: Categories 11, 12 & 13 are reported by BT Group, but they sit outside our near-term target but form part of our overall Net Zero target for Scope 3, as explained in our carbon reduction plan (page 2): "Also validated by the SBTi in 2017, was our target to reduce our supply chain emissions (Scope 3 categories 1-8) by 29% by the end of March 2031.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduce the absolute carbon emissions associated with our supply chain (GHGP Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard categories 1-8) by 42% by FY31, against a FY17 baseline.

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

This year our supplier carbon emissions were reduced by 25% against the FY17 baseline. We continue to work with suppliers and supporting small businesses to set Net Zero targets. This year's decrease, down 3%, in value chain emissions for Scope 3 (compared to FY23) was influenced by various factors, including reduced overall spend with suppliers and the associated emissions, improved emission data at company and product level and reduced emissions linked to colleague business travel. All suppliers must meet our standard on climate change and we track compliance thorough supplier assessments (we have a climate clauses into some key supplier contracts to encourage carbon emission reductions in our supply chain, as part of our road to net zero by 2041 (GHG emissions for Scope 3). For all new contracts worth over 25m, suppliers need to have a net zero science-based target in place or commit to having one within six months. We also request our top suppliers to disclose through CDP which engages them on climate, disclosing data and setting relevant decarbonisation targets.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2017

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

181903

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

222878

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

0.000

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

404781.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

40478.100

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

164738

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

5

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

164743.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

65.89

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our net zero plans includes near and long-term science-based targets and time-bound KPIs which are in line with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees. We report publicly in our annual report and accounts against progress towards our targets. Our disclosure on progress is externally verified to a high level of assurance. BT Group's near-term company-wide (Scopes 1 and 2) science based target is aligned to a 1.5 C pathway. This target is to reduce absolute carbon emissions of our operations by 90% by the end of March 2031 against a FY17 baseline. This absolute target will replace our existing approved SBTi approved intensity target we currently have for our scopes 1 and 2 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 90% in tons of CO2e by FY31 from a FY17 base-year.

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

Since FY17, we have cut our absolute carbon emissions by 59%. The FY24, absolute carbon measure (scope 12) achieved a 59.3% reduction against our base year. On a YOY basis this absolute measure (scope 12) reduced 10.4% vs FY23. These reductions have been achieved by purchasing 100% renewable electricity, further adoption of electric vehicles to our commercial fleet and decarbonising our buildings. We have over 4,000 electric vehicles in our fleet now which is helping reduce our total use of fossil-based fuels. The decarbonisation of our estate is being done through the Better Workplace Programme by consolidating hundreds of office buildings to around 30, with the new-builds meeting BREAM Excellent standard along with rationalising our exchange buildings as we roll out full fibre network which will require few, more efficient network exchanges

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi approval letter.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

06/27/2017

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Metric tons CO2e per GBP (£) value-added

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/30/2017

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

14.17

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

17.37

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

31.5400000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

87

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

4.1002000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-87

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

12.44

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

0.0003

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

12.4403000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

69.61

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our net zero plans includes near and long-term science-based targets and time-bound KPIs which are in line with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees. We report publicly in our annual report and accounts against progress towards our targets. Our disclosure on progress is externally verified to a high level of assurance. BT Group's near-term company-wide (Scopes 1 and 2) science based target is aligned to a 1.5 C pathway and was validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) in 2017. This target is to reduce the carbon emissions intensity of our operations by 87% by the end of March 2031 against a FY17 baseline. The carbon emissions intensity relates to Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) per unit of value added (EBITDA employee costs).

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 87% in tons of CO2e per unit of gross value added by FY31 from a FY17 base-year.

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

Since FY17, we have cut our carbon emissions intensity by 61%. The FY24, carbon intensity measure (scope 12) achieved a 60.57% reduction against our base year. On a YOY basis this intensity measure (scope 12) reduced 11.42% vs FY23. These reductions have been achieved by purchasing 100% renewable electricity, further adoption of electric vehicles to our commercial fleet and decarbonising our buildings. We have over 4,000 electric vehicles in our fleet now which is helping reduce our total use of fossil-based fuels. The decarbonisation of our estate is being done through the Better Workplace Programme by consolidating hundreds of office buildings to around 30, with the new-builds meeting BREAM Excellent standard along with rationalising our exchange buildings as we roll out full fibre network which will require few, more efficient network exchanges.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

03/31/2015

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2016

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

2256118.42

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

75

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

03/30/2021

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. This is a year-on-year target to be maintained by BT Group, as part of its RE100 commitments.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

BT Group is one of the largest consumers of electricity in the UK. In November 2020, we achieved our target to use 100% renewable electricity worldwide – 99.9% of the global electricity BT Group sources is renewable and the remaining 0.1% represents where markets don't allow such sourcing due to non-availability of renewable electricity (this represents just one country in FY24).

