Suncorp Group - Climate Change 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Suncorp Group offers insurance and banking products and services through some of Australia's and New Zealand's most recognisable brands. With a heritage dating back to 1902, we have grown to become an ASX-listed company with more than 13,000 people and approximately $99 billion in assets as at 31 December 2021. Suncorp Group comprises three core businesses, each empowered to deliver for their customers:

Insurance (Australia):

Delivers home and contents, motor, caravan, compulsory third party, workers'-compensation, commercial and health insurance through our suite of leading insurance brands including AAMI, Suncorp Insurance, GIO and Apia. Our insurance products help millions of people to protect what is special to them.

Banking:

Provides home and business loans, everyday deposit and savings accounts, credit cards and merchant facilities. We support families, individuals, businesses, and farmers in realising their dreams, big or small, helping them plan for the future by providing them with solutions to help them grow their personal wealth.

Suncorp New Zealand:

Delivers consumer, commercial and life insurance products in New Zealand through its general (Vero) and life insurance (Asteron Life) brands and partnerships. In addition, AA Insurance is a joint venture between Vero Insurance and the New Zealand Automobile Association (AA) delivering general and life insurance products.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	July 1 2020	June 30 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

Australia
New Zealand

C0.4

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

AUD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-FS0.7

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

	Does your organization undertake this activity?	Insurance types underwritten	Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	Agricultural chemicals Agricultural products wholesale Animal processing Animal products wholesale Apparel design & manufacturing Aquaculture Cattle farming Coal extraction & processing Cotton farming Dairy & egg products Electronic components manufacturing Fabric metal components manufacturing Fast food Finished wood products Fruit farming Grain & corn farming Inorganic base chemicals Logging Metal smelting, refining & forming Metallic mineral mining Natural gas extraction Oil & gas extraction initial Oil & gas refining Other crop farming Paper products Pharmaceuticals Poultry & hog farming Print publishing Rice farming Sugarcane farming Supermarkets, food & drugstores Textiles Vegetable farming Wood & paper materials Wood & paper products wholesale
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	Exposed to all broad market sectors
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	Exposed to all broad market sectors
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Yes	General (non-life)	Exposed to all broad market sectors

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	AU000000SUN6
Yes, an ISIN code	US86723Y2090
Yes, a CUSIP number	86723Y209

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	Governance of climate change is the responsibility of the Suncorp Group Limited and Suncorp New Zealand Boards, which oversee the response to climate change risks and opportunities through Board Risk Committees. Key strategic and financial risks, including climate change, are identified during the annual business planning process and a response is considered at least on a quarterly basis through reporting to Board Committees. Topics presented to the Board for decision or review in FY21 have included: — Outcomes of physical risk scenario analyses for Insurance (Australia) (motor & commercial), Suncorp New Zealand (home), and Suncorp Bank (business banking) — Outcomes of transition risk scenario analyses for our Insurance (Australia) (motor, commercial, statutory), Suncorp New Zealand (investments), Suncorp Bank (business banking), and investments
Board Chair	Governance of climate change is the responsibility of the Suncorp Group Limited and Suncorp New Zealand Boards, which oversee the response to climate change risks and opportunities through Board Risk Committees. Key strategic and financial risks, including climate change, are identified during the annual business planning process and a response is considered at least on a quarterly basis through reporting to Board Committees. Topics presented to the Board for decision or review in FY21 have included: — Outcomes of physical risk scenario analyses for Insurance (Australia) (motor & commercial), Suncorp New Zealand (home), and Suncorp Bank (business banking) — Outcomes of transition risk scenario analyses for our Insurance (Australia) (motor, commercial, statutory), Suncorp New Zealand (investments), Suncorp Bank (business banking), and investments

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding risk management policies	Climate-related risks and opportunities to our own operations Climate-related risks and opportunities to our banking activities Climate-related risks and opportunities to our investment activities Climate-related risks and opportunities to our insurance underwriting activities	In FY21, the Board updated the Group’s Risk Appetite Statement to include climate change risk. The statement requires the business to consider climate change in decisions around direct investments, financing and providing insurance as well as encouraging us to advocate for action on climate change and a net-zero emissions economy. This statement has been cascaded and forms part of risk appetite statements for Banking, Insurance (Australia) and Suncorp New Zealand. Governance of climate change is the responsibility of the Suncorp Group Limited and Suncorp New Zealand Boards, which oversee the response to climate change risks and opportunities through Board Risk Committees. Key strategic and financial risks, including climate change, are identified during the annual business planning process and a response is considered at least on a quarterly basis through reporting to Board Committees. Topics presented to Executive Leadership Team and Board for decision or review in FY21 have included: — Outcomes of physical risk scenario analyses for Insurance (Australia) (motor & commercial), Suncorp New Zealand (home), and Suncorp Bank (business banking) — Outcomes of transition risk scenario analyses for our Insurance (Australia) (motor, commercial, statutory), Suncorp New Zealand (investments), Suncorp Bank (business banking), and investments — Internal climate change-related policies, risk appetite and external targets

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Not assessed	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Group Executive, People, Culture & Advocacy)	Reports to the board directly	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our banking Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	Annually

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, not currently but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	Suncorp's executive remuneration structure consists of fixed remuneration as well as short-term incentives (STI) and long-term incentives (LTI). Climate change is one of Suncorp's core strategic risks which must be appropriately managed to achieve STI and LTI. Furthermore, management of acute extreme weather risk is a material contributor to the Group delivering targeted profit after tax. Suncorp plans to revisit our incentives for the management of climate-related issues in the next two years. More detail regarding executive remuneration can be found in the Remuneration Report of our annual report at suncorpgroup.com.au/investors

C-FS1.4

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

	Employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change	Describe how funds within the retirement scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that ESG criteria are incorporated	Provide reasons for not incorporating ESG criteria into your organization's employment-based retirement scheme and your plans for the future
Row 1	Yes, as the default investment option for all plans offered	During FY21, Suncorp offered superannuation, including default and member selection options to its employees through Suncorp Portfolio Services Limited (SPSL). Suncorp branded investment options invest in Suncorp Funds Pty Ltd (SFPL) unit trusts, which are covered by the Suncorp Responsible Investment (RI) Policy. The RI Policy requires ESG issues to be integrated into all investment practices including consideration of climate change risks and opportunities. SPSL as an investor in the Suncorp Group Trusts participates in underlying stock exclusions and shadow carbon pricing (as integrated into the underlying investment manager mandates with SFPL). Further, Suncorp Group Trusts apply a Fossil Fuel Guideline including stock exclusions and shadow carbon pricing. Suncorp's diversified multi-manager superannuation offerings are accredited by the Responsible Investment Association of Australasia (RIAA).	<Not Applicable>

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Covered by our 3-year business plan
Medium-term	3	10	For impacts evident up to ten years, and covered by business planning and risk management.
Long-term	10	40	For impacts evident beyond ten years. In a climate change context, scenario analysis has been conducted up to 2060

C2.1b

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

Strategic risk impacts are assessed using the Suncorp Enterprise IMPACT RATING and VELOCITY RATING scales. These assessments are based on scenarios that represent a variety of potential future pathways.

IMPACT RATINGS define strategic and operational risks, including climate change - Low, Medium, High, Serious and Extreme. Overall impact is classified using several quantitative and qualitative criteria aligned to the level of impact, including financial impact as well as business outcomes, business model, customer, reputation/market, regulatory/contractual and people impacts. Overall impact can include one or many impact types.

Quantitative impacts due to climate change may include direct impact to Suncorp's revenue or expenditure, customer renewal rates, share price decline (due to reputation or market impact). Suncorp also considers qualitative impact such as business sustainability or viability, litigation or regulatory changes, and staff satisfaction. The financial or strategic impact is considered substantive when the impact rating is serious (potential operational loss within one year of $30-90m enterprise-wide or part or all of Suncorp or a function business model is unviable) or extreme (potential operational loss within one year of greater than $90m enterprise-wide or all of Suncorp business model is unviable).

To determine VELOCITY RATINGS, Suncorp uses a rating scale reflecting the speed of risk onset in years (i.e. how quickly the risk is likely to eventuate and impact Suncorp). This includes very fast (impact evident within 1-2 years), fast (impact evident within 2-5 years), moderate (impact evident within 5-20 years), slow (impact not evident within 20 years), and very slow (no foreseeable impact).

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream

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

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

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

Description of process
IDENTIFYING AND ASSESSING Operational and Risk committees set the direction for climate change activities, and oversight of climate-related risks. As explained in C2.1b, strategic impacts are assessed annually using the Suncorp Enterprise impact rating and velocity rating scales. These assessments are based on scenarios that represent a variety of potential future pathways. They are used to assess risk controls and appropriateness of management action. IMPACT RATINGS define strategic and operational risks, including climate change - Low, Medium, High, Serious and Extreme. Overall impact is classified using one or more quantitative and qualitative criteria aligned to the level of impact (e.g. business outcomes, customer, reputation/market, regulatory/contractual, people and financial impact). The financial or strategic impact is considered substantive when the impact rating is serious (potential operational loss within one year of $30-90m enterprise-wide) or extreme (potential operational loss within one year of greater than $90m enterprise-wide). To determine VELOCITY RATINGS, Suncorp uses a rating scale reflecting the speed of risk onset in years (i.e. how quickly the risk is likely to eventuate and impact Suncorp). This includes very fast (impact evident within 1-2 years), fast (impact evident within 2-5 years), moderate (impact evident within 5-20 years), slow (impact not evident within 20 years), and very slow (no foreseeable impact). Climate change scenario analysis is oversighted by Suncorp's committees that deal with management of financial risks and stress testing. Oversight of broader programs of work that seek to address climate change related operational matters are dealt with through non-financial risk committees. In FY21, climate change risk was included in Suncorp's Group Risk Appetite Statement. The statement requires the business to consider climate change in decision around direct investments, financing and providing insurance. PHYSICAL RISKS The physical risk analysis quantified the impact of physical risks for subsequent property damage of each separate weather hazard, expressed both in change to the present-day Average Annual Loss (AAL) and change to the hazard rate (a percentage multiplier value applied to the total insured value that generates the AAL). Suncorp selected AAL as a risk measure in order to understand any pricing impacts. Suncorp has adopted the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) scenarios used in global climate modelling. The scenarios we used for the assessment are RCP 4.5, reflecting a moderate emissions pathway with emissions peaking mid-century and an increase in average global temperature of approximately 2°C, and RCP 8.5 where emissions continue to increase rapidly through the early and mid-parts of the century with an increase in average global temperature in excess of 4°C. Owing to the increasing nature of physical risks over time, Suncorp selected the time periods 2030 and 2060 for the physical risk assessments. 2060 was selected as it aligns with previous internal research, enabling more relevant comparisons for strategic and pricing purposes. It also provides greater divergence for comparison between the concentration pathways, allowing for a better understanding of the consequences of inaction. In FY21, Suncorp built on prior year assessments of residential physical risk climate change scenario analysis to assess impacts on SME and Commercial Property, and motor insurance portfolios (including commercial property collateral for business banking). Physical risk analysis was also conducted on the climate change impacts for water related perils on the New Zealand business's residential property portfolio. TRANSITION RISKS We conducted a year-on-year comparison analysis of the impact of transitioning to a net-zero emissions economy under 1.5⁰C and 2⁰C scenarios from the Decarbonisation Futures scenario data for our Insurance Australia commercial and liability insurance portfolios, Insurance Australia investment assets and Bank business lending portfolios. These focus on changes to different industries and sectors that are anticipated to be impacted by the economy transitioning towards net-zero emissions. To support the transition risk assessment, ClimateWorks Australia was selected as a partner owing to their experience in modelling technical and economic pathways to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. The timeframe applied to consider these changes was 2030 to 2040 to reflect the timeframe in which a transition must occur to limit warming to 1.5–2.0⁰C.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Risks relating to THE FAILURE TO MEET CURRENT GOVERNMENT OR REGULATORY EXPECTATIONS are managed via Suncorp's risk management policies and frameworks, as well as risk, compliance and portfolio teams. Suncorp prioritises investment and makes the adjustments to our operational processes, products and services to respond to and address regulatory requirements.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Risks relating to POTENTIAL AND CHANGING GOVERNMENT OR REGULATORY EXPECTATIONS are managed via Suncorp's risk management policies and frameworks. Suncorp prioritises appropriate investment to address material emerging regulatory change. Suncorp proactively engages with governments and regulators on significant policy initiatives such as insurance affordability in far north Queensland, to ensure positive and sustainable outcomes for all stakeholders.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Suncorp monitors risks related to customers changed behaviour and new expectations, risks that competitors introduce new business models hat better meet customer needs, risks that participants in the new 'data economy' use data more effectively than Suncorp and that changes in car ownership and manufacture impact Suncorp's revenue from traditional product lines. For example, in FY21 Suncorp assessed the impact of technology change in the automotive sector on collision rates and resulting claims costs. The impact of technology change was also considered alongside physical climate variables, specifically 'static' impacts to cars (hail, storm, flood, fire) and 'active' impacts (collision risk due to rain). The analysis found there is no material financial impact to Suncorp over the short term.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Risks relating to THE FAILURE TO MEET LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS are managed via Suncorp's risk management policies and frameworks, as well as legal, risk and compliance teams. Suncorp prioritises appropriate investment to address legal requirements and directors' duties.
Market	Relevant, always included	Shifts in customer expectations, technology, mobility, data and competitors are managed as part of our risk framework. Suncorp monitors risks related to customers changed behaviour and new expectations, risks that competitors introduce new business models and using data more effectively to better meet customer needs, and changes in car ownership and manufacture impacting the insurance market.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputation risk is managed by Group Corporate Affairs, including government, media, public policy, digital assets and internal communications. Acute reputational risks are managed with Reputation Impact Briefs. Chronic reputation issues are managed through integration in business and corporate affairs strategies. Suncorp's reputation on Climate Change is managed through the Climate Change Action Plan and stakeholder engagement program of work. This includes engagement with the scientific community, insurance and banking industry, activists, communities and government stakeholders.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are explicitly considered in Suncorp's physical risk scenario analysis. Suncorp's Enterprise Risk Management Framework which governs the identification, management, control and monitoring of risks, including risks presented by climate change. This is addressed in more detail in Suncorp's Insurance Risk Standard, which focuses on insurance product design, pricing, underwriting, claims management and reinsurance within the Insurance business. Bank Credit Risk Management Policy focuses on governing, assessing and approving credit risk exposures. Bank credit risks are managed within the parameters of the Risk Appetite Statement and monitored by the Bank Risk Committees on an ongoing basis. Suncorp Bank does not specifically integrate climate change considerations into residential lending risk assessments; however, a property valuation is required for a new loan application and this valuation identifies exposure to potential risks such as flooding. Suncorp Bank relies on property owners maintaining appropriate insurance cover to protect the underlying collateral value from risk, include those stemming from climate change.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks are explicitly considered in Suncorp's physical risk scenario analysis. Suncorp's Enterprise Risk Management Framework which governs the identification, management, control and monitoring of risks, including risks presented by climate change. This is addressed in more detail in Suncorp's Insurance Risk Standard, which focuses on insurance product design, pricing, underwriting, claims management and reinsurance within the Insurance business. Bank Credit Risk Management Policy focuses on governing, assessing and approving credit risk exposures. Bank credit risks are managed within the parameters of the Risk Appetite Statement and monitored by the Bank Risk Committees on an ongoing basis. Suncorp Bank does not specifically integrate climate change considerations into residential lending risk assessments; however, a property valuation is required for a new loan application and this valuation identifies exposure to potential risks such as flooding. Suncorp Bank relies on property owners maintaining appropriate insurance cover to protect the underlying collateral value from risk, include those stemming from climate change.

