

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG) is a global financial markets infrastructure business. Its diversified global business provides valuable services for a wide range of customers focusing on Information Services, Post Trade and Capital Markets. The Group supports global financial stability and sustainable economic growth by enabling businesses and economies to fund innovation, manage risk and create jobs. The Group can trace its history back to 1698.

In Capital Markets, the Group operates a broad range of international equity, ETF, bond and derivatives markets, including London Stock Exchange; Borsa Italiana; MTS (a European fixed income market); and Turquoise (a pan-European equities MTF). Through its platforms, LSEG offers market participants, unrivalled access to Europe's capital markets.

In Information Services, through FTSE Russell, the Group is a global leader in financial indexing, benchmarking and analytic services with c.\$16 trillion in benchmarked assets. The Group also provides customers with an extensive range of data services, research and analytics through The Yield Book, Beyond Ratings, SEDOL and RNS.

Post trade and risk management services are a significant part of the Group's business operations. In addition to majority ownership of LCH, a multi-asset global CCP operator, LSEG owns CC&G, the Italian clearing house; Monte Titoli, a leading European custody and settlement business; and UnaVista, our trade reporting business. LSEG Technology delivers robust, scalable, high-performance technology including broker, exchange, market data, risk and collateral management, surveillance, clearing and settlement products to customers around the world. LSEG Technology's solutions are used by financial market infrastructure and financial services firms, including the Group's own markets.

LSEG operates an open access model, offering choice and partnership to customers across all of its businesses. Headquartered in the United Kingdom, with significant operations in North America, Italy, France and Sri Lanka, the Group employs approximately 5,000 people.

Further information on London Stock Exchange Group can be found at www.lseg.com. The Group's ticker symbol is LSEG.L

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2020	December 31 2020	Yes	2 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

- China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
- France
- Italy
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Romania
- Sri Lanka
- Taiwan, Greater China
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

C0.4

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

GBP

C0.5

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

Operational control

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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	i. The Group CEO is responsible for Sustainability policy execution and compliance. The CEO appoints the Chair of the Group Sustainability Committee (responsible for monitoring and approving Corporate Sustainability Strategy), as well as the Corporate Sustainability Pillar leads. These responsibilities are set out in LSEG's Group Sustainability Policy, approved by LSEG's Board of Directors. Climate-related issues are considered as part of our Sustainability Strategy and Policy, through (1) our Environmental governance, policy and impact captured and reported on as part of Our Communities strategic commitment; as well as in terms of (2) climate-related risk which is integrated into our Risk Management Framework, alongside other non-financial risks. Continued review of sustainability risks, including environmental and climate-related risks is necessary in order to comply with the Group's strategic risk objective of 'maintaining stakeholder confidence'. ii. Over the course of 2019, the Group CEO was directly involved in supporting the COP26 efforts in the UK. This culminated in his involvement as a speaker in the COP26 launch event in the UK on 27 February 2020. More information is available at: https://www.ft.com/content/b39cf39e-58d3-11ea-abe5-8e03987b7b20 The Group CEO also acted alongside Mark Carney to launch the campaign to promote adoption of the TCFD framework by global exchanges. More information is available at: https://uk.reuters.com/article/us-climatechange-finance-exchanges/carney-calls-for-more-climate-action-from-worlds-stock-exchanges-idUKKBN24B19M https://sseinitiative.org/all-news/sse-climate-disclosure-making-markets-climate-resilient-and-model-guidance-on-climate-disclosure/
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	i. The Group CFO has responsibility for reporting environmental and climate-related issues to the Board, and reviews and approves LSEG's climate related disclosures. These responsibilities are set out in LSEG's Group Sustainability Policy, approved by LSEG's Board of Directors. Climate-related issues are considered as part of our Sustainability Strategy and Policy, through (1) our Environmental governance, policy and impact captured and reported on as part of our communities' strategic commitment; as well as in terms of (2) climate-related risk which is integrated into our Risk Management Framework, alongside other non-financial and sustainability risks. Continued review of sustainability risks, including environmental and climate-related risks is necessary in order to comply with the Group's strategic risk objective of 'maintaining stakeholder confidence'. ii. The Group CFO approved all expenditure and investments in LSEG's environmental programme throughout 2020. Our sustainability strategy is driven by the Group Sustainability Committee, comprised of Executive Committee members and other senior executives that represent a wide cross-section of relevant business areas. Delivery of the sustainability programme is carried out by the Sustainable Business team and our related sustainability initiative teams, such as our global Inclusion Network (IN). These teams also feed back into the Group Sustainability Committee directly to input into the overall approach and direction of our sustainability activities. This process allows us to draw on a wide range of knowledge and experience from across the Group. Delivery during 2020 was jointly overseen by the Group Head of Investor Relations and Group Head of Government Relations and Regulatory Strategy. From 1 February 2021, the Chief Communications and Marketing Officer chairs the Group Sustainability Committee.