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

100% renewable sourced electricity for our worldwide operation by end of March 2020

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We firstly hit this goal in 2020 and our target is now to maintain the purchase of 100% of our electricity from renewable sources. In FY24, we hit this target again and consumed 2,415GWh of renewable electricity purchased from the supplier, which includes renewable electricity from PPAs, supplier tariffs and electricity backed by purchases of unbundled energy attribute certificates. This year the amount of electricity provided through renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) covered 22% of our worldwide electricity demand.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/01/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/31/2041

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our net zero target includes all our operational emissions (scopes 1 and 2) and our supply chain and customer carbon emissions. The target covers 100% of GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard categories 1-8, 11, 12 and 13.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

BT Group commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by FY41 from a FY17 base year. BT Group also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

At present, our decarbonisation strategy and transition plan do not heavily rely on carbon removals and carbon credits. We are not investing in offsetting or directly offsetting our carbon emissions. Instead, our focus is on concrete actions to reduce GHG emissions, with the goal of reaching our 2031 target. BT Group is in alignment with the SBTi's definition of net-zero and plans to offset any unavoidable emissions to meet our net-zero target by 2041. We acknowledge the SBTi's call for companies to invest in mitigation activities beyond their value chain to help the global economy halve emissions by 2030. From 2031 onwards, BT Group plans to offset any unavoidable emissions, provided the projects are evidence-based and robust. The criteria we would consider for any carbon offsetting project would need to, at minimum, reflect those laid out by the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market's (ICVCM) Core Carbon Principles. Our objective is to utilise the most effective solutions in a cost-efficient way. We view carbon removals and carbon credits as a compensation mechanism to be used judiciously, with the main emphasis on decarbonising the value chain as much as possible. We will continue to review our stance, including potential future changes to the SBTi approach and best practice recommendations as the offsetting market evolves

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We track and monitor progress against our net zero target every year, reporting on progress within our Annual Report and Accounts covering scopes 1, 2 and all relevent scope 3 targets. We also update our internal decarbonisation glidepath every year based on updated business MTPs (medium term plans) which have a five year outlook with appropriate assumptions for years beyond exisitng MTPs to see how we are tracking for our long term net zero targets. Working closely with relevant business units, we explore what mitigation levers and actions need to be taken should our glidepath appear to be falling short.
[Add row]

(7.55) 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.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) 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*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*932*
Implementation commenced	*1*	*8004*
Implemented	*2*	*3918*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

18

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

27000

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

120000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

*In September 2023, we successfully finished the installation of a 117kw solar panel array at our Erdington exchange in Birmingham, UK. Such initiatives not only reduces our demand on electricity from the local gird it also support the resilience of such buildings throughout the core network. Estimated annual tonnes CO2e savings calculated: 87,772 kWh annual generation * 0.207074kg CO2e per kWh (UK grid 2023 emission factor) 18.18 tonnes CO2e.*

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Resource efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3900

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

☑ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

2900000

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

1300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This year we remanufactured excess routers we collected through our take-back scheme into new rebranded routers. This prevented the need to manufacture completely new routers (which typically represents the bulk of embodied carbon for electronic devices). Estimated annual tonnes CO2 savings calculated: 4,200t CO2e (avoided emissions of new routers) – 300t CO2e (emissions from new casing, packaging and refurbishment activity) 3900t CO2e saved.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Core BT Group business units with scope to reduce our operational emissions through energy and fuel saving activities have their MTP (medium term plans) and required budget approved annually
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:
☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**BT Group has published its carbon abatement methodology here - https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/tackling-climate-change/bt-group-carbon-abatement-methodology.pdf

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

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Carbon-saving communications technology

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The EU Taxonomy covers core business activities of Telecoms companies, including both fixed and mobile networks, under economic activity 8.2, "Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions".BT Group aims to drive shifts to growth technologies such as full fibre broadband, high performance 4G/5G solutions, cloud computing and the Internet of Things (IoT). These include products and services that: 1.reduce the need for travel (e.g. connectivity enabled products and services such as, audio, video and web-based conferencing, collaborative applications, M2M and telematics solutions such as Auto Mate and remote network performance monitoring as part of Managed Services); 2.reduce energy usage (our broadband, ethernet and cloud-based services such as co-location or public cloud connectivity all help to reduce energy use); 3.reduce materials and manufacturing needs (M2M and telematics helping reduce energy use, mobility and connectivity solutions reducing need for handsets). We've launched an AI-powered edge computing solution, helping business customers cut carbon by optimising energy use across their operations. We have also introduced real-time energy and carbon dashboards for larger customers to estimate their network's carbon footprint and start driving emissions reductions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**BT Group has published its carbon abatement methodology here - https://www.bt.com/bt-plc/assets/documents/digital-impact-and-sustainability/tackling-climate-change/bt-group-carbon-abatement-methodology.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