C-FS2.2b

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

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

C-FS2.2c

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

	Type of risk management process	Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process	Type of assessment	Time horizon(s) covered	Tools and methods used	Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities

	Type of risk management process	Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process	Type of assessment	Time horizon(s) covered	Tools and methods used	Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities
Banking (Bank)	A specific climate-related risk management process	100	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	Scenario analysis Stress tests	PORTFOLIO COVERAGE DEFINITION Physical risk – Majority of the portfolio (i.e. applied to residential mortgage and SME portfolio which comprises ~80% of our total loan book). Transition risk – All of the portfolio (i.e. we assume transition risk is relevant to business lending portfolio only and tested all that portfolio). DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS USED TO ASSESS PORTFOLIO EXPOSURE Physical risk analysis focused on Australian properties in our portfolios at a postcode level. The physical risk analysis quantified the potential implications for subsequent property damage of each separate weather hazard, expressed both in change to the present-day Average Annual Loss (AAL) and change to the hazard rate (a percentage multiplier value applied to the total insured value that generates the AAL). Suncorp has adopted the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) scenarios used in global climate modelling. The scenarios we used for the assessment are RCP 4.5, reflecting a moderate emissions pathway with emissions peaking mid-century and an increase in average global temperature of approximately 2°C, and RCP 8.5 where emissions continue to increase rapidly through the early and mid-parts of the century with an increase in average global temperature in excess of 4°C. Owing to the increasing nature of physical risks over time, Suncorp selected the time periods 2030 and 2060 for the physical risk assessments. 2060 was selected as it aligns with previous internal research, enabling more relevant comparisons for strategic and pricing purposes. It also provides greater divergence for comparison between the concentration pathways, allowing for a better understanding of the consequences of inaction. Using postcodes, we mapped our residential mortgage collateral to those areas predicted to have a significant increase in aggregate natural peril rates. In addition, we mapped our residential mortgage collateral to postcodes known to be at risk of expansive soil or coastal erosion neither of which is covered by standard insurance policies. For transition risk, over the short to medium term, Suncorp has identified climate change transition risks and opportunities by using modelled changes in economic activity against a business as usual scenario (reflecting no policy changes from today) for 70 industries in Australia. We have conducted an analysis of the impact of transitioning to a net-zero emissions economy under 1.5ºC and 2ºC scenarios from the Decarbonisation Futures scenario data for our Insurance Australia commercial and liability insurance portfolios, Insurance Australia investment assets and Bank business lending portfolios. Consumer insurance and compulsory third-party portfolios for Insurance Australia, and residential lending portfolios have not been included in the analysis. To read about the Decarbonisation Futures, please visit: climateworksaustralia.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Decarbonisation-Futures-March-2020-briefing-slide-pack.pdf The timeframe applied to consider these changes was 2030 to 2040 to reflect the timeframe in which a transition must occur to limit warming to 1.5–2ºC.
Investing (Asset manager)	A specific climate-related risk management process	100	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	Risk models Scenario analysis Stress tests Internal tools/methods External consultants	Note: Suncorp announced the sale of Suncorp's Wealth Business Suncorp Portfolio Services Limited (SPSL) on 28 April 2021 which was successfully completed on 28 April 2022. PORTFOLIO COVERAGE DEFINITION This applies to all assets that asset managers, appointed by Suncorp, invests in on our behalf. DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS USED TO ASSESS PORTFOLIO EXPOSURE Suncorp Portfolio Services Limited "SPSL" as Trustee of the Suncorp Master Trust invest in both Suncorp managed and third-party managed investment vehicles. The process for assessment of climate related risks and opportunities in Suncorp Trusts (SFPL) is detailed below (see Investing - Asset Owner) and applies to the significant majority of monies managed on behalf of clients. SPSL has engaged Morningstar to provide a range of investment services including in relation to the asset allocation and targeted investment management services for the Suncorp branded investment options. Morningstar undertakes responsible investment stock exclusions on the request of SPSL on an ongoing basis, which are also aligned with climate change related provisions in the Suncorp Responsible Investment Policy.
Investing (Asset owner)	Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process	100	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	Risk models Scenario analysis Stress tests Internal tools/methods External consultants	PORTFOLIO COVERAGE DEFINITION This applies to all assets that Suncorp directly invests in. DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS USED TO ASSESS PORTFOLIO EXPOSURE In terms of transition risk and opportunities, Suncorp uses Sustainalytics data to assess the exposure to a variety of climate change transition risk and opportunity metrics. These include: • Carbon risk rating • Carbon intensity (tCO_2/US$ million revenue) • Fossil Fuels Exposure (percentage) • Stranded Assets Risk Score (weighted average percentage) • Carbon Solutions (percentage) In partnership with ClimateWorks Australia, Suncorp has stress tested its equity and credit investment exposures against tailored 1.5- and 2-degree Celsius warming scenarios. Suncorp calculates its exposure to low carbon assets using the Investor Coalition taxonomy. These include green bonds, renewable energy infrastructure and energy efficient real estate. In terms of physical risk, using geospatial software Suncorp has mapped the physical location of large property and infrastructure assets. In partnership with AON, Suncorp has stress tested those assets against weather related perils using RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. Suncorp includes the SCP in all its mandates for investment managers. The SCP is being applied in varying degrees by the investment managers. The impact of the SCP, which is part of a range of considerations on carbon cost and in addition stock exclusions, has been applied by our investment managers in their portfolio construction process. As at 1 July 2021 the SCP is set at US$38 and is reset annually in line with a less than 2-degree Celsius glidepath as calculated by ClimateWorks Australia.
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process	70	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	Portfolio temperature alignment Risk models Scenario analysis Stress tests Internal tools/methods External consultants	The group has utilised a broad selection of tools to assess climate-related risks that are embedded throughout the business. This includes scenario analysis conducted on commercial and personal insurance portfolios, and investment portfolios, as well as research activities that attempt to understand the climate dynamics behind natural hazards and how these may change in a warming world. The assessment and management of climate-related risks are embedded in our business through: • Strategic plans including our Group Strategic and Business Plans, Enterprise Risk Management Framework, Climate Change Action Plan and our Environmental Performance Plan • Financial planning including integration of climate change into risk modelling and pricing, reinsurance and Natural Hazard Aggregate Protection • Policy and Guidelines including our Insurance Risk Standard, Responsible Banking & Insurance Policy, Responsible Investment Policy, Sensitive Sector Guidelines and Insurance Risk Appetite Statement We have conducted scenario analysis on the physical risks of climate change and how these may impact business operations, pricing and income over the medium to long term on our residential and commercial property insurance; how an economic transition to a net-zero emissions economy of financial markets, consumer markets and the economy may impact our commercial and liability insurance portfolios as well as investment assets for Insurance Australia, in the short to medium term; and an assessment of physical and transition/technology change on our motor insurance portfolios. Additionally, our Insurance Natural Perils Pricing teams conduct ongoing research into the consequences of a changing climate on the frequency and intensity of natural hazards. Any change to the risk that occurs due to climate change or other factors can be addressed dynamically through a range of mechanisms including risk selection and underwriting practices, premiums that adjust for risk and associated capital and reinsurance costs, and geographical and product diversification. In addition to the Natural Perils Pricing team, Suncorp's Actuarial Modelling team use Suncorp's historical dataset of natural hazard events, as well as external vendor models, to estimate the cost of natural hazards in the year ahead given the planned portfolio and pricing. Note that the the physical and transition risk assessment covers 82% and 58% of our portfolio respectively. Therefore, the average of 70% was used in the proportion column. In the Commercial Portfolio, assessment occurs primarily through pricing models (quantitative) for commercial property and business interruption insurance. Qualitive analysis can occurs for larger/corporate clients as part of the underwriting process. Additional analysis of the Commercial portfolio is undertaken using the WACI metric to help assess the proportions of the portfolio ranked by carbon intensity.

C-FS2.2d

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

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

C-FS2.2e

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

Portfolio
Banking (Bank)

Type of climate-related information considered
Other, please specify (Physical and transition risk data)

Process through which information is obtained
From an intermediary or business partner

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process
Energy
Materials
Capital Goods
Commercial & Professional Services
Transportation
Automobiles & Components
Consumer Durables & Apparel
Consumer Services
Retailing
Food & Staples Retailing
Food, Beverage & Tobacco
Household & Personal Products
Health Care Equipment & Services
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences
Software & Services
Technology Hardware & Equipment
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
Telecommunication Services
Media & Entertainment
Utilities
Real Estate

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making
The Strategic Risk Standard assigns accountabilities for assessment of all Strategic Risks, including climate change, to the Strategy team and this is undertaken as part of the business planning process. - The additional information at a customer level allows us to better understand our level of exposure both today and out in time across the Bank's balance sheet. It allows the Bank to better understand their customers' Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in order to design a strategy/transition plan to mitigate/reduce the Bank's Scope 3 GHG emissions footprint. Identify and create opportunities for both the bank and our clients to become more sustainable going forward (i.e. products, services and education).

Portfolio
Investing (asset owner)

Type of climate-related information considered
Emissions data
Emissions reduction targets
Climate transition plans
TCFD disclosures

Process through which information is obtained
From an intermediary or business partner
Data provider
Public data sources

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process
Energy
Materials
Capital Goods
Commercial & Professional Services
Transportation
Automobiles & Components
Consumer Durables & Apparel
Consumer Services
Retailing
Food & Staples Retailing
Food, Beverage & Tobacco
Household & Personal Products

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

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making
Suncorp obtains holdings data from incumbent managers via our appointed custodian National Asset Services (NAS) or directly from candidate managers as part of our due diligence process. We obtain GHG emission related data of investee companies via our partnership with Sustainalytics as our data provider and use that data to assess portfolio climate-related risks. We collect additional data from our appointed external investment managers, who are required to incorporate assessment of environmental risks and opportunities in their assessment of investment opportunities. Our manager due diligence process includes an evaluation of the ability of a manager to identify and assess climate change risks and opportunities and to factor that assessment into security selection and portfolio construction decisions. Our Manager Due Diligence questionnaire incorporates several questions in relation to climate risk assessment. In addition, we consider the manager's PRI Transparency Report in our manager selection process.

Portfolio
Investing (asset manager)

Type of climate-related information considered
Emissions data
Emissions reduction targets
Climate transition plans
TCFD disclosures

Process through which information is obtained
From an intermediary or business partner
Data provider
Public data sources

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process
Energy
Materials
Capital Goods
Commercial & Professional Services
Transportation
Automobiles & Components
Consumer Durables & Apparel
Consumer Services
Retailing
Food & Staples Retailing
Food, Beverage & Tobacco
Household & Personal Products
Health Care Equipment & Services
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences
Software & Services
Technology Hardware & Equipment
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
Telecommunication Services
Media & Entertainment
Utilities
Real Estate

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making
SPSL invests in both Suncorp managed and third-party managed investment vehicles. The information requested from appointed managers of the Suncorp Trusts (SFPL) is detailed in the Investing - Asset Owner row and applies to the significant majority of monies managed on behalf of clients. SPSL engaged Morningstar to provide a range of investment services including in relation to the asset allocation and targeted investment management services for the Suncorp branded investment options. Morningstar undertakes responsible investment stock exclusions on the request of SPSL on an ongoing basis, which are also aligned with climate change related provisions in the Suncorp Responsible Investment Policy.

Portfolio
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

Type of climate-related information considered
Other, please specify (Estimated damage caused by extreme weather)

Process through which information is obtained
Directly from the client/investee
From an intermediary or business partner
Data provider
Public data sources

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process
Energy
Materials
Capital Goods
Commercial & Professional Services
Transportation
Automobiles & Components
Consumer Durables & Apparel

Consumer Services
Retailing
Food & Staples Retailing
Food, Beverage & Tobacco
Household & Personal Products
Health Care Equipment & Services
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences
Software & Services
Technology Hardware & Equipment
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
Telecommunication Services
Media & Entertainment
Utilities
Real Estate

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making
Insurance premiums charged today are a function of the probability that a customer is affected by a natural hazard, the features of their property and the estimated damage done by the hazard – resilience to extreme weather is therefore an important consideration and is factored into the calculation of insurance premiums when engaging with customers. Insurance prices set by Suncorp are for a short period into the future. Any change to the risk that occurs due to climate change or other factors can be addressed dynamically through a range of mechanisms including underwriting practices and premiums that adjust for risk. New Zealand consumer insurance includes standard question sets for Home and Contents insurance risks with the requirement for potential customers to disclose known Flood and/or Landslip issues affecting the property. New Zealand corporate/marine insurance activities request client information with respect to specific identified risks regarding potential property damage e.g. location in a flood plain New Zealand commercial insurance obtains the location of risks and determines the exposure to floods/ storms/ bush fires etc. We request sectoral information from customers and brokers as part of business acceptance processes. In line with the Responsible Banking & Insurance Policy, we do not underwrite new fossil fuel mining or power generation. We also incorporate climate change considerations in our Enterprise Risk Management Framework.