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 strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action	<Not Applicable>	LSEG's Board has responsibility for the Group Sustainability strategy. Climate-related issues are discussed in the context of both LSEG sustainable finance strategy and with reference to LSEG operations and alignment with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. In 2020, the Board discussed sustainability and environmental matters on two occasions. LSEG's progress against its environmental targets is regularly submitted to the LSEG Board as part of annual sustainability reporting within the Annual Report (TCFD disclosures) and the Sustainability Report (Environmental section). The LSEG Board oversee progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues, as well as performance against climate-related objectives, during these review periods. The Board's review of these matters ensures that the business keeps in mind the environmental impact of LSEG's operations.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly
Chief Risks Officer (CRO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

1) Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

i. The Group CEO is responsible for the Sustainability policy execution and compliance, including climate-related issues. The Group CEO appoints the Chair of the Group Sustainability Committee, as well as the Sustainability Pillar leads. The board-level Group Corporate Sustainability Committee is responsible for approving and monitoring our Corporate Responsibility strategy and policies.

Climate-related issues are considered as part of our Sustainability Strategy and Policy, through 1) our Environmental governance, policy and impact captured and reported on as part of Our Communities strategic commitment; as well as in terms of 2) climate-related risk which is integrated into our Risk Management Framework, alongside other non-financial and sustainability risks. Continued review of sustainability risks including Environmental risks (where we consider climate-related), as well as Social and Governance risks, is necessary in order to comply with the Group strategic risk objective of 'maintaining stakeholder confidence'.

ii. The Group CEO has responsibilities for climate-related issues as the highest ranking executive at LSEG. The Board and CEO are overseen by the Chairman. This is an executive role that connects management to Board oversight, and encompasses oversight of both operational and business risks associated with climate-related issues.

2) Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

i. The Group CFO has responsibility for reporting environmental and climate-related issues to the Board, and reviews and approves LSEG's climate related disclosures.

ii. The Group CFO has responsibilities for climate-related issues as a member of the LSEG board and Executive Committee. This is an executive role that connects management to Board oversight and encompasses oversight of both operational and business risks associated with climate-related issues.

3) Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

i. The CRO is directly responsible for providing strategic guidance for the development and implementation of the environmental action plan covering all climate-related issues. As our Communities pillar lead, the CRO oversees the Environmental Management Group (EMG) led by the Head of Group Property. The EMG is comprised of key stakeholders across the Group who are responsible for environmental impacts i.e. Property/Facilities Managers, Procurement, Data Centre Managers, Business Travel and HR and covers all geographies.

Each financial year, the EMG submits an environmental action plan which incorporates environment and climate-related issues to the ExCo. This focuses on our current objectives, annual environmental targets, and other climate-related opportunities for the Group, including a critical evaluation of our successes and our competitive position. The EMG is responsible for defining annual objectives, targets and programmes, as well as delivering and reviewing performance across the Group including monitoring GHG emissions, identifying improvement opportunities and reporting. The EMG is also responsible for monitoring climate-related risks, and reporting these to our Risk Management Framework.