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

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

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

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

Select from:

☑ Use stage

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

3800000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Carbon abatement calculations provide an estimation of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, calculated in CO2e, that are avoided or reduced through the use of BT Group's products and services. This is done by comparing the emissions from a 'before' (or baseline) scenario, with those from the 'after' (or technology-enabled) scenario. The baseline scenario represents the most likely process that would have occurred without the enabling technology. For example, the most likely alternative to shopping for clothing, groceries or household goods online is physically travelling to a store. abatement is achieved when the activities included in the enabled

scenario have been assessed to result in an incremental, net positive impact over the baseline scenario. When calculating the impact of the enabled scenario, the technology's direct solution emissions and rebound effects (quantified where they were significant and easy to calculate) must also be considered. Our methodology calculates the total carbon abatement impact of a technology application as follows: Total net carbon abatement Enabling effects - Direct solution emissions - Rebound emissions. Our carbon abatement calculations are carried out at the individual application level. Each application is assessed by determining a carbon abatement factor, or 'functional unit', that reflects the net avoided emissions per unit of the solution implemented. The functional unit describes the system boundaries in which the baseline scenario can be compared to the enabling solution. They are clearly defined, measurable, and include a description of quantity and time period. For comparison purposes, all the functional units used in our calculations are expressed over an annual period. For example, the functional unit used for online shopping is the 'average carbon abatement (in kg CO2e) per e-commerce user per year'. Each of the technologies and applications included in our calculations were selected on the basis that they are likely to achieve net avoided emissions today, and/or are important contributors to our future growth. This has allowed us to focus data collection and methodological developments on the areas that are likely to make the most significant contribution to our cumulative emissions target. Over time, we will expand the number of enabling technologies and applications that are included in our calculations. 3.8m t CO2e is the accumulative saving since FY21. 1.5m was saved in FY24

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

31
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Our mobile and broadband infrastructure builds includes infrastructure in these areas in FY24.*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Our mobile and broadband infrastructure builds includes infrastructure in these areas in FY24.*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Our mobile and broadband infrastructure builds includes infrastructure in these areas in FY24.*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Our mobile and broadband infrastructure builds includes infrastructure in these areas in FY24.*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Our mobile and broadband infrastructure builds includes infrastructure in these areas in FY24.*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No	*Our mobile and broadband infrastructure builds includes infrastructure in these areas in FY24.*

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Multiple National Parks and AONBs/NSAs in UK

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We build and operate mobile and broadband infrastructure across the UK; including national parks, which means we encounter wildlife and natural habitats wherever we go.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Scheduling
☑ Site selection
☑ Project design
☑ Physical controls
☑ Abatement controls
☑ Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

For our broadband infrastructure, we aim to integrate environmental considerations into network planning, building and maintenance to minimise impacts to ecosystems. In planning, we consider the proximity of our sites to sensitive biodiversity areas including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Ramsar wetlands, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and where possible, we re-route to avoid sensitive areas. We engage with all relevant authorities, communities, and statutory bodies to fulfil our environmental obligations. For our mobile infrastructure, we engage with multiple stakeholders during the planning phase of our mobile sites, including environmental bodies like Natural England and local environmental groups, to address concerns about potential impacts on nature. We conduct ecological impact assessments, when required, to identify potential impacts to species and ecosystems. This then enables us to design mitigation measures for the infrastructure build and operating life of the site. Some sites also require ‘Biodiversity Net Gain’, so we are working to ensure that we not only reduce nature loss onsite, but also enhance the environment through habitat creation and habitat enhancement, as proposed by ecologists. [Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Identification, assessment, and management processes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

LRQA was commissioned by BT Group plc (BT Group) to provide independent assurance on its 'Annual Report 2024 – Manifesto & TCFD sections and ESG Addendum and the Carbon Reduction Plan' ("the report") against the assurance criteria below to a high level of assurance and materiality using Accountability's AA1000AS v3.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024-lrqa-independent-assurance-statement.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Scenario analysis

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ AA1000AS

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

LRQA was commissioned by BT Group plc (BT Group) to provide independent assurance on its 'Annual Report 2024 – Manifesto & TCFD sections and ESG Addendum and the Carbon Reduction Plan' ("the report") against the assurance criteria below to a high level of assurance and materiality using Accountability's AA1000AS v3.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024-lrqa-independent-assurance-statement.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	BT Group - ESG Addendum 2024	*2024-bt-group-esg-addendum-accessible.pdf*

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]