C2.3

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

C2.3a

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

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Insurance underwriting portfolio

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
Strategic risk

Company-specific description
This risk focuses on decreased in Suncorp's commercial insurance revenue due to reduced demand for our products and services driven by the climate change transition. This is measured through the changes to our commercial insurance portfolio composition and Gross Written Premium (GWP). GWP is a measure used to assess changes in insurance premium revenue. Quantifying transition impacts on GWP is important to Suncorp as it enables Suncorp to consider strategic adjustments in overall exposure to industries across multiple products and portfolios, recognising that industries may grow or decline under changing economic conditions. For example, ClimateWorks project demand for fossil fuels and emissions intensive industries such as steel blast furnace production to contract by more than 15% under a 1.5 degree scenario. While Suncorp's exposure to fossil fuels is low, current GWP (revenue) from these industries will need to be offset by growth in other industries such as renewable electricity generation and rare metal mining where demand for goods and services from those industries is projected to grow by more than 50% under the same scenario.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Low

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
31000000

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

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

APPROACH, ASSUMPTIONS AND CALCULATION OF FINANCIAL IMPACT FIGURE The approach employed to calculate the approximate potential financial impact figure was to aggregate GWP in Suncorp's Australian commercial insurance portfolio by industry sector and apply percentage change in demand for goods and services in a 1.5C transition scenario. This is conducted in partnership with ClimateWorks Australia. Different economic activity-based scenarios were utilised: A BAU (no policy change) baseline scenario; a 2C scenario focused on an orderly transition; and a 1.5C scenario incorporating a more rapid transition to a net-zero economy. The potential financial impact figure is based on the 1.5C scenario at 2030. Risk appetite and other factors are assumed constant. To determine aggregate change in activity, ClimateWorks modelled changes for 70 sub-industries. Activity modelled varied depending on the sub-industry, e.g. tons of grain produced, kilowatts of electricity, kilometre tons of road transport, etc. In many instances, activity was measured by expected revenues. Change in government policy was proxied by a price on carbon emissions with more aggressive polices implying higher prices on carbon emissions. Actions by individuals and businesses were incorporated into scenarios through various measures such as an increase in behind-the-meter renewable energy, changes in diet, tons of plastic recycled and an increased uptake in electric vehicles. Relative to a business as usual scenario, less than 4% of Suncorp's commercial insurance portfolio is exposed to industries where economic activity would increase under a 1.5°C scenario by 2030. Most of the portfolio is exposed to industries that would be neutral under this scenario (expected change in activity -5% to 0%). Approximately 3.5% of the current portfolio is exposed to industries expected to experience a moderate decline in activity (-5%to -15%), while under 4% is exposed to industries expected to experience a large decline (-15% to-100%) in activity relative to business as usual. For example, the textiles, clothing and footwear sector activity is projected to contract by 3%. Suncorp's total GWP in this sector is approximately $5.6M. The expected impact of decline in this sector is therefore -3%*$5.6M = -$168,000. We repeated this for all 70 sub-industries and sum all the impacts to arrive at the final revenue impact figure. The net change was a contraction in revenue by 2030 of $31 million under 1.5C scenario.

Cost of response to risk

100000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To manage the risk of exposure to industries exposed to decline in demand for products and services due to a rapid transition, Suncorp has updated underwriting guidelines and published commitments to no longer underwrite new fossil fuel extraction and electricity generation projects and has committed to have no exposure by 2025. This included the updated of Suncorp's Fossil Fuel Standard, which is now reflected in underwriting guidelines and business approvals. Suncorp also assessed the level of diversification in commercial insurance portfolios – it was determined that portfolio exposures overall are well diversified and broadly unaffected by a transition to a net-zero economy – approximately 88% of the commercial insurance portfolio is exposed to industry largely unaffected by the transition under a 1.5 degree scenario. The composition of Suncorp's exposure reflects Suncorp's risk appetite and risk selection processes. Suncorp is able to manage changes in the economy and growth and decline of industries through portfolio management and risk appetite review. Changes in policy and market conditions will be analysed over coming years to assess any potential material changes in impacts to Suncorp commercial insurance portfolios due to the transition to a net zero emissions economy. Cost of response to risk is based on annual consulting fees of $100,000 to support analysis and oversight. Other costs of response (e.g. staff salaries, office costs, consumables etc) are captured within existing operational budgets.

Comment

In line with other similar economic modelling exercises involving sub-industries, the potential financial impact figures are considered low confidence due to the high degree of policy uncertainty and global and local economic factors.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact

Increased insurance claims liability

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Strategic risk

Company-specific description

Average Annual Loss (AAL) change due to climate change physical risk in Insurance Australia residential and commercial portfolios. Average Annual Loss is a metric used by Suncorp to provide the mean value of the loss exceedance probability distribution – i.e. the expected loss per year, averaged over many years. This gives us an indication of losses that we may incur as a result of natural perils. Average Annual Loss change due to climate change physical risk in Suncorp New Zealand residential insurance portfolios. Average Annual Loss (AAL) is a metric used by Suncorp to provide the mean value of a loss exceedance probability distribution – i.e. the expected loss per year, averaged over many years. This gives us an indication of losses that we may incur as a result of natural perils.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

35000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

79000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

APPROACH AND CALCULATION OF POTENTIAL FINANCIAL IMPACT FIGURE The approach employed to calculate potential financial impact was to aggregate modelled changes in AAL across all natural hazards for Insurance Australia's portfolios at 2030. The financial impact figure includes climate change scenario analyses conducted in FY20 (residential property insurance portfolio) and FY21 (corporate/commercial property insurance portfolio). We conducted in-depth analysis of climate model projections based on the latest science. Sources included Australia's peak scientific agencies (CSIRO and Bureau of Meteorology). The analysis used projections relating to a 'mid-range' pathway (RCP4.5) and 'high-range' pathway (RCP8.5). The minimum potential impact ($35m) is based on the bottom of the lower range of additional impact on AAL under the RCP4.5 scenario. The maximum potential impact ($79m) is based on the top of the upper range of additional impact on AAL under the RCP8.5 emissions scenario. After understanding projected change in weather peril behaviour (for example, cyclones moving further south in the State of QLD), we then quantified potential implications for property damage for each weather peril and impacts on hazard rates (for example – hazard rates for southern QLD increased in both scenarios as the majority homes in the region are not built to be resilient to cyclonic wind speeds of >232km/hr). Hazard rates are a percentage multiplier value applied to the total insured value that generates AAL. In both RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios, changes to frequency and severity of weather events drive change in AAL for the residential portfolio at 2030 by less than 10% overall. For the SME and Commercial portfolio, flood and cyclone continue to be the most impactful perils in terms of AAL. Specifically, the increases in AAL are due to more extreme cyclones (including poleward migration), rainfall, thunderstorms (all regions), hail (temperate climates), sea level rise and bushfire. ASSUMPTIONS The change AAL is based on current portfolio composition, built environment resilience, underwriting risk appetite, and the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios chosen to represent medium and high impact. Changes to population, the built environment and Suncorp's potential responses (such as reinsurance recoveries) are not factored.

Cost of response to risk
100000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Climate change scenario analyses conducted in FY20 and FY21 project medium to low impacts to average annual loss due to climate change based on today's population and built environment. A change in AAL of less than 10% is considered to lie within normal variability of current hazard assumptions and able to be managed via existing controls and pricing instruments. Cost of response to risk is based on annual consulting fees to support analysis and oversight, so that Suncorp can appropriately account for the climate-related hazards into our pricing and controls. Other costs of response (e.g. staff salaries, office costs, consumables etc) are captured within existing BAU operational budgets. Suncorp is also responding by increasing advocacy for a resilient built environment. Suncorp's climate change scenario analysis found that improving the resilience of buildings would likely have a material impact on reducing annual average loss (AAL). Targeted advocacy for a more resilient built environment, as well as products and pricing that reward resilience action will continue to be key strategic priorities. At a community level, we found lower socioeconomic communities are over-represented in locations at high-risk from natural hazards. While Suncorp's exposure to these locations is low, these communities will face rising insurance costs and insurance affordability pressure. Without product, stakeholder or government intervention to build resilience, this could lead to under-insurance and an increasing protection gap in the community. While resilience improvements can moderate the impacts of climate change, resilience will be insufficient to completely negate these impacts. A more resilient built environment, lower global warming pathway, and positive economic conditions are key drivers to achieve reduced claims costs, affordable premiums, acceptable earnings volatility and reinsurance costs, and to reduce the risk of regulatory intervention. Cost of response to risk is based on annual consulting fees of $100,000 to support analysis and oversight. Other costs of response (e.g. staff salaries, office costs, consumables etc) are captured within existing operational budgets.

Comment
Separate climate change analyses were conducted for Suncorp's Australian and New Zealand insurance entities (hence different impact figures and scope from those provided in Risk 2 which is focused on the New Zealand business). The analysis was separated as the risk profile, inputs and assumptions used for two geographies differs materially, including global and local climate models and scientific assumptions. Natural perils modelling and pricing is also conducted separately by each business. For example, cyclone risk is a material factor in determining Average Annual Loss in Australia, whereas it is not considered material for the New Zealand business due to the country's longitudinal proximity. In spatial terms, the distance from Auckland in New Zealand to Perth on Australia's West Coast is more than 5,300km.

Identifier
Risk 3

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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact
Increased insurance claims liability

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
Strategic risk

Company-specific description
Average Annual Loss change due to climate change physical risk in Suncorp New Zealand residential insurance portfolios. Average Annual Loss (AAL) is a metric used by Suncorp to provide the mean value of a loss exceedance probability distribution – i.e. the expected loss per year, averaged over many years. This gives us an indication of losses that we may incur as a result of natural perils.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
5000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
16000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
APPROACH AND CALCULATION OF POTENTIAL FINANCIAL IMPACT The approach employed to calculate the potential financial impact figure was to aggregate modelled changes in AAL across all natural hazards for Suncorp New Zealand's residential property insurance portfolios at 2030. We conducted in-depth analysis of

climate model projections based on latest science from a range of sources including New Zealand's peak scientific agency (National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research). The analysis used projections relating to a 'mid-range' pathway (RCP4.5) and 'high-range' pathway (RCP8.5). Impacts are based on the upper and lower range of projected impacts across emissions scenarios. The minimum potential impact figure ($5m) is based on the bottom of the lower range of additional impact on AAL under RCP4.5. The maximum potential impact figure ($16m) is based on the top of the upper range of additional impact on AAL under RCP8.5. After understanding the projected change in the behaviour of each weather peril (for example – properties within 1km of the NZ coastline and less than 5m above sea level likely to be impacted by storm surge), we then quantified the potential implications for subsequent property damage for each separate weather peril and impact on hazard rates (for example – impact on hazard rates should the mean sea level rise by 0.1m). Hazard rates are a percentage multiplier value applied to the total insured value that generates the AAL. To arrive at the potential impact on Average Annual Loss we applied a percentage change to present-day 'hazard rates' at postcode level. The change in AAL was calculated for the median, as well as statistically upper and lower ranges for the RCP4.5 and RCP 8.5 emissions scenarios. In both RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, changes to synoptic storm and riverine flood incidence and severity drives change in Average Annual Loss for the residential portfolio at 2030 by less than 10% overall. Specifically, the increases in AAL reflect greater extreme rainfall, flash flooding due to storm events, surface water flooding and sea level rise. ASSUMPTIONS The change AAL is based on current customer portfolio mix, resilience of the built environment, underwriting risk appetite, and the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios chosen to represent the medium and high impact. Changes to population, the built environment and Suncorp's potential responses (such as reinsurance recoveries) are not factored into this metric.

Cost of response to risk

100000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Climate change scenario analyses conducted in FY20 and FY21 project medium to low impacts to average annual loss due to climate change based on today's population and built environment. A change in AAL of less than 10% is considered to lie within normal variability of current hazard assumptions and able to be managed via existing controls and pricing instruments. Cost of response to risk is based on annual consulting fees to support analysis and oversight, so that Suncorp can appropriately account for the climate-related hazards into our pricing and controls. Other costs of response (e.g. staff salaries, office costs, consumables etc) are captured within existing operational budgets. Suncorp is also responding by increasing advocacy for a resilient built environment. Suncorp's climate change scenario The analysis also found that improving the resilience of buildings would likely have a material impact on reducing annual average loss (AAL). Targeted advocacy for a more resilient built environment, as well as products and pricing that reward resilience action will continue to be key strategic priorities. While Suncorp's exposure to these locations is low, these communities will face rising insurance costs and insurance affordability pressure. Without product, stakeholder or government intervention to build resilience, this could lead to under-insurance and an increasing protection gap in the community. While resilience improvements can moderate the impacts of climate change, resilience will be insufficient to completely negate these impacts. A more resilient built environment, lower global warming pathway, and positive economic conditions are key drivers to achieve reduced claims costs, affordable premiums, acceptable earnings volatility and reinsurance costs, and to reduce the risk of regulatory intervention. Cost of response to risk is based on annual consulting fees of $100,000 to support analysis and oversight. Other costs of response (e.g. staff salaries, office costs, consumables etc) are captured within existing operational budgets.

Comment

Separate climate change analyses were conducted for Suncorp's Australian and New Zealand insurance entities (hence different impact figures and scope from those provided in Risk 1 which is focused on the New Zealand business). The analysis was separated for the two countries because the risk profile, inputs and assumptions used for two geographies differs materially, including global and local climate models and scientific assumptions. Natural perils modelling and pricing is also conducted separately by each business. For example, cyclone risk is a material factor in determining Average Annual Loss in Australia, whereas it is not considered material for the New Zealand business due to the country's longitudinal proximity. In spatial terms, the distance from Auckland in New Zealand to Perth on Australia's West Coast is more than 5,300km.

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Banking portfolio

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Exploration of low-emission products and services in line with Suncorp's banking consumer preferences offers an opportunity to differentiate customer and employee propositions and strengthen relationships with customers and employees and provide potential new sources of revenue. Research in 2021 tested seven socially & environmentally driven proof points against more traditional efficiency and financially driven offerings. The research revealed high customer desirability for consumer banking solutions which deliver incentives and reward for customers who are doing the right thing for the environment. Suncorp is exploring products across consumer deposit and lending portfolios that drive customer retention, reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts. For example, this includes discounted loans for energy efficient homes, emissions measurement and a 'no controversial lending' promise including fossil fuels. Targeted discounted home lending which rewards customers who have installed solar PV systems to their homes to promote energy efficiency is being explored.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
66000000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
METRIC AND APPROACH Suncorp assessed the potential revenue saved per annum through retention initiatives targeting energy efficient borrowers with schemes such as a reduction in interest rate based on energy efficiency. CALCULATION OF POTENTIAL FINANCIAL IMPACT FIGURE AND ASSUMPTIONS A base case for potential lost revenue was calculated whereby Suncorp Bank took the total current number of loans and size of the current mortgage book and applied a 'natural' attrition rate assumption of 20% within two years. Age-based borrower segmentation identified approximately 44% of total current borrowers with higher potential to own energy efficient collateral. As an incentive to drive customer loyalty and lower attrition, a discounted interest rate would be made available to reward these borrowers. Modelling a 50% take-up rate by this target cohort resulted in approximately $66m p.a. retained revenue over the base case. Whilst the resulting impact to net interest income margin (NIM) is still being explored, this initiative has clear alignment to support growth and market share objectives of the Bank. Further exploration and investment will be undertaken to support development of the proposition, including product, marketing, and consumer data and tracking (e.g. related to insights and consumer satisfaction (NPS).