ii. The Group Chief Risk Officer is a member of the Executive Committee and reports to the Group CEO. The CRO is also a member of the Group Sustainability Committee and is the Group's 'Our Communities' pillar lead, and as such has responsibilities for climate-related issues. Environmental and climate-related performance is overseen by our CRO (in their role as the Group 'Our Communities' pillar lead), as well as our CFO. The role of our CRO as 'Our Communities' pillar lead, ensures Environmental (included climate-related), Social and Governance risks are fed into the LSEG Risk Management Framework.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Management group	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	The Group Head of Property has environmental objectives, which include climate-related and other environmental targets, as part of their annual business objectives, which are linked to the annual bonus programme. These objectives are cascaded to the Group Property team across our global regions. Specifically, we are seeking reduced carbon impact due to energy efficiency and enhanced business continuity capability due to adaptation measures. Group-wide Sustainability Targets include: Science-based target: 46% reduction of absolute global Scope 1, Scope 2 and Business Travel (Scope 3) GHG emissions by 2030 from a 2019 base year. Other targets specific to 2020 reporting year include: 2% reduction in our Scope 1 & 2 emissions per FTE and £m Revenue in 2020 compared to 2019. 2% reduction in waste produced per FTE in 2020 compared to 2019.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) (Strategic goal)	The Group CEO variable pay is linked to the achievement of strategic objectives, which include ESG and climate-related objectives.
All employees	Monetary reward	Behavior change related indicator	In the UK we operate a cycle-to-work scheme as a form of salary sacrifice, which allows employees to reduce their gross salary in exchange for hiring a new bike and cycling accessories with savings of over 40%. At our Paternoster Square HQ in London we have increased the number of bicycle racks to support this initiative.

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	1	3	No short-term climate-related risks were identified. Climate-related opportunities have been identified both in our Capital Markets and Data & Analytics businesses with multiple sustainable finance product launches in the pipeline over the next 1-3 years.
Medium-term	3	10	In 2020, we extended our medium- term horizon to 2030 to align with the target year of our science-based target.
Long-term	10	30	As a result of scenario analysis work, we have extended our long-term horizons, up to 2050.

C2.1b

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

i. We use the term "substantive financial or strategic impact" when identifying and assessing climate-related risks, and define this as a financial or strategic impact that requires factoring into our business strategy and operations, and a change in our product portfolio, client target and/or resource mix. Our principal risks are those risks considered to have the highest potential financial or strategic impact.

ii. "Substantive financial or strategic impact" is defined according to the magnitude of the financial cost to the Group as well as the potential for reputational impact. Climate related risks are assessed for their financial or strategic impact and tested against LSEG's Risk Appetite.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