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Product innovation is factored into both operational budgets as well as strategic investments, where opportunities arise, so there are no additional costs to realise this opportunity. Targeted product development which quantifies scope 3 impacts and other customer environmental benefits is a focus for product and strategy teams over the next three years.

Comment
More broadly, Suncorp's Climate Change Action Plan includes a commitment to explore the development of new products and services which help customers and staff reduce their carbon intensity, including the opportunity outlined above in targeting energy efficient borrowers. This is aligned to Suncorp's Responsible Banking & Insurance Policy and its commitments under the UN Principles for Responsible Banking.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

As a financial institution, we recognise that Scope 3 emissions make up the majority of our GHG footprint. However, financed emissions can also be one of the most difficult to measure due to a lack of data or methodology. As part of our Climate Change Action Plan, Suncorp has committed to exploring Scope 3 emissions measurement and pathways to further decarbonise our business. We are currently undertaking an emissions accounting exercise to better understand our Scope 3 emissions, as well as working with our industry peers through the Insurance Council of Australia and the Australian Banking Association to facilitate an industry response to data and methodological challenges.

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	In FY21, we expanded our analysis of physical risks for Insurance (Australia) and Bank beyond residential properties, which were considered in FY20. To support the physical risk assessment, we partnered with Aon Australia based on their existing knowledge of Suncorp's insurance business and their natural hazards modelling capability. PHYSICAL RISK Businesses and portfolios selected included business lending and agribusiness in Suncorp Bank; home insurance in Suncorp New Zealand; commercial and home insurance in Insurance Australia; and the Australian investment portfolio. Scenarios selected were IPCC RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. RCP scenarios were selected as they provide greater insights into the physical influences of climate change than assessing physical impacts from a specific change in temperature. Physical risk timeframes of 2030 and 2060 were selected. The selection of 2060 as opposed to 2050 (which aligns with Paris commitments) aligned with research previously provided to the insurance pricing team, enabling more relevant comparisons. It also provides greater divergence for comparison between the concentration pathways. Assessment of potential changes to Average Annual Loss (AAL) was the risk measure chosen in Insurance in order to understand any pricing impacts. For Bank, the risk is assessed as the Exposure At Default (EAD) of properties secured by collateral at risk. The risks assessed were cyclone, riverine flood, fluvial flood, east cost low, storm, hail and bushfire. (Noting Suncorp New Zealand assessed water related perils only). PHYSICAL and TRANSITION RISK – Motor Claims Insurance Portfolio (Australia) We examined the intersection of physical, transition and technology change of the next decade to 2030. We used IPCC scenario RCP8.5 along with vehicle, policy and market studies including the Australian Dept Industry (Australia's emissions projections 2020 – 2030), Austroads (Future Vehicles 2030) and ABS (Motor Vehicle Census 2020). For physical risk we looked at the impact of changes to precipitation rates on collision risk, and the impacts of other natural hazards on non-collision risk. The risk was assessed on the basis of the potential changes to Average Annual Loss (AAL) – the expected loss per year, averaged over many years – across risk perils of rainfall, cyclone, riverine flood, fluvial flood, east cost low, storm, hail and bushfire.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	In FY21, we expanded our analysis of physical risks for Insurance (Australia) and Bank beyond residential properties, which were considered in FY20. To support the physical risk assessment, we partnered with Aon Australia based on their existing knowledge of Suncorp's insurance business and their natural hazards modelling capability. PHYSICAL RISK Businesses and portfolios selected included business lending and agribusiness in Suncorp Bank; home insurance in Suncorp New Zealand; commercial and home insurance in Insurance Australia; and the Australian investment portfolio. Scenarios selected were IPCC RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. RCP scenarios were selected as they provide greater insights into the physical influences of climate change than assessing physical impacts from a specific change in temperature. Physical risk timeframes of 2030 and 2060 were selected. The selection of 2060 as opposed to 2050 (which aligns with Paris commitments) aligned with research previously provided to the insurance pricing team, enabling more relevant comparisons. It also provides greater divergence for comparison between the concentration pathways. Assessment of potential changes to Average Annual Loss (AAL) was the risk measure chosen in Insurance in order to understand any pricing impacts. For Bank, the risk is assessed as the Exposure At Default (EAD) of properties secured by collateral at risk. The risks assessed were cyclone, riverine flood, fluvial flood, east cost low, storm, hail and bushfire. (Noting Suncorp New Zealand assessed water related perils only). PHYSICAL and TRANSITION RISK – Motor Claims Insurance Portfolio (Australia) We examined the intersection of physical, transition and technology change of the next decade to 2030. We used IPCC scenario RCP8.5 along with vehicle, policy and market studies including the Australian Dept Industry (Australia's emissions projections 2020 – 2030), Austroads (Future Vehicles 2030) and ABS (Motor Vehicle Census 2020). For physical risk we looked at the impact of changes to precipitation rates on collision risk, and the impacts of other natural hazards on non-collision risk. The risk was assessed on the basis of the potential changes to Average Annual Loss (AAL) – the expected loss per year, averaged over many years – across risk perils of rainfall, cyclone, riverine flood, fluvial flood, east cost low, storm, hail and bushfire.
Transition scenarios Bespoke transition scenario	Portfolio	1.5ºC	We refreshed our FY20 transition risk analysis of commercial insurance, business banking and investment exposures and the impact of climate-related transition and technology change on motor insurance portfolios. TRANSITION RISK Businesses and portfolios selected included business lending and agribusiness in Suncorp Bank; commercial insurance in Insurance Australia; and the Australian investment portfolio. Scenarios selected were Deep Decarbonisation Project 1.5ºC all-in stretch scenario incorporating a more rapid transition to a net-zero economy and a 2ºC scenario focused on an orderly transition from the current state. A BAU (no policy) baseline scenario was also utilised. Through the ClimateWorks partnership, these scenarios were selected over the IEA scenarios which did not specifically model Australian outcomes. Consideration was also given to assessing the impacts of a disorderly transition towards a 2ºC economic outcome, however a disorderly transition had little variation to the BAU baseline at the 2030 time period. The time periods selected were 2030 and 2040 to reflect the period in which transition must occur to limit warming to 1.5ºC - 2ºC. A full analysis was conducted in FY20 with a year-on-year assessment conducted in FY21. The risk metric used was the proportion of Gross Written Premium (GWP), Investments and Business lending exposed across 70 sub-industries classified as Sustainable (>15% increase in business activity), Neutral (-5% to 15% change) and Challenged (<-5% decrease) due to the transition of energy, technology, customer sentiment and other macroeconomic developments. PHYSICAL and TRANSITION RISK – Motor Claims Insurance Portfolio (Australia) We examed the intersection of physical, transition and technology change of the next decade to 2030. We used IPCC scenario RCP8.5 along with vehicle, policy and market studies including the Australian Dept Industry (Australia's emissions projections 2020 – 2030), Austroads (Future Vehicles 2030) and ABS (Motor Vehicle Census 2020). For transition and technology risk we looked at collision risk and claims costs impacts of increased penetration of electric and hybrid vehicles and accident avoidance technology ('vehicle resilience'). The risk was assessed on the basis of the potential changes to Average Annual Loss (AAL) – the expected loss per year, averaged over many years – across risk perils of rainfall, cyclone, riverine flood, fluvial flood, east cost low, storm, hail and bushfire.
Transition scenarios Bespoke transition scenario	Portfolio	1.6ºC – 2ºC	We refreshed our FY20 transition risk analysis of commercial insurance, business banking and investment exposures and the impact of climate-related transition and technology change on motor insurance portfolios. TRANSITION RISK Businesses and portfolios selected included business lending and agribusiness in Suncorp Bank; commercial insurance in Insurance Australia; and the Australian investment portfolio. Scenarios selected were Deep Decarbonisation Project 1.5ºC all-in stretch scenario incorporating a more rapid transition to a net-zero economy and a 2ºC scenario focused on an orderly transition from the current state. A BAU (no policy) baseline scenario was also utilised. Through the ClimateWorks partnership, these scenarios were selected over the IEA scenarios which did not specifically model Australian outcomes. Consideration was also given to assessing the impacts of a disorderly transition towards a 2ºC economic outcome, however a disorderly transition had little variation to the BAU baseline at the 2030 time period. The time periods selected were 2030 and 2040 to reflect the period in which transition must occur to limit warming to 1.5ºC - 2ºC. A full analysis was conducted in FY20 with a year-on-year assessment conducted in FY21. The risk metric used was the proportion of Gross Written Premium (GWP), Investments and Business lending exposed across 70 sub-industries classified as Sustainable (>15% increase in business activity), Neutral (-5% to 15% change) and Challenged (<-5% decrease) due to the transition of energy, technology, customer sentiment and other macroeconomic developments. PHYSICAL and TRANSITION RISK – Motor Claims Insurance Portfolio (Australia) We examed the intersection of physical, transition and technology change of the next decade to 2030. We used IPCC scenario RCP8.5 along with vehicle, policy and market studies including the Australian Dept Industry (Australia's emissions projections 2020 – 2030), Austroads (Future Vehicles 2030) and ABS (Motor Vehicle Census 2020). For transition and technology risk we looked at collision risk and claims costs impacts of increased penetration of electric and hybrid vehicles and accident avoidance technology ('vehicle resilience'). The risk was assessed on the basis of the potential changes to Average Annual Loss (AAL) – the expected loss per year, averaged over many years – across risk perils of rainfall, cyclone, riverine flood, fluvial flood, east cost low, storm, hail and bushfire.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

Suncorp undertakes climate change scenario analysis to better understand climate change impacts and implications under internationally recognised, defined climate scenario pathways. In FY21, climate change scenario analysis focussed on: 1. What are the physical risks for Insurance (Australia) and Bank in SME & commercial property and motor portfolios for Insurance (Australia) and commercial property collateral for business banking. Residential portfolios were assessed in FY20. 2. What are the potential physical risk impacts on the New Zealand businesses' residential property portfolio 3. What were the year-on-year changes to underwriting, lending and investment portfolio exposures to transition risk to different industries and sectors that are anticipated to be impacted by an economy transition towards net-zero emissions 4. What is the impact of climated-related physical, transition and technology change on motor insurance portfolios

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

Question 1 Bank Lending FY20 & FY21 – Over the short to medium the Bank's exposure to climate change risk was assessed low. Insurance Australia FY20 & FY21 (SME, commercial property, residential) – Over the medium term (the next 10 years) the increase in the combined, all-hazards AAL (Average Annual Loss) to the existing built environment due to climate change is expected to be less than 10% which may be within the variability of existing natural hazard assumptions. Suncorp's SME and Commercial property exposure to changes in climate-related risks is low. Question 2 Suncorp New Zealand - Exposure to water-related perils over the medium term is low, though risks are not uniform across geographies and perils. Storm risk is the most significant driver of AAL. The analysis projects that under an extreme scenario, riverine flooding becomes a more significant driver than storm. Question 3 Commercial Insurance (Insurance Australia) FY20 & FY21 – Commercial portfolios have low exposure to industries impacted by a transition towards a net-zero emissions economy. The FY21 analysis showed approximately 7% of commercial insurance portfolios would be exposred to a decline of greater than 5% in economic activity under a 1.5ºC scenario at 2030, which represents no material change from FY20. Bank Lending FY20 & FY21 – Most of the Bank's commercial lending portfolio is exposed to industries where the impact of transition is neutral under a 1.5ºC scenario at 2030. Approximately 19% of the current commercial lending portfolio would be exposed to a moderate decline in economic activity. A moderate decline is defined as a change in activity relative to a BAU scenario of between 5% and 15%. The Bank's agribusiness lending portfolio has exposure to sheep and cattle businesses which are expected to experience a moderate declined in economic activity in the transition to both 1.5ºC - 2ºC scenarios to 2030 and beyond. Investments FY20 & FY21 – Most investment assets are not expected to be impacted by transition risk under a 1.5ºC scenario at 2030. The exposure to industries that are expected to be chllaneged under a 1.5ºC scenario as at 2030 is estimated at 3%. Question 4 Motor Insurance FY21 – Analysis showed the combined physical, transition and technology impacts of climate change on the motor portfolio to be immaterial. Under an 8.5 emissions scenario, the number of 'wet days' is projected to decrease by 2030 due to climate change. However this is project to drive only a negligible reduction in collision risk and results claims costs. Advances in crash avoidance technology are project to reduce weather-related and driver-related collision rates beyond 2030. Expanded electrification of the Australian vehicle fleet to support emissions reduction will require a repair industry skills uplift to support vehicle repair at scale.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	The impact of rising frequency and severity of natural hazard events observed in the recent period is being reflected in budgeted natural hazard costs for next year and future years. Our strategy to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities covers short, medium, and long term horizons. Climate-related risks and opportunities influence our development, modification and distribution of products and services through: - Classifying climate change as a strategic risk and including it in our Risk Appetite Statement - consideration of physical risks in property valuation in new loan applications. - Integration of long-term rainfall patterns and volatility in assessment of agribusiness lending.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Our strategy to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities influencing our value chain, covers the short, medium, and long-term time horizons. Climate-related risks and opportunities influence our value chain through: - Development and implementation of internal policies and practices to manage the potential impact of a transition to a net zero emissions economy. This includes the reduction of Suncorp's exposure to the fossil fuel industry through the application of fossil fuel exclusions in our lending and underwriting portfolios. These strategic actions were approved at Board level and have resulted in changes to Suncorp's portfolios and companies financed.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Risk and modelling capability For over a decade we have invested significant capital into research projects to better understand the risks at the customer address-level for all natural perils. This has allowed Suncorp to have one of the most sophisticated models for risk selection across Australia; i.e. our rates give a realistic reflection of the risk our customers are exposed to for flood, cyclone, bushfire, etc. These projects include both private consultancies, government research agencies, tertiary intuitions. An example of this is our current engagement with the Bureau of Meteorology that looks to improve our knowledge and understanding of severe hail environments in the present day and how hail risk will change in a warming world. This is an expansive 4 year project that will have the joint benefit of improving how view of hail risk and providing enhanced warning capability on hailstorm for the general public. Another example is our join participation with other industry partners on a severe wind hazard assessment (SWHA) for south-east QLD, with the aim of quantifying the impact of a tropical cyclone occurring in this region. The study assesses the level of resilience inherent in the region's building stock and how this translates to potential losses for the industry. Additionally, the study explores potential measures that would increase resilience to avert a major catastrophe.
Operations	Yes	Suncorp sites are selected for lease in accordance with a Green Leasing Guide. Other operational procedures are outlined in the Resource Efficiency Guide. Operations including contracted services have sustainability oversight through the Facilities Management workforce. This work will be informed by current work underway in the area of Scope 3 emissions and another consultancy relating to climate resilience site assessments. Site climate risk assessments were analysed to identify those Suncorp sites predicted to be facing more than one category of natural disaster in the future. 18 sites were prioritised for future analysis. The next phase of the project will involve physical site resilience assessments to determine: - which sites we retain leases with; - which sites could benefit from building upgrades (such as changes to the building envelope and surrounding vegetation); and - which sites might benefit from management strategies which dovetail with continuity planning. Other adaptation solutions may include a change to policies and procedures, staff training, planning for energy conservation and back-up systems and changes to preventive maintenance regimes.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital allocation Access to capital	Revenue & Direct/Indirect Costs The cost and variability of natural hazards is a driver of insurance premiums and a contributor to the affordability of insurance for many. Each year, we review our natural hazards risk and reinsurance considering the natural hazards loss experience observed to date and likely future trends, reinsurance market conditions and our risk appetite. As these models are partially calibrated using natural hazard observation, they implicitly capture the impact of climate change to the extent that it has impacted recent claims history and observed trends are also extrapolated into future years. Customer premiums reflect the expected natural hazards exposure retained by Suncorp as well as the cost of reinsurance. We strive to keep insurance premiums affordable by leveraging our reinsurance purchasing power and risk diversification across the portfolio. Capital Requirements & Allocation Our risk modelling team builds, maintains and updates sophisticated models for all relevant natural catastrophe risks such as tropical cyclones, floods and bushfires. The models are based on current scientific knowledge and are reviewed and updated regularly. The updates respond to new scientific findings and advances in computing and modelling capabilities. Our proprietary and fully integrated natural catastrophe risk models provide a comprehensive risk profile of any defined location which can be used as a basis for effective risk management measures. The models are used to determine the economic capital required to support the risks and the allocation of this capital to business lines. Access to capital - Reinsurance Elements of the reinsurance program provide protection for natural hazards events that are low in probability but high in severity. Other elements of the reinsurance program reduce the impact of medium-sized events impacting earnings volatility. For the past five years, our earnings volatility protection has provided material protection against the frequency of medium-sized events. With the increases in frequency experienced to date we anticipate that earnings volatility protection will be harder to secure at a reasonable price. We further anticipate retaining more of the risks currently ceded to reinsurers and increasing the allocation of capital to property business lines. This will mean that more of Suncorp's profits and capital will be directly exposed to the risk of climate change rather than indirectly through increases in reinsurer margins.

C-FS3.6

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

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

C-FS3.6a

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

Portfolio

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

Type of policy

Risk policy
Policy related to other products and services
Insurance underwriting policy

Portfolio coverage of policy

100

Policy availability

Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy

https://www.suncorpgroup.com.au/corporate-responsibility/sustainable-growth/responsible-banking-insurance-investing
Fossil Fuel Standard public on website.pdf

Criteria required of clients/investees

Other, please specify (Does not constitute new thermal coal mining extraction or coal electricity generation or new oil and gas projects or significant expansion of oil and gas assets or new or additional oil and gas exploration)

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations only

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

Industry sectors covered by the policy

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

Exceptions to policy based on
<Not Applicable>

Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined
'All of portfolio' is selected as these policies cover Suncorp's entire commercial and consumer underwriting. Climate-related issues are integrated into several policies used in Suncorp's insurance businesses, including: • Enterprise Risk Management Framework • Insurance Risk Appetite Statement • Insurance Risk Standard • Responsible Investment Policy • Responsible Banking & Insurance Policy • Fossil Fuels Sensitive Sector Guideline The Responsible Banking & Insurance Policy requires an annual review of ESG Risks to be prepared, inclusive of climate change risk. Suncorp's Enterprise Risk Management Framework governs the identification, management, control and monitoring of risks, including risks presented by climate change. This is addressed in more detail in Suncorp's Insurance Risk Standard, which focuses on insurance product design, pricing, underwriting, claims management and reinsurance within the Insurance business.

Portfolio
Banking (Bank)

Type of policy
Credit/lending policy
Risk policy
Policy related to other products and services

Portfolio coverage of policy
100

Policy availability
Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy
https://www.suncorpgroup.com.au/uploads/Responsible-Banking-and-Insurance-policy.pdf
Responsible-Banking-and-Insurance-policy.pdf

Criteria required of clients/investees
No criteria required

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria
Direct operations only

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria
Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

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

Exceptions to policy based on
<Not Applicable>

Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined
Retail and Business Lending Credit Policy and Assessments Suncorp's Bank Credit Risk Management Policy focuses on governing, assessing and approving credit risk exposures. Bank credit risks are managed within the parameters of the Risk Appetite Statement and monitored by the Risk Committees on an ongoing basis. Suncorp Bank does not specifically integrate climate change considerations into residential lending risk assessments; however, a property valuation is required for a new loan application and this valuation identifies exposure to potential risks such as flooding. Suncorp Bank relies on property owners maintaining appropriate insurance cover to protect the underlying collateral value from risk, include those stemming from climate change. Long-term average rainfall patterns and volatility are key risk characteristics used in the assessment of agribusiness lending. Responsible Banking and Insurance Policy Our Responsible Banking & Insurance Policy establishes Suncorp's approach to the management of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities across Suncorp's banking and wealth, and insurance businesses. It seeks to align Suncorp's institutional conduct and business practices with positive customer, environmental and social outcomes now and into the future. 'All of the portfolio' is selected as these policies cover Suncorp's entire lending portfolios. Credit policy, risk policy and product management policies include consideration of physical and transition risks. Climate-related issues are integrated into several policies by Suncorp Bank, including: • Enterprise Risk Management Framework • Responsible Banking & Insurance Policy • Fossil Fuels Sensitive Sector Guideline The Responsible Banking & Insurance Policy requires a regular assessment of ESG Risks to be prepared, inclusive of climate change risk. Suncorp's Bank Credit Risk Management Policy focuses on governing, assessing and approving credit risk exposures. Bank credit risks are managed within the parameters of the Risk Appetite Statement and monitored by the Banking and Wealth Risk Committees on an ongoing basis. Suncorp Bank does not explicitly integrate climate change considerations into residential lending risk assessments; however, a property valuation is required for a new loan application and this valuation identifies exposure to potential risks such as flooding.

Portfolio
Investing (Asset owner)

Type of policy

Sustainable/Responsible Investment Policy

Portfolio coverage of policy
100

Policy availability
Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy
https://www.suncorpgroup.com.au/uploads/Responsible-Investment-Policy.pdf
Responsible-Investment-Policy.pdf

Criteria required of clients/investees
Other, please specify (Investment Managers to comply with Stock Exclusions and not invest in the stocks named.)

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria
Direct operations only

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria
Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

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

Exceptions to policy based on
<Not Applicable>

Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined
Suncorp's Sensitive Sector Standard: Fossil Fuels states Thermal coal exclusion Suncorp will not directly invest in, finance or underwrite new thermal coal mining extraction projects, or new thermal coal electricity generation. Suncorp will phase out of any underwriting, financing and direct investment in thermal coal by 2025. This includes mining companies principally involved in the extraction of thermal coal, as well as electricity generation companies whose business is clearly inconsistent with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy by 2050. In FY21, the stocks that were excluded on the basis of coal extraction and mining were all stocks sitting in the GICS subindustry group 'coal and consumable fuels' as well as stocks outside this subindustry group that had significant involvement in coal-fired generation. Oil and gas exclusion Suncorp will phase out of its investment exposures to oil and gas by: • immediately excluding the top 10% by kg CO_2 per barrel of oil equivalent • the top 25% by 2025 • the top 50% by 2030 • phase out of all oil and gas exploration and production by 2040. Exemptions to exclusions Suncorp will provide transactional banking and insurance to personal and small-to-medium businesses, and statutory or compulsory insurance such as workers' compensation and compulsory third-party insurance. Suncorp will underwrite, lend to and invest in companies whose business is clearly consistent with the transition to a net-zero carbon emissions economy by 2050. Suncorp recognises many companies are working constructively to be part of the transition to a net-zero carbon emissions economy. This includes electricity companies which are committed to transition away from coal-fired electricity generation and are materially investing in renewable and low-carbon energy generation and infrastructure.

Portfolio
Investing (Asset manager)

Type of policy
Sustainable/Responsible Investment Policy

Portfolio coverage of policy
100

Policy availability
Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy
https://www.suncorpgroup.com.au/uploads/Responsible-Investment-Policy.pdf
Responsible-Investment-Policy.pdf

Criteria required of clients/investees
Other, please specify (Investment Managers to comply with Stock Exclusions and not invest in the stocks named.)

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria
Direct operations only

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria
Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

Industry sectors covered by the policy
Energy

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

Exceptions to policy based on
<Not Applicable>

Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined
Suncorp's Sensitive Sector Standard: Fossil Fuels states Thermal coal exclusion Suncorp will not directly invest in, finance or underwrite new thermal coal mining extraction projects, or new thermal coal electricity generation. Suncorp will phase out of any underwriting, financing and direct investment in thermal coal by 2025. This includes mining companies principally involved in the extraction of thermal coal, as well as electricity generation companies whose business is clearly inconsistent with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy by 2050. In FY21, the stocks that were excluded on the basis of coal extraction and mining were all stocks sitting in the GICS subindustry group 'coal and consumable fuels' as well as stocks outside this subindustry group that had significant involvement in coal-fired generation. Oil and gas exclusion Suncorp will phase out of its investment exposures to oil and gas by: • immediately excluding the top 10% by kg CO2 per barrel of oil equivalent • the top 25% by 2025 • the top 50% by 2030 • phase out of all oil and gas exploration and production by 2040. Exemptions to exclusions Suncorp will provide transactional banking and insurance to personal and small-to-medium businesses, and statutory or compulsory insurance such as workers' compensation and compulsory third-party insurance. Suncorp will underwrite, lend to and invest in companies whose business is clearly consistent with the transition to a net-zero carbon emissions economy by 2050. Suncorp recognises many companies are working constructively to be part of the transition to a net-zero carbon emissions economy. This includes electricity companies which are committed to transition away from coal-fired electricity generation and are materially investing in renewable and low-carbon energy generation and infrastructure.

C-FS3.6b

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

Portfolio
Banking (Bank)
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

Type of exclusion policy
Thermal coal
All oil & gas

Year of exclusion implementation
2021

Timeframe for complete phase-out
By 2025

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

Country/Region the exclusion policy applies to
Americas
Asia, Australasia, Middle East and Africa
Europe
Oceania

Description
Suncorp's Sensitive Sector Standard: Fossil Fuels states Thermal coal exclusion Suncorp will not directly invest in, finance or underwrite new thermal coal mining extraction projects, or new thermal coal electricity generation. Suncorp will phase out of any underwriting, financing and direct investment in thermal coal by 2025. This includes mining companies principally involved in the extraction of thermal coal, as well as electricity generation companies whose business is clearly inconsistent with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy by 2050. For Insurance Australia, 'principally' is defined as where more than 10% of the company's revenue is derived from the extraction of thermal coal. Suncorp will provide transactional banking and insurance to personal and small-to-medium businesses, and statutory or compulsory insurance such as workers' compensation and compulsory third-party insurance. Suncorp will underwrite, lend to and invest in companies whose business is clearly consistent with the transition to a net-zero carbon emissions economy by 2050. Oil and gas exclusion Suncorp will not directly finance or underwrite new or additional oil or gas exploration or production. We will continue to avoid any company involved in tar sands, or oil and gas exploration or production inside the arctic circle or the Great Australian Bight. Suncorp will phase out of any financing or underwriting of oil and gas by 2025. Exemptions to exclusions Suncorp will provide transactional banking and insurance to personal and small-to-medium businesses, and statutory or compulsory insurance such as workers' compensation and compulsory third-party insurance. Suncorp will underwrite, lend to and invest in companies whose business is clearly consistent with the transition to a net-zero carbon emissions economy by 2050.

Portfolio
Investing (Asset owner)

Type of exclusion policy
Thermal coal

Year of exclusion implementation
2021

Timeframe for complete phase-out
By 2025

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

Country/Region the exclusion policy applies to
Americas
Asia, Australasia, Middle East and Africa
Europe
Oceania

Description
Suncorp's Sensitive Sector Standard: Fossil Fuels states Thermal coal exclusion Suncorp will not directly invest in, finance or underwrite new thermal coal mining extraction projects, or new thermal coal electricity generation. Suncorp will phase out of any underwriting, financing and direct investment in thermal coal by 2025. This includes mining companies principally involved in the extraction of thermal coal, as well as electricity generation companies whose business is clearly inconsistent with the transition to a net-zero emissions economy by 2050. In FY21, the stocks that were excluded on the basis of coal extraction and mining were all stocks sitting in the GICS subindustry group 'coal and consumable fuels' as well as stocks outside this subindustry group that had significant involvement in coal-fired generation. Exemptions to exclusions Suncorp will provide transactional banking and insurance to personal and small-to-medium businesses, and statutory or compulsory insurance such as workers' compensation and compulsory third-party insurance. Suncorp will underwrite, lend to and invest in companies whose business is clearly consistent with the transition to a net-zero carbon emissions economy by 2050. Suncorp recognises many companies are working constructively to be part of the transition to a net-zero carbon emissions economy. This includes electricity companies which are committed to transition away from coal-fired electricity generation and are materially investing in renewable and low-carbon energy generation and infrastructure.

Portfolio
Investing (Asset owner)

Type of exclusion policy
All oil & gas

Year of exclusion implementation
2021

Timeframe for complete phase-out
By 2040

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

Country/Region the exclusion policy applies to
Americas
Asia, Australasia, Middle East and Africa
Europe
Oceania

Description
Suncorp's Sensitive Sector Standard: Fossil Fuels states Oil and gas exclusion Suncorp will phase out of its investment exposures to oil and gas by: • immediately excluding the top 10% by kg CO_2 per barrel of oil equivalent • the top 25% by 2025 • the top 50% by 2030 • phase out of all oil and gas exploration and production by 2040. Exemptions to exclusions Suncorp will provide transactional banking and insurance to personal and small-to-medium businesses, and statutory or compulsory insurance such as workers' compensation and compulsory third-party insurance. Suncorp will underwrite, lend to and invest in companies whose business is clearly consistent with the transition to a net-zero carbon emissions economy by 2050. Suncorp recognises many companies are working constructively to be part of the transition to a net-zero carbon emissions economy. This includes electricity companies which are committed to transition away from coal-fired electricity generation and are materially investing in renewable and low-carbon energy generation and infrastructure.