The Executive Committee are accountable for risk identification analysis, evaluation, and mitigation. The Sustainability Committee reports at the executive level on our climate-related and other sustainability risks as well as providing oversight and accountability across all relevant initiatives, and any associated opportunities. Climate-related risks are integrated into a multidisciplinary group-wide risk framework. This framework considers transition risks (policy and legal, technology, market, reputation) and opportunities (resource efficiency, energy source, products/services, markets, resilience), and physical risks related to climate change. Our Risk Management Framework operates as a cyclical process and enables climate-change related business decisions, operates across the group and functions, involving internal committees as appropriate. The Environmental Management Group, Executive Committee and Risk Committee are responsible for managing risk. 1) The Risk Committee defines the Risk Management process and policy framework and proposes the Group Risk Appetite Statement to the Board. 2) Business Management define Risk Governance, Strategy and Appetite. 3) This is followed by Risk Identification and Assessment, which is the responsibility of the Executive Committee at a company and asset level, supported by Environmental Management Group and Corporate Sustainability Committee who meet quarterly. a. Company Level: Climate Change transition risks and opportunities are identified and assessed for materiality by analysing our product portfolio across client segments and asset classes (Product/Services and markets), whereas the risks and opportunities associated with energy sources and business resilience are assessed taking into account all of our operations. b. Asset Level: LSEG has offices and data centres located around the world, and we assess risks and opportunities at the facility level to understand climate related risks including flooding, long-term temperature changes and extreme weather events. To determine if risks and/or opportunities are material, we assess our facilities ability to operate, staff access, safety and well-being and insurance premium impacts on both a short and long-term basis, paying close attention to both the global perspective and specific local needs. 4) Where risks and opportunities are considered material, these are stress tested to determine the potential impact on the financial results, strategic plans and operational resilience of LSEG and to determine whether the risk is within the Group's Risk Appetite. In line with our commitment to support the Financial Stability Board's Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), our 2020 Annual Report includes disclosures on our current alignment across the four pillars, Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics and Targets. In 2020, LSEG has taken further steps, facilitated and supported by an independent and external consultancy, to define and model how climate change impacts our businesses and operations. The aim is to reinforce the Group's resilience to physical risks now and in the future; to address transition risks and opportunities; be prepared for potential future mandatory reporting requirements; and to protect the Group's reputation. Physical Risk: During 2019, we reported climate change as an Emerging Risk within our principal risk section for the first time in our annual risk disclosure which forms part of our Annual Directors' Report. Climate change continues to be considered an Emerging Risk in 2020. For a number of years, LSEG had considered the physical acute and chronic risks of climate change to the organisation within the Risk Management Framework. Climate change is expected to increase the severity and frequency of extreme weather events globally, and some LSEG locations, such as Sri Lanka are considered to be more vulnerable to these events. In 2019 wildfires in California impacted air quality and as a mitigation measure a small air filter for our San Francisco office was purchased. In 2020 San Francisco was impacted again by wildfires, however due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic our employees were working remotely and we were able to ensure business continuity. The impact on LSEG's operations was negligible in both years. In response to this event, the issue of wild fires in the region, was escalated to our Risk Management Framework and has heightened the risk level of acute physical risks to LSEG's operations, whilst also demonstrating the criticality of mitigation efforts for these most vulnerable locations. This event also highlighted the importance of engagement with local site teams in the Risk Management Framework. The Risk Management Framework now includes extended physical risk horizons to 2050. During 2020, LSEG developed an Operations Climate Change Physical Risk Model to quantify the financial impact of an increase in severity and frequency of severe weather events, for Sri Lanka and Malaysia (where the change in frequency and severity are most material) and UK, Italy, Sri Lanka and Malaysia where we are most exposed in regards to values at risk. This model estimated probable values of £395,000 and £690,000 of likelihood-weighted annual costs over the next 10 to 30 years as a result of acute physical risks to our operations. We will use and further expand the new Climate Change Physical Risk quantification model to inform Operations' future strategic decisions and footprint planification. Transitional Opportunity: The transcendence of ESG issues and increasing environmental regulation has been monitored by the Group for a number of years, and has been responded to by way of launching FTSE4Good Index series, Green bonds listings, the Green Economy Mark, and over 100 ESG indices calculated by FTSE Russell. Through investment in R&D efforts, in 2018 FTSE Russell published their report "Investing in the global green economy: Busting common myths", in which FTSE Russell assess and demonstrates the huge opportunity that the Green Economy offers investors. In response to this opportunity, and broader work by LSEG in ESG benchmarking and 'green' products and services, 21 new issuers were awarded the Green Economy Mark, bringing the total to 93 issuers by the end of 2020, with a combined market capitalisation in excess of £147 billion, including Chinese GDR issuer Yangtze Power, becoming the first Shanghai-London Stock Connect issuer to be awarded the Mark. In addition, following the acquisition of Beyond Ratings in 2019, FTSE Russell and Beyond Ratings launched a climate sovereign bond index series – Climate WGBI and EGBI. In 2020 we launched a market consultation into the development of a Transition Bond segment. In the 12 months to May 2021, 67 new bonds listed on London Stock Exchange, a 26% YOY increase, collectively raising over £20bn.

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	i. Current regulation is relevant and included in our integrated risk assessment process because we are exposed to financial and reputational risk related to the impacts of regulation, including climate-related legislation, that affect our listed companies. The regulatory requirements on listed companies may influence their decision to list. Regulatory risks have been considered as of highest relevance and significance to our Capital Markets business division. ii. Such regulations include: Companies, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and non-financial reporting) Regulations 2016 - transposition of the EU Directive 2014/95/EU on the disclosure of non-financial and diversity information (NFR Directive) and Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	i. Emerging regulation is relevant and included in our integrated risk assessment process because we are exposed to financial and reputational risk related to the impacts of regulation, including climate-related legislation, that affect our listed companies, and companies that may look to list on our markets. Regulatory risks have been considered as of highest relevance and significance to our Capital Markets business division. Conversely, emerging regulation can deliver real business opportunities for LSEG, as we continue to grow our 'green' and 'sustainable' products and services, such as the Green Economy Mark. ii. As part of our active engagement in international and domestic regulatory debate, we have understood for some time that both the UK and the EU are looking to implement the TCFD recommendations in their regulatory frameworks. This can have impact on the disclosure obligations associated with climate risks and opportunities for our listed companies and those that may look to list on our markets. One example is the UK, where the FCA has mandated that premium listed companies submit TCFD disclosures starting in January 2022.
Technology	Relevant, always included	i. Technology risk is relevant and always included in our integrated risk assessment processes because LSEG's critical foundation is secure and stable high-performing technology for the operation of the Group's businesses. It is critical that our risk framework monitors physical climate risks which could adversely affect LSEG's technological infrastructure and subsequently business continuity. ii. Our Group Technology pillar aimed to ensure 99.99% uptime of the UK equity market during 2020. This requires efficient and reliable data centre infrastructure that is protected from both chronic and acute physical risks. We continue to invest in our technology in order to maintain and enhance the quality, resilience and efficiency of our platforms.
Legal	Relevant, sometimes included	i. Legal risk is relevant and sometimes included in our integrated risk assessment processes because we estimate that litigation risks associated with climate-related issues for LSEG's own operations are limited. In relation to our ESG products and services, and expanding listing of green companies, we recognise the increased exposure to climate-related risks for some sectors, and therefore the risk of legal ramifications that may be associated if not now, then in the near future. ii. Such legal ramifications might include claims in relation to historic emissions, or greater transparency on climate-related reporting.
Market	Relevant, sometimes included	i. Market risk is relevant and sometimes included in our integrated risk assessment processes, as we exist as a diversified markets infrastructure business. LSEG operate in a broad range of markets, servicing clients who increasingly seek global products and solutions. If the global economy under-performs, lower activity in our markets may lead to lower revenue. ii. Any climate-related event which impacts the global economy, could lower activity on LSEG's own markets leading to lower revenue. A more tangible, current example is the market shift to products and services with greater climate focus. It is important for LSEG to demonstrate ambition and capability in 'green' bonds, ESG benchmarks and other 'green' services and products to maintain market advantage.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	i. Reputation risks are relevant and sometimes included in our integrated risk assessment processes. We are aware of the reputational risks for LSEG associated with public opinion reactions towards the conduct and approach to climate risk disclosures and the environmental performance of our listed companies. Reputational risk has been considered of medium relevance and significance for the group as a whole, affecting all business functions. ii. In particular, FTSE Russell's position as a leader in ESG indices could be compromised if it were seen to be supporting poor ESG performance.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	i. Acute physical climate risks are relevant and included in our integrated risk assessment processes because these have the potential to adversely affect our infrastructure, employees and subsequently interrupt client facing activities. Acute physical risks have been assessed as of highest relevant and significance to LSEG's own operations. ii. An example of such risk is the localised high risk of wildfires in California and Australia, where we have offices. In 2019 wildfires in California and Australia impacted air quality and as a mitigation measure a small air filter for our San Francisco office was purchased. In 2020 San Francisco was impacted again by wildfires, however due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic our employees were working from home. The impact on LSEG's operations was negligible in both years. The data centre in Plano, Texas was impacted in February when the area had 10+ days of snow and blizzard conditions, the utility power was unable to cope with the heating demand across the city, and we took the decision to switch to backup generators to maintain service. We also had to fail services proactively away from the Plano DC where possible, to reduce power demand and minimise the risk to what remained.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	i. Chronic physical risks are relevant and included in our integrated risk assessment processes because these can increase costs of cooling our data centres and have the potential to create uncomfortable working conditions for our employees, which can in turn reduce productivity and revenue. ii. Chronic physical risk management has been relevant and significant for LSEG's own operations over recent years, with concerns over the performance of data centre infrastructure under increasing global temperatures. The need for additional cooling infrastructure and utilities costs has led to improvement projects to install cold aisle containment in our primary UK data centres, and cooling efficiency improvements. The risk is also mitigated by diversification and transfer of the risk with LSEG's Cloud Strategy.

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?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Increased regulatory focus on climate change for listed companies continues to demand enhanced disclosure requirements for listed companies. These requirements, if mandatory, will result in certain listed companies (especially smaller cap companies) to have increased operating costs (as opposed to privately held) to meet these obligations. As a result there is a risk of companies deciding to not list or de-list to avoid these additional regulatory demands.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

As a global company, we are committed to supporting the growing drive to a net zero carbon economy and see this as critical to the work we undertake. The debate among issuers, investors, regulators, policy makers and wider society is quickly evolving and LSEG remains well positioned to engage on and lead this discussion through our position at the heart of the global financial markets. As part of our own wider ESG strategy we are exploring, understanding and modelling the risks and opportunities for our business arising from climate change and are taking action to address them.