C-FS3.7

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

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

C-FS3.7a

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

Coverage
All assets managed externally

Mechanisms used to include climate-related requirements in external asset manager selection
Include climate-related requirements in investment mandates
Include climate-related requirements in requests for proposals
Preference for investment managers with an offering of funds resilient to climate change
Review investment manager's climate performance (e.g., active ownership, proxy voting records, under-weighting in high impact activities)
Review investment manager's climate-related policies
Use of external data on investment managers regarding climate risk management

Describe how you monitor and engage with asset managers to ensure investment activities are consistent with your climate strategy
Suncorp announced the sale of Suncorp's Wealth Business Suncorp Portfolio Services Limited (SPSL) on 28 April 2021 which was successfully completed on 28 April 2022. Suncorp's Investing (Asset Owner) and Investing (Asset Manager) external asset manager selection process activities are managed independently. Suncorp's Investing (Asset Owner) external investment manager due diligence process includes the requirement for the manager to complete extensive proprietary investment and operational due diligence questionnaires as well as multiple face to face meetings with key front and back office personnel. We consider a range of manager policies in our due diligence process including climate related policies. Consideration is given to the manager's UNPRI Transparency Report where available, noting 97% of Suncorp assets currently managed externally are managed by UNPRI signatories. The Investing (Asset Owner) external manager evaluation criteria includes an assessment of the ability of the manager to integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into their security selection, portfolio management and risk management processes. In this regard climate change is viewed as a key environmental factor. For share portfolios managed under Investing (Asset Owner) activities, Suncorp conducts holdings-based analysis of indicative portfolios using third party software which assesses portfolios on a range fundamental, technical and ESG metrics. Climate change is a key component in the evaluation of the "E" score. Proprietary holding-based analysis of fixed interest portfolios is conducted inclusive of exposure to carbon intensive sectors and fossil fuels.

C-FS3.8

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

	Climate-related covenants in financing agreements	Primary reason for not including climate-related covenants in financing agreements	Explain why your organization does not include climate-related covenants in financing agreements and your plans for the future
Row 1	No, but we plan to include climate-related covenants in the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	During FY21, prioritisation was given to the completion of the Bank portfolios' Climate Change Scenario Analysis to better understand and inform where climate-related covenants for financing agreements might be best deployed. Across our whole portfolio (including retail mortgages) this is likely to focus on relevance of covenants related to physical climate risks, purpose or use of proceeds clause refers to sustainable project. Within corporate real estate and project finance this is likely to result in margin or pricing based on sustainability criteria based on Covenants related to compliance with uplift to our policies. The work has been scheduled and prioritised in FY23.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4777

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
23955

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

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
28732

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
51

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
14078.68

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2789

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
16429

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

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
19218

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
64.927265629905

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our 51% decarbonisation target covers scope 1 and 2 emissions across all of our Australian and New Zealand operations. No material scope 1 and 2 operational emissions sources have been excluded.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We are aiming to achieve to reduce our emissions through a combination of energy and resource efficiency activities as indicated in our Climate Change Action Plan, and operationalised through our Environmental Performance Plan. In addition to reducing our energy and emissions footprint, we have also committed to procuring zero and low carbon energy through the purchase of Green Power and Large-Scale Generation Certificates (LGCs) in Australia. Through a combination of the above, we are tracking well ahead of our decarbonisation target for the current reporting year.

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

C4.2

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

C4.2a

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

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

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

Base year
2020

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

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

Target year
2025

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

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
17

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
17

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Joining RE100 is part Suncorp's strategy to reduce emissions by 51% by 2030 and be net zero by 2050.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our target to increase low carbon energy consumption covers our energy consumption across all of our Australian and New Zealand operations. No material operational energy consumption sources have been excluded from the target.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Through our Renewable Energy Strategy and RE100 commitment we will source 100% renewable electricity by 2025. Suncorp entered into a four-year renewable energy agreement that commenced on 1 July 2021 for our large sites which will provide over 50% of our total electricity from renewable sources, and we remain focused on the following key priorities: — installing rooftop solar at viable Suncorp locations — purchasing renewable energy for Australia and New Zealand — engaging with our landlords to achieve our RE100 targets. Implementation of our Renewable Energy Strategy is instrumental to achieving our 2030 Science-Based Target of 51% reduction in Suncorp Australia and New Zealand Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

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

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

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

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target represents Suncorp's commitment to the Paris Agreement goal of net zero emissions by 2050. Scope 1 and Scope 2 targets were tested by SBTi and found compatible with the Paris Agreement.

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

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
Our definition of net-zero is aligned with SBTi. We aim to achieve at least 90% of the emissions reduction from internal abatement. We acknowledge that the residual emissions should be neutralised using carbon removals. We are currently preparing our Carbon Offsetting Standard, which will outline our approach to carbon offsetting.

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

C4.3

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

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	3	49.49
To be implemented*	11	6922.36
Implementation commenced*	1	1494.07
Implemented*	31	4557.76
Not to be implemented	3	72.35

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
62.59

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
33483

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
317835

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
12.75

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
23500

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
140000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Maintenance program

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
3.32

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1025

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
25500

Payback period
21-25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Relocation/Closure/Refurbishment)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
150.54

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
32633

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1455000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
382.91

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
102521

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
468397

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
3945.64

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
56752

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
These initiatives are related to the purchase of renewable energy in NZ and certified GreenPower in Australia. The figure for investment required includes the cost to purchase GreenPower in Australia in FY21 only and excludes those purchased for the Polaris Data Centre. Figurer provided is ex GST.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	
Employee engagement	
Internal incentives/recognition programs	
Marginal abatement cost curve	

C-FS4.5

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

C-FS4.5a

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

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Insurance	Property & Casualty

Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product
Internally classified

Description of product
Our Cyclone Resilience Benefit helps eligible new and existing customers in cyclone impacted areas of Australia if: • They purchase or hold a Suncorp Home or Landlord Insurance policy, • The property is located in an eligible area, such as coastal areas north of the Tropic of Capricorn, and • They undertake improvements to the roof, windows, doors, shed as well as cyclone preparation in general. Customers could get up to 20% off the cost of home or landlord insurance. Customers in eligible postcodes are required to answer additional questions in order to assess their Cyclone Resilience Benefit. The product feature encourages customers to make their homes more resilient to cyclones. In the portfolio value column, the reported figure is based on the total premium collected where CRB has been applied and is based on: *Gross of cancellations *Building only component of the premium is reflected *All policies transacted in FY21 based on New Build or Renewal type transactions for Home Building and Landlord Building. In the % of total portfolio value column, the reported figure is based on the total premium collected where CRB has been applied as a % of total premium collected. This value is based on: *Gross of cancellations *Building only component of the premium is reflected *All policies transacted in FY21 based on New Build or Renewal type transactions for Home Building and Landlord Building

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

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
96900000

% of total portfolio value
24.6

Type of activity financed/insured or provided
Fortified buildings

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

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

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

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	In FY21, we conducted an assessment of our supply chain emissions, which fall within the Scope 3 emission reporting category and are expanding our reporting in this year's CDP submission to include these emissions.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year	The assessment to identify Suncorp's supply chain emissions which are captured under Scope 3 emission categories will be expanded in FY22 to retrospectively calculate emissions during our baseline year in order to identify whether a baseline year recalculation is required.

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
July 1 2017

Base year end
June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4777

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
July 1 2017

Base year end
June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
23955

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
July 1 2017

Base year end
June 30 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
23955

Comment
In the absence of residual mix factors, the location based factors have been used.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
July 1 2020

Base year end
June 30 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
12108

Comment
In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. We include these values along with our other Scope 3 emission category paper of which there was 717 tCO2e in FY21. The paper emission figure has been assured in FY21.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
July 1 2020

Base year end
June 30 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
176

Comment
In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. This total is only Supply Chain Scope 3 data. In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. We include these values along with our other Scope 3 emission categories electricity, diesel stationary and transport fuels of which there was 2,751 tCO2e in FY21. The electricity, diesel stationary and transport fuels emission figures have been assured in FY21.

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

Base year start
July 1 2020

Base year end
June 30 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2751.16

Comment
In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. We include these values along with our other Scope 3 emission categories electricity, diesel stationary and transport fuels of which there was 2,751 tCO2e in FY21. The electricity, diesel stationary and transport fuels emission figures have been assured in FY21.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
July 1 2020

Base year end
June 30 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
75

Comment
In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. This total is only Supply Chain Scope 3 data.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
July 1 2020

Base year end
June 30 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
225

Comment
In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. We include these values along with our other Scope 3 emission category waste to landfill of which there was 216 tCO2e in FY21. The waste to landfill emission figure has been assured in FY21.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
July 1 2020

Base year end
June 30 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2251

Comment
In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. Note that this figure includes supplier travel as well as Suncorp's staff travel. Suncorp's staff travel totalling 1,253 tCO2e has been assured in FY21.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Suncorp did not report a Scope 3 emissions figure in its base year.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
July 1 2020

Base year end
June 30 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
14105

Comment
In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. This total is only Supply Chain Scope 3 data.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Suncorp did not report a Scope 3 emissions figure in its base year.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Suncorp did not report a Scope 3 emissions figure in its base year.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Suncorp did not report a Scope 3 emissions figure in its base year.

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Suncorp did not report a Scope 3 emissions figure in its base year.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Suncorp did not report a Scope 3 emissions figure in its base year.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Suncorp did not report a Scope 3 emissions figure in its base year.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Suncorp did not report a Scope 3 emissions figure in its base year.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Suncorp did not report a Scope 3 emissions figure in its base year.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Suncorp did not report a Scope 3 emissions figure in its base year.

C5.3

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2789

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

19072

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

16429

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
12108

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

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. We include these values along with our other Scope 3 emission category paper of which there was 717 tCO2e in FY21. The paper emission figure has been assured in FY21.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
176

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

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

Please explain
In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. This total is only Supply Chain Scope 3 data.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2751.16

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
Calculated using the National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors (August 2020) . Transmission and Distribution losses for electricity and natural gas. Extraction losses for stationary and transport fuels. 2% of emissions were resulting from estimates for where actual data was not available.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
75

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

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

Please explain
In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. This total is only Supply Chain Scope 3 data.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
225

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. We include these values along with our other Scope 3 emission category waste to landfill of which there was 216 tCO2e in FY21. The waste to landfill emission figure has been assured in FY21. Please note that this captures Suncorp Australia landfill emissions. Suncorp New Zealand has not been included as the data was not available. 2% of emissions were resulting from estimates for where actual data was not available.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2251

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
This captures Suncorp Australia and New Zealand air travel emissions. The emissions were calculated using the DEFRA 2019 emission factors that includes RF and WTT emission factors. Note that this figure includes supplier travel as well as Suncorp's staff travel. Suncorp's staff travel totalling 1,253tCO2e has been assured in FY21.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Suncorp did not report a Scope 3 emissions figure in its base year. Suncorp will start calculating employee commuting emissions in FY22.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
14105

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

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

Please explain
Suncorp already accounts and reports on emissions from our leased vehicles and property in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In FY21, Suncorp has started calculate our Supply Chain Scope 3 emissions and are able to report the figures here. These figures have not been audited as part of our annual external assurance. We intend to include this data in the assurance in FY22. This total is only Supply Chain Scope 3 data.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Suncorp only offers financial services and do not sell any physical products. Therefore, we have negligible emissions associated with downstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Suncorp only offers financial services and do not sell any physical products. Therefore, we have negligible emissions associated with processing of sold products.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Suncorp only offers financial services and do not sell any physical products. Therefore, we have negligible emissions associated with processing of sold products.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Suncorp only offers financial services and do not sell any physical products. Therefore, we have negligible emissions associated with processing of sold products.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Suncorp does not act as a lessor and does not own any assets that we lease out. Therefore, we have negligible emissions associated with downstream leased assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Franchises are not part of Suncorp’s strategy and we do not operate any franchises. Therefore, we have negligible emissions associated with franchises.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

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

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.0000013546

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
19218

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
14187000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
34

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Emissions reduction initiatives stated in C4.3b (including lighting upgrades, real estate consolidation / relocation / closure / refurbishment of operational sites, rooftop solar installation, maintenance programs and HVAC upgrades) combined with reduced operational activity as a result of COVID 19 resulted in significantly lower emissions for the reporting year. This reduction was only partially offset by a reduction in revenue for the reporting year.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.9

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

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	4328.55	Increased	14.96	This is the total of Suncorp's renewable energy in tCO2e (Solar, Green Power and Certificates) in FY21 (4,328.55 tCO2e) divided by the total Scope 1 and 2 emissions tCO2e in FY20 (28,941.5 tCO2e), converted to a percentage. This results in the following calculation: 4,328.55/28,941.5*100 = 14.96%
Other emissions reduction activities	229.2	Decreased	0.79	This is the total of suncorp's other emissions in tCO2e (This is the total of Suncorp's other emissions reduction activities in FY21 (relocation/closure/refurb – 150.54 tCO2e + energy efficiencies – 78.66 tCO2e) divided by the total scope 1 and 2 emissions in tCO2e in FY20 (28,941.5 tCO2e), converted into a percentage. This results in the following calculation: ((150.54+78.66)/28.941.5)*100 = 0.79%
Divestment	0	No change	0	No changes this year
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No changes this year
Mergers	0	No change	0	No changes this year
Change in output	0	No change	0	No changes this year
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No changes this year
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No changes this year
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No changes this year
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No changes this year
Other	0	No change	0	No changes this year

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	118	11426	11543
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	4765	19574	24339
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	468	<Not Applicable>	468
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	5351	30999	36350

C8.2g

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

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
23392

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
23392

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
947

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
947

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

C8.2h

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

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Australia

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (GreenPower)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3095.61

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
0

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
Other, please specify (Contract)

Comment
Accredited green power purchased from landlords and direct suppliers

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Australia

Sourcing method
Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
23.36

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
0

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
Other, please specify (Contract)

Comment
Solar generated purchased from the landlord via a contract

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
New Zealand

Sourcing method
Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid, supported by energy attribute certificates

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (New Zealand Energy Certificate System)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
939.24

Tracking instrument used
Other, please specify (Renewable Energy Certificates via New Zealand Energy Certificate System)

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
0

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
Other, please specify (Renewable energy certificates purchased from New Zealand Energy Certificate System)

Comment
Renewable energy certificates purchased from New Zealand Energy Certificate System

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C8.2j

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

Country/area of generation
Australia

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.4

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
468

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
298

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
170

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
298

Comment

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Suncorp is on track to source 100% renewable electricity by 2025 as part of our RE100 commitment. In FY21, 99% of electricity for our New Zealand operations was purchased from renewable sources while 13% of our electricity in Australia was purchased through GreenPower. We have installed 481 kW of rooftop solar on eight buildings in Australia and plan to install an additional 100 kW next year. We will meet our RE100 commitment through both self generation and purchase of renewable energy. Suncorp has entered into an electricity and renewable energy purchasing agreement with Diamond Energy commencing from 1 July 2021. It utilises the Diamond CLEAN® platform to ensure that our renewable energy purchase will also support the Queensland community. The agreement secures 100% renewable energy credits to balance our national consumption for our large sites, from two Queensland-based projects: the Sunshine Coast Solar Farm and the Reedy Creek Renewable Energy Facility in Burleigh Heads.