Cost of response to risk

60000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

LSEG has provided guidance to listed companies to facilitate greater understanding of the reporting landscape which can help greater understanding of keeping reporting costs low to mitigate the impacts of this risk. LSEG actively engages with potential policy development in these areas i.e. UK Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Regulations to enable early action and mitigate potential arising costs. LSEG is a signatory of the Paris Pledge for Climate Action, the CDSB Statement on fiduciary duty and climate change disclosure. In 2016, we engaged with the European Commission regarding the Non-Financial Reporting Directive. In our consultation response, we acknowledged that so called 'non-financial' risks can turn into financial risks. We participated in workshops, organised bilateral meetings and were a member of the Commission High Level Expert Group on sustainable finance. London Stock Exchange Group is a global leader in sustainable finance and facilitating the transition to a net zero carbon economy for issuers and investors, through comprehensive sustainable finance offerings across our capital raising, data and index businesses. LSEG has been a public supporter of the Task Force for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) since its launch in 2017. In July, Mark Carney, UN special envoy for climate and finance, and David Schwimmer launched an initiative with the United Nations Sustainable Stock Exchanges (UN SSE) to work with exchanges around the world to help their issuers transition towards net zero. LSEG is now co-chairing a UN SSE advisory group, alongside the Johannesburg Stock Exchange to develop reporting guidance based on TCFD that will be launched in June 2021 and is an important contribution for COP26. These guidelines can then be used by corporate issuers, wherever they are listed, to ensure globally consistent disclosures. London Stock Exchange will launch new TCFD guidance in 2021. Management cost of £60,000 is calculated according consultancy fees required for updating LSEG's ESG disclosure guidance.

Comment

LSEG plans to invest in capacity building initiatives for its issuers to further mitigate these risks.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The transition to a low carbon economy will have an impact on the value of different listed companies and the value of industries, as well as driving the emergence and growth of new industries. The risk to LSEG is ensuring that our exchanges remain attractive locations for new listings. We have identified medium market risks to capital markets and information services given trends towards a greater focus on climate risk or investors switching benchmark if LSEG does not have the capability or ambition to include a climate aspect on the benchmark.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The volatility associated with the shifting value placed on high- and low-carbon intensive sectors and listed companies, increases trading fees. So long as London Stock

Exchange and Borsa Italiana (BI) are able to remain competitive and so not lose out to other exchanges, this risk is likely to be neutral in financial impact. This assessment is based on the similar market capitalisation size of the ICB Oil and Gas sector vs. Green Economy according to FTSE Russell in December 2017 (FTSE Russell, Investing in the global green economy: busting common myths, 2018). To be noted that BI has been disposed of in 2021 and is now part of the Euronext Group.

Cost of response to risk

1

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

LSEG closely monitors the transition to a low carbon economy on its markets through the FTSE Russell Green Revenue data model and wider expertise of FTSE Russell in the identification of climate risks and opportunities as part of their ESG assessment of global listed companies. The Group's overall climate-related risk exposure is validated by the FTSE Russell assessment. Stakeholder engagement is a crucial part of the risk assessment process, especially as regulatory risks are concerned. LSEG is involved in a number of working groups on the development of green finance regulations. FTSE Russell's "Investing in the global green economy" published in May 2018 is an example of LSEG's research applied to climate change risks and opportunities, that attempts to address this negative, traditional view of the Green Economy, and demonstrate the opportunities it holds. During 2019, LSEG built on the success of FTSE Russell's Green Revenues Data Model, launching a world first classification and Mark for equity issuers that generate more than 50% green revenues. The Green Economy Mark highlights the market leading approach LSEG is taking to supporting the green economy and raising its profile among investors. By the end of 2020, 93 issuers had been awarded the Green Economy Mark, with 21 new additions during the year. Finally, in December 2020, LSEG relaunched the Navigating the Green Finance Landscape guide. Monitoring the transition to a low-carbon economy is part of our commercial offering (FTSE Russell Green Revenues Data Model) – therefore no additional management costs emerge for LSEG.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Physical risks are most material at an operational level, having an impact on each of our business functions. The regions of most concern are the UK, Italy, Malaysia and Sri Lanka, where LSEG's exposure in terms of value at risk to the increased severity and frequency of weather events is most material. Sri Lanka and Malaysia also have a significant change in the severity and frequency of weather events which our operations in these countries might be vulnerable to. Of the 5 perils considered – flood depth of water; extreme wind speeds; hail probability; thunderstorm probability; and wildfire risk - the risk of flooding is most material to LSEG's operations.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

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)

395000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

690000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Building on the Climate risk scenario analysis and heatmap validation work, the Group developed preliminary quantification models to facilitate the risk assessment of physical climate-related risks from severe weather events. The Operations model (physical risks to operations), included the following parameters for financial impact calculation: 1) the impact of climate events on our operations and resultant foregone revenue, 2) the business disruption and repair costs for uninsurable buildings and equipment, 3) the rising insurance costs. The preliminary output of the quantification of the financial risk for our Operations ranges between the probable values of £395,000 and £690,000 of likelihood weighted annual costs over the next 10 to 30 years (long term).

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The LSEG Corporate Sustainability Committee and Environmental Management Group are responsible for ensuring the Group monitors the latest news, research and reports regarding the physical impacts of climate change, and for assessing the materiality for LSEG's operations and ensuring all operations are meeting the business needs in an evolving environmental context. Where appropriate, this advice is adapted into our BAU Business Continuity Program. The Environmental Management Group meets at least quarterly, with specialist external advice also sought where appropriate. We will use and further expand the new Climate Change Physical Risk quantification model to inform Operations' future strategic decisions and footprint planification. From this further development we hope to better understand the cost to adapt and mitigate this risk.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate estimates that US\$90 trillion of investment is needed by 2030 to avert more than 2 degrees of global warming. This large capital deployment provides significant opportunities for companies involved and for investors to align their portfolios. If green investment accelerates to the ~\$90 trillion suggested, the Green Economy could represent similar global market capitalisation to Health Care by 2030 (FTSE Russell, 2018). Analysis of the FTSE Global Equity Index Series (FTSE GEIS), shows that nearly 7.2% of the index value is derived from green revenues, compared to 8.3% from Emerging Markets. LSEG has identified a number of product opportunities that integrate climate-related considerations - Green Bond listings, trading and clearing - Green Infrastructure funds - Green equity listings and trading - Low-carbon and green revenue equity and fixed income indexes. In the 12 months to May 2021, 67 new bonds listed on London Stock Exchange, a 26% YOY increase, collectively raising over £20bn. As of 28th May 2021, there are 295 active bonds, which raised over £69bn in 16 currencies from 78 issuers. The Green Economy Mark, which was launched in October 2019, recognises equity issuers on London Stock Exchange Main Market and AIM with green revenues of 50% or more, identified by the Green Revenues data model developed by FTSE Russell. 21 new issuers were awarded the Green Economy Mark, bringing the total to 93 issuers by the end of 2020, with a combined market capitalisation in excess of £147 billion, including Chinese GDR issuer Yangtze Power, becoming the first Shanghai-London Stock Connect issuer to be awarded the Mark. The total number of issuers with the Green Economy Mark is 101 in 2021YTD.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

LSEG does not publicly report the financial performance of individual products or services. However the Group expects the suite of green products and services to continue to grow its contribution to the Group's revenues over the short to medium-term. LSEG is also progressing with the building of financial quantification models to estimate the impact of such opportunity for its business.

Cost to realize opportunity

1

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

LSEG will increase R&D in the index business area, and promotional efforts in the capital markets business to realise these climate-related opportunities. For example, we have produced FTSE Russell's report "Investing in the global green economy" as an example of research applied to climate change risks and opportunities relevant to our market. As part of our strategy to create a sustainable investment environment and be recognised as a global sustainability leader, during 2019 LSEG rolled out a comprehensive Sustainable Finance & Investment programme, which aimed to educate issuers on the implications that climate-related investment decisions have on their market valuation and investor base. In the short-term, LSEG will keep developing market leading products and services like FTSE4Good, which has made a significant impact on the behaviour of companies (i.e. requiring GHG emission and other climate change targets as part of the inclusion criteria). LSEG will continue to provide investors with tools for benchmarking and tracking ESG-driven funds as well as continuing to develop a range of Green Revenues services. 2019 saw a record breaking 79 ESG and sustainable ETFs listed on our markets, bringing the total to 187 with €2.7 billion AUM on Borsa Italiana as of 31.12.19 and value traded up 54% on London Stock Exchange year on year. Green funds listed in London raised £2.3 billion, representing over one third of all capital raised by listed funds in London. Further issuance by existing listed green funds raised over £1.5 billion, highlighting the strength of investor demand for renewable energy and energy efficiency assets and underlining LSEG's position as a leading international centre for promoting and raising green finance. In 2019, LSEG launched the Green Economy Mark, recognising equity issuers on London Stock Exchange Main Market and AIM with green revenues of 50% or more. As of July 2020, Green Economy Mark issuers account for 2% of total market capitalisation and 4% of