C8.2l

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

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country-specific
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Energy usage

Energy intensity of Australian core operations

Metric value
1904

Metric numerator
Electricity consumed (kWh)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Headcount (full-time equivalent)

% change from previous year
8.86

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Australian core operations

Description
Energy usage

Energy intensity of New Zealand core operations

Metric value
845

Metric numerator
Electricity consumed (kWh)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Headcount (full-time equivalent)

% change from previous year
12.44

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
New Zealand core operations

Description
Energy usage

Energy intensity of Suncorp Insurance Venture core operations

Metric value
613

Metric numerator
Electricity consumed (kWh)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Headcount (full-time equivalent)

% change from previous year
81.03

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Suncorp Insurance Ventures core operations

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
82

Metric numerator
Litres of fuel used in company vehicles

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Headcount (full-time equivalent)

% change from previous year
13.68

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Australian core operations

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
113

Metric numerator
Litres of fuel used in company vehicles

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Headcount (full-time equivalent)

% change from previous year

14.39

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
New Zealand core operations.

Description
Other, please specify (Business air travel in Australia)

Metric value
409

Metric numerator
Air travel distance (km)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Headcount (full-time equivalent)

% change from previous year
74.29

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Australian core operations

Description
Other, please specify (Business air travel in New Zealand)

Metric value
1040

Metric numerator
Air travel distance (km)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Headcount (full-time equivalent)

% change from previous year
21.92

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
New Zealand core operations

Description
Waste

Metric value
621

Metric numerator
Paper weight (tonnes)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
N/A

% change from previous year
66.49

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Paper used for print and offices. Australian core operations.

Description
Waste

Metric value
36

Metric numerator
Paper Weight (tonnes)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
N/A

% change from previous year
2.7

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Paper used for print and offices. New Zealand core operations.

Description
Waste

Metric value
54

Metric numerator
% waste diverted from landfill

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
N/A

% change from previous year
20

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Proportion of office waste diverted from landfill for Australian core operations.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
FY21 CDP Audit Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
1

Relevant standard
ASAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
FY21 CDP Audit Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
1

Relevant standard
ASAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
FY21 CDP Audit Report.pdf

Page/section reference
1

Relevant standard
ASAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
16

C10.2

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

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C14. Portfolio impact	Other, please specify (Carbon intensity of Australian and global shares)	ASAE3000	We engaged KPMG to provide an independent limited assurance report on selected disclosures in the TCFD section of our Annual Report in FY21. This includes the carbon intensity of Australian and global shares portfolios reported in C14.2a. The assurance report can be found at https://www.suncorpgroup.com.au/uploads/Independent-Limited-Assurance-Report-TCFD.pdf Please note that, due to the reporting cycles, the carbon intensity figures for Australian and international shares reported in Suncorp's FY21 Annual Report is based on data as at 31 December 2020. The number reported in this CDP submission is based on 31 December 2021. FY21 Annual Report - Independent-Limited-Assurance-Report-TCFD.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

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

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Drive low-carbon investment
Stress test investments
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope

Scope 3

Application

The investment assessment of securities or assets is the responsibility of external managers appointed by Suncorp. They take into consideration the shadow carbon price (SCP) into their analysis of investee companies and stock holdings in the portfolio. The SCP is included as one factor that seeks to achieve carbon emission reduction and reduction of the risk of exposure to stranded assets in the transition to a net zero emissions economy.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

38

Variance of price(s) used

The shadow carbon price is reviewed every year with reference to the objectives of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The price is presented in USD. Commencing at US$10/ton in 2018 the price was increased to US$25/ton in 2019, US$32/ton from 1 July 2020 and US$38/ton from 1 July 2021.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

Suncorp includes the SCP in all its mandates for investment managers. The SCP is being applied in varying degrees by the investment managers. The impact of the SCP, which is part of a range of considerations on carbon cost and in addition stock exclusions, has been applied by our investment managers in their portfolio construction process. In some of our portfolios, this has resulted in a material difference in the holdings of high-emitting companies relative to lower-emitting companies.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, our investees

C-FS12.1b

(C-FS12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your clients.

Type of clients
Customers/clients of Banks

Type of engagement
Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement
Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a
0

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)
70

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Non-targeted engagement

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
During FY21 we commenced Customer Surveys with regard to the Bank pillars of Sustainability & Wellbeing. The survey was sent by email to approximately 70% of customers. We will be able to share more information about this engagement for FY22.

C-FS12.1c

(C-FS12.1c) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your investees.

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing investee behavior)

Details of engagement
Support climate-related issues in proxy voting
Encourage better climate-related disclosure practices among investees
Other, please specify (Collect climate-related and carbon emissions information at least annually from long-term investees. This is done through our investment managers. ● Carry out collaborative engagements with other investors or institutions.)

% scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a/C-FS14.1b

Investing (Asset managers) portfolio coverage
100

Investing (Asset owners) portfolio coverage
100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Other, please specify (Engagement targeted at long-term investees)

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Note: 100% coverage refers to Suncorp voting in 100% of proxy votes relating to our investment portfolios. Suncorp engages with investee companies either directly, or via appointed Investment Managers. Overall, Suncorp aims to engage a majority of investees over the medium term and ensure consistent engagement with ESG-sensitive sectors. Engagement on climate change is focused on the most emission intensive companies, with Suncorp's largest financial portfolio exposures to individual companies prioritised. SELECTION Companies are also selected investees for engagement based on several factors, including: - Portfolio financial exposure - Location. This can include physical risk to assets such as those exposed to coastal inundation - Regulatory. For example, in 2021, the planned introduction of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism resulted in a greater focus on companies that derive revenue from exports to European markets and would be impacted by the border adjustment. - Financial risk, such as through the consideration of carbon cost, which can include Suncorp's Shadow Carbon Price. - Industry and reputation risk, such as specific sectors, activities and companies. - Transparency of disclosures, such as the TCFD. Selection may also vary depending on the type of manager and the nature of how they invest. For example, appointed passive managers hold a relatively large number of names and prioritise engagement based on materiality factors such as risk and the degree of transparency, while fundamental managers with lower turnover generally engage with 100% of on investee companies. We also engage directly through a Sustainalytics led program – the companies we engage are again determined principally by portfolio financial exposure and materiality measures such as risk and transparency. The Sustainalytics led program focused on Steel and Concrete companies on the transition to a zero-carbon economy. This program aims to build shareholder support to accelerate the transition to zero emissions. ENGAGEMENT During engagement, a variety of issues including climate-change related issues are addressed. The focus of engagement on climate change is typically company specific but common themes are: • TCFD disclosures • Alignment of strategy with Paris Agreement • Shareholder sponsored proxy voting resolutions • Carbon emissions • Physical risk

C-FS12.2

(C-FS12.2) Does your organization exercise voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues?

	Exercise voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues	Primary reason for not exercising voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues	Explain why you do not exercise voting rights on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS12.2a

(C-FS12.2a) Provide details of your shareholder voting record on climate-related issues.

Method used to exercise your voting rights as a shareholder
Exercise voting rights directly

How do you ensure your shareholder voting rights are exercised in line with your overall climate strategy?
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of voting disclosed across portfolio
100

Climate-related issues supported in shareholder resolutions
Climate transition plans
Climate-related disclosures
Aligning public policy position (lobbying)
Emissions reduction targets
Board oversight of climate-related issues

Do you publicly disclose the rationale behind your voting on climate-related issues?
Yes, for all

C12.3

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

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations
Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
Suncorp-Climate-Change-Action-Plan_final_web.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy
Engagement activities are framed within an Advocacy Strategy. This ensures that our engagement activities such as policy position papers and submissions prepared either directly by Suncorp or through an industry association, and advocacy positions put in meetings with political, public policy and industry stakeholders on the full range of topics are consistent with our overall climate change strategy. We ensure that consistency through ongoing dialogue through team meetings and other ad hoc interactions between the public policy, government relations and the climate change teams within Suncorp which all sits under the Corporate Affairs division.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Reforming sub-national taxes on insurance policies that disincentivise take up of insurance policies

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Australia

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Our engagement activities with policy makers include policy position papers and submissions prepared either directly by Suncorp or through an industry association, and advocacy positions put in meetings with political, public policy and industry stakeholders on public policy topics of strategic priority for Suncorp including climate change adaptation and/or resilience to climate change.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Fiscal expenditures on natural hazard resilience – overall quantum and governance of expenditure decisions

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Australia

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Our engagement activities with policy makers include policy position papers and submissions prepared either directly by Suncorp or through an industry association, and advocacy positions put in meetings with political, public policy and industry stakeholders on public policy topics of strategic priority for Suncorp including climate change adaptation and/or resilience to climate change.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (Insurance Council of Australia)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
The members of the Insurance Council of Australia (ICA) accept the international scientific consensus presented by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and supported by the CSIRO. The earth's mean surface temperature is increasing and it is extremely likely the dominant cause of the observed warming is the effect of human activity on the climate system. In recent decades, changes in climate have caused impacts on natural and human systems on all continents and across the oceans. Our members support the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Paris Agreement by the Australian Government, including commitments to significantly reduce emissions below 2005 levels before the year 2030. The ICA is also a signatory to the United Nations Principles for Sustainable Insurance. For more information, please see the ICA's Public Statement on Climate Change: https://insurancecouncil.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/2019_06_01_PublicStatementonClimateChange.pdf

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Australia Banking Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
The Australian Banking Association (ABA) supports the goals of the Paris Agreement. It also supports accelerating the reduction of emissions and achieving operational carbon neutrality by 2030 and a balanced and orderly transition to a net zero emissions economy by 2050. As a member of the International Banking Federation (IBFed), the ABA endorses the IBFed letter to the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. It will take into account the stated priorities on climate change and will work to establish alignment throughout the industry on how to consider and disclose climate-related risks and opportunities for the Australian banking sector, and for the Australian context, in a way that supports the Australian economy more broadly. We are an active participant in the ABA's climate-related initiatives. Specifically, we are a member of the Climate Risk working group on climate, which has been established to strengthen its understanding of climate change, identify and investigate the risks associated with climate change and what it means for Banks and their customers. We are also a participant in the ABA's Climate Roadmap, a multi-faceted program of work that identifies and addresses both the opportunities and risks of climate change. We actively engage and contribute to the discussions and work across each stream within the Roadmap to influence and help shape the outcomes.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Insurance Council of New Zealand)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
Climate change is one of the most significant challenges for the world and to New Zealand's future economic, social and environmental wellbeing. The Paris Agreement of 2015 requires action on both mitigation (greenhouse gas emission reduction) and climate change adaptation (risk reduction). ICNZ considers there should be an equal focus on both issues. The ICNZ is a signatory to Paris Pledge for Action, which affirms its strong support for the adoption of the new universal climate agreement at COP21 in Paris in 2015. Suncorp plays an active role in the governance and advocacy of this organisation, including through the Standing Committee on Climate Change.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

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

Type of organization
State-Owned Enterprise (SOE)/Government-Owned Corporation (GOC)

State the organization to which you provided funding
Queensland Reconstruction Authority

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
400000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Data and insights received are used to inform our advocacy positions on climate resilience and natural hazard risk reduction.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Type of organization
Research organization

State the organization to which you provided funding
Climate Measurement Standards Initiative

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
10000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate Measurement Standards Initiative is an industry group dedicated to developing open-source technical business and scientific standards for climate physical risk scenarios in Australia. Suncorp, along with a number of industry experts, participated in the first phase and the development of two reports: Scenario analysis of climate-related physical risk for building and infrastructure: Financial disclosure guidelines and Climate science guidance. CMSI helps to provide consistent and comparable financial disclosure guidelines under TCFD recommendations for producers and users – supporting wider disclosure of climate change scenarios by the banking, insurance and asset owner sectors in Australia. CMSI's industry framework approach is also designed for consideration by regulators and governments to support the assessment of disclosures and financial stability.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
FY21-Annual-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
54-65

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C-FS12.5

(C-FS12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Principle for Responsible Investment (PRI) RE100 UN Global Compact UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking UNEP FI Principles for Sustainable Insurance	RE100: The RE100 initiative brings together hundreds of businesses committed to 100% renewable energy. Suncorp has committed to RE100 and will source 100% renewable electricity by 2025. UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking: Suncorp is a founding signatory to the UN Principles of Responsible Banking. Our implementation of the Principles including the measurement, target setting and action planning for Climate impact and Financial Health & Inclusion is due to be completed during FY23. During FY21 Suncorp participated in UNEP FI's Impact Analysis Working Group and Resource Efficiency Working Group. UNEP FI Principles for Sustainable Insurance: Suncorp continues to integrate ESG considerations throughout our insurance business in alignment with the UN PSI. As a signatory. Suncorp continues to integrate UN PSI framework, including the four Principles, into our operations. These principles are embedded in Suncorp's Responsible Banking and Insurance Policy, and we report annually on our progress. Principles for Responsible Investing: Suncorp continues to integrate ESG considerations throughout our investment portfolios in alignment with the UN PRI. As a participant, we disclose our progress as required by UN PRI and engage with the UN PRI to understand best practices on ESG investing. UN Global Compact: We use the UNGC framework to help drive sustainable business practices in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anticorruption. Suncorp is proud to be a signatory to the UNGC and are taking actions to improve the integration of the Global Compact and its Principles into our business strategy, culture and daily operations.

C14. Portfolio Impact

C-FS14.0

(C-FS14.0) For each portfolio activity, state the value of your financing and insurance of carbon-related assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all carbon-related assets

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?
Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year
0

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets
<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future
<Not Applicable>

Lending to coal

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?
Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year
0

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets
<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future
<Not Applicable>

Lending to oil and gas

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?
Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year
0

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets
<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future
<Not Applicable>

Investing in all carbon-related assets (Asset manager)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?
No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets
Other, please specify (Sale of Suncorp's Wealth Business)

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future
Suncorp announced the sale of Suncorp's Wealth Business Suncorp Portfolio Services Limited (SPSL) on 28 April 2021 which was successfully completed on 28 April 2022.

Investing in coal (Asset manager)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?
No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets
Other, please specify (Sale of Suncorp's Wealth Business)

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future
Suncorp announced the sale of Suncorp's Wealth Business Suncorp Portfolio Services Limited (SPSL) on 28 April 2021 which was successfully completed on 28 April 2022.

Investing in oil and gas (Asset manager)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?
No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets
Other, please specify (Sale of Suncorp's Wealth Business)

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future
Suncorp announced the sale of Suncorp's Wealth Business Suncorp Portfolio Services Limited (SPSL) on 28 April 2021 which was successfully completed on 28 April 2022.

Investing all carbon-related assets (Asset owner)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?
No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets
Lack of internal resources

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future
Managing Scope 3 emissions remain challenging for financial institutions and many businesses to accurately measure due to the lack of methodology and/or data. In FY23, Suncorp plans to undertake further work to improve our ability to quantify Scope 3 emissions so we will be able to set the appropriate targets and plan targeted engagement with our investees.

Investing in coal (Asset owner)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?
No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets
Lack of internal resources

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future
Managing Scope 3 emissions remain challenging for financial institutions and many businesses to accurately measure due to the lack of methodology and/or data. In FY23, Suncorp plans to undertake further work to improve our ability to quantify Scope 3 emissions so we will be able to set the appropriate targets and plan targeted engagement with our investees.

Investing in oil and gas (Asset owner)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?
No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year
<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets
Lack of internal resources

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future
Managing Scope 3 emissions remain challenging for financial institutions and many businesses to accurately measure due to the lack of methodology and/or data. In FY23, Suncorp plans to undertake further work to improve our ability to quantify Scope 3 emissions so we will be able to set the appropriate targets and plan targeted engagement with our investees.

Insuring all carbon-related assets

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?
Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
534500000

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1560000

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year
0.0235

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets
<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future
<Not Applicable>

Insuring coal

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?
Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
421900000

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1120000

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year
0.0169

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets
<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future
<Not Applicable>

Insuring oil and gas

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?
Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
112600000

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
440000

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year
0.003

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets
<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future
<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.1

(C-FS14.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on the climate?

	We conduct analysis on our portfolio's impact on the climate	Disclosure metric	Please explain why you do not measure the impact of your portfolio on the climate
Banking (Bank)	Yes	Other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD)	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	No, and we do not plan to do so in the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Suncorp announced the sale of Suncorp's Wealth Business Suncorp Portfolio Services Limited (SPSL) on 28 April 2021 which was successfully completed on 28 April 2022.
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	Other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD) Other, please specify (Carbon emissions avoided (green bond portfolio))	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	No, but we plan to do so in the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Please note: Our response in C-FS14.0 for insurance underwriting is based on the following: - Our insurance exposure to carbon-related and coal assets are calculated as at mid June 2022. - For insurance underwriting, the value of carbon-related assets is reported for all commercial covers including corporate liability and professional imdemnity as well. - For insurance underwriting, the percentage of portfolio value is reported as the percentage of general insurance GWP, which includes both commercial and personal lines. Managing Scope 3 emissions remain challenging for financial institutions and many businesses to accurately measure due to the lack of methodology and/or data. Suncorp plans to undertake further work to improve our ability to quantify Scope 3 emissions so we will be able to set the appropriate targets and plan targeted engagement with our customers. For underwriting specifically, we are awaiting the release of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodology for insurance-related emissions. This methodology will support our work to account for underwriting emissions.

C-FS14.1b

(C-FS14.1b) Provide details of the other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics used to track the impact of your portfolio on the climate.

Portfolio
Banking (Bank)

Portfolio metric
Other, please specify (Alternative carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD) and United Nations Principles of Responsible Banking tools and guidance on portfolio ESG impact assessment)

Metric value in the reporting year
0

Portfolio coverage
100

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees
0

Calculation methodology
The United Nations' Portfolio Impact Assessment Tool (PIA) is an Excel-based, open-source tool, developed by the United Nations Environment Program – Finance Initiative (UNEP FI). The tool was developed for UN PRB signatory banks to meet the requirement of the Principles to perform portfolio impact analysis. The tool analyses Suncorp's activities across the 22 impact areas defined in the UN's Impact Radar and aligned with the core elements of sustainable development. The UNEP FI Holistic Impact Analysis Methodology is a two-step process to understand and manage actual and potential positive and negative impacts across the spectrum of environmental, social and economic issues. Step one consists in understanding the impact areas and topics (e.g. employment, climate, economic convergence) that are associated with the object of analysis (e.g. a portfolio, a corporate's business activities, or a physical asset such as real estate). It also involves understanding the impact needs that exist in the location/s that the object of analysis finds itself in or interacts with, so as to contextualize its impact profile and determine its most significant impact areas. This is referred to as Impact Identification. Step two consists in understanding the actual impacts of the object of analysis – are the potential impacts identified in step one happening in reality? To what extent? What does this tell us about impact performance, especially in terms of responding to real impact needs and gaps in the location/s that the object of analysis finds itself in or interacts with? This is referred to as Impact Assessment. The purpose of the Holistic Impact Analysis Methodology is to enable concrete action. Out of the insights generated by the analysis, Suncorp is empowered to define strategies, establish action plans and set meaningful financial and extra-financial targets. In FY21 Suncorp increased its capability to assess secondary exposures to Environmental, Social and Governance impacts through its portfolios and customer activities. Suncorp utilised portfolio ESG assessment guidance and tools from the UNEP FI to identify ESG impacts, including climate-related impacts, including alignment with SDGs. The analysis was conducted on all Suncorp Bank portfolios. The analysis enables Suncorp to understand positive and negative climate impacts through an analysis of customer activities, develop benchmark for exposures, and targets to minimise negative impacts and maximise positive impacts.

Portfolio
Investing (asset owner)

Portfolio metric
Carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)

Metric value in the reporting year

Portfolio coverage
50

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees
50

Calculation methodology
Suncorp currently obtains data from Sustainalytics for certain asset classes, including listed equity and corporate bonds. Due to the lack of data available for other asset classes, Suncorp is currently unable to report a portfolio carbon intensity number. Suncorp plans to undertake further work to improve our ability to quantify Scope 3 emissions so we will be able to set the appropriate targets and plan targeted engagement with our investees.

C-FS14.2

(C-FS14.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's portfolio impact?

	Portfolio breakdown	Please explain why you do not provide a breakdown of your portfolio impact
Row 1	Yes, by asset class	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.2a

(C-FS14.2a) Break down your organization’s portfolio impact by asset class.

Asset class	Portfolio metric	Portfolio emissions or alternative metric
Investing Other, please specify (Australian shares)	Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)	137.3
Investing Other, please specify (Gobal shares)	Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)	80.3
Investing Other, please specify (A-Reits)	Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)	89.6
Investing Other, please specify (Australian Fixed Income (Insurance funds))	Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)	45.1
Investing Other, please specify (Global Fixed Credit)	Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue)	152.7

C-FS14.3

(C-FS14.3) Did your organization take any actions in the reporting year to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world?

	Actions taken to align our portfolio with a 1.5°C world	Please explain why you have not taken any action to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	Suncorp announced the sale of Suncorp’s Wealth Business Suncorp Portfolio Services Limited (SPSL) on 28 April 2021 which was successfully completed on 28 April 2022.
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Yes	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.3a

(C-FS14.3a) Does your organization assess if your clients/investees' business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world?

	Assessment of alignment of clients/investees' strategies with a 1.5°C world	Please explain why you are not assessing if your clients/investees’ business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	Yes, for all	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	No, but we plan to in the next two years	Managing Scope 3 emissions remain challenging for financial institutions and many businesses to accurately measure due to the lack of methodology and/or data. Suncorp plans to undertake further work to improve our ability to quantify Scope 3 emissions so we will be able to set the appropriate targets and plan targeted engagement with our investees.
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	No, but we plan to in the next two years	Managing Scope 3 emissions remain challenging for financial institutions and many businesses to accurately measure due to the lack of methodology and/or data. Suncorp plans to undertake further work to improve our ability to quantify Scope 3 emissions so we will be able to set the appropriate targets and plan targeted engagement with our customers.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

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

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Please select	Please select

C15.6

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Please note: Our response in C-FS14.0 for insurance underwriting is based on the following:

- Our insurance exposure to carbon-related and coal assets are calculated as at mid June 2022.

- For insurance underwriting, the value of carbon-related assets is reported for all commercial covers including corporate liability and professional imdemnity as well.

- For insurance underwriting, the percentage of portfolio value is reported as the percentage of general insurance GWP, which includes both commercial and personal lines.

Please note: Our response in C-FS14.2 is based on:

- Data as of 31 December 2021.

- For the carbon intensities of our Australian and global fixed income portfolios, the figures reported are based on corporate bonds only and exclude government debt which is not covered by Sustainalytics.

- Note that the figure for carbon intensity of global equities does not include 100% of Suncorp's global equity portfolio due to the transition of assets as part of Suncorp's sale of its Wealth business. Suncorp will provide an update on any changes in our next CDP submission.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Group Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

FW-FS Forests and Water Security (FS only)

FW-FS1.1

(FW-FS1.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests- and/or water-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this issue area	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS1.1c

(FW-FS1.1c) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on forests- and/or water-related issues?

Forests

Board member(s) have competence on this issue area

Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on this issue area
<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for no board-level competence on this issue area
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
<Not Applicable>

Water

Board member(s) have competence on this issue area

Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on this issue area
<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for no board-level competence on this issue area
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
<Not Applicable>

FW-FS1.2

(FW-FS1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests- and/or water-related issues.

FW-FS2.1

(FW-FS2.1) Do you assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities?

	We assess our portfolio's exposure to this issue area	Explain why your portfolio's exposure is not assessed for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Banking - Forests exposure	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Banking – Water exposure	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Forests exposure	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Water exposure	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Forests exposure	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Water exposure	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Forests exposure	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Water exposure	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS2.2

(FW-FS2.2) Does your organization consider forests- and/or water-related information about clients/investees as part of its due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

	We consider forests- and/or water-related information	Explain why information related to this issue area is not considered and any plans to address this in the future
Banking – Forests-related information	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Banking – Water-related information	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Forests-related information	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Water-related information	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Forests-related information	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Water-related information	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Forests-related information	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Water-related information	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS2.3

(FW-FS2.3) Have you identified any inherent forests- and/or water-related risks in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Risks identified for this issue area	Primary reason why your organization has not identified any substantive risks for this issue area	Explain why your organization has not identified any substantive risks for this issue area
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS2.4

(FW-FS2.4) Have you identified any inherent forests- and/or water-related opportunities in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Opportunities identified for this issue area	Primary reason why your organization has not identified any substantive opportunities for this issue area	Explain why your organization has not identified any substantive opportunities for this issue area
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.1

(FW-FS3.1) Do you take forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities into consideration in your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Forests

Risks and opportunities related to this issue area taken into consideration in strategy and/or financial planning

Description of influence on organization's strategy including own commitments
<Not Applicable>

Financial planning elements that have been influenced
<Not Applicable>

Description of influence on financial planning
<Not Applicable>

Explain why forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy and/or financial planning
<Not Applicable>

Water

Risks and opportunities related to this issue area taken into consideration in strategy and/or financial planning

Description of influence on organization's strategy including own commitments
<Not Applicable>

Financial planning elements that have been influenced
<Not Applicable>

Description of influence on financial planning
<Not Applicable>

Explain why forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy and/or financial planning
<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.2

(FW-FS3.2) Has your organization conducted any scenario analysis to identify forests- and/or water-related outcomes?

Forests

Scenario analysis conducted to identify outcomes for this issue area

Type of scenario analysis used
<Not Applicable>

Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
<Not Applicable>

Description of outcomes for this issue area
<Not Applicable>

Explain how the outcomes identified using scenario analysis have influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization has not conducted scenario analysis for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
<Not Applicable>

Water

Scenario analysis conducted to identify outcomes for this issue area

Type of scenario analysis used
<Not Applicable>

Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
<Not Applicable>

Description of outcomes for this issue area
<Not Applicable>

Explain how the outcomes identified using scenario analysis have influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization has not conducted scenario analysis for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.3

(FW-FS3.3) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity?

	Existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity	Explain why your organization does not offer products and services which enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.4

(FW-FS3.4) Does the policy framework for the portfolio activities of your organization include forests- and/or water-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet?

	Policy framework includes this issue area	Explain why your organization does not include this issue area in the policy framework and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.5

(FW-FS3.5) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your forests- and/or water-related policies?

	Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies for this issue area	Explain how the covenants included in financing agreements relate to your policies for this issue area	Explain why your organization does not include covenants for this issue area in financing agreements and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.1

(FW-FS4.1) Do you engage with your clients/investees on forests- and/or water-related issues?

	We engage with clients/investees on this issue area	Explain why you do not engage with your clients/investees on the issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Clients – Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Clients – Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investees – Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investees – Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.2

(FW-FS4.2) Does your organization exercise its voting rights as a shareholder on forests- and/or water-related issues?

	We exercise voting rights as a shareholder on this issue area	Issues supported in shareholder resolutions	Give details of the impact your voting has had on this issue area	Explain why your organization does not exercise voting rights on this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.3

(FW-FS4.3) Does your organization provide financing and/or insurance to smallholders in the agricultural commodity supply chain?

	Provide financing and/or insurance to smallholders in the agricultural commodity supply chain	Agricultural commodity	Primary reason for not providing finance and/or insurance to smallholders	Explain why your organization does not provide finance/insurance to smallholders and any plans to change this in the future
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.4

(FW-FS4.4) Does your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact forests and/or water security?

	Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area	Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area	Explain why you do not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS5.1

(FW-FS5.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on forests and/or water security?

	We measure our portfolio impact on this issue area	Explain how your organization measures its portfolio impact on this issue area, including any metrics used to quantify impact	Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on this issue area	Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on this issue area and any plans to change this in the future
Banking – Impact on Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Banking – Impact on Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Impact on Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Impact on Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Impact on Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Impact on Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Impact on Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Impact on Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS5.2

(FW-FS5.2) Does your organization provide finance or insurance to companies operating in any stages of the following forest risk commodity supply chains, and are you able to report on the amount of finance/insurance provided?

	Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the supply chain for this commodity	Amount of finance/insurance provided will be reported	Explain why your organization is unable to report on the amount of finance/insurance provided for this commodity
Lending to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the soy supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the soy supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the soy supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the timber products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the soy supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the rubber supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the coffee supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS6.1

(FW-FS6.1) Have you published information about your organization's response to forests- and/or water-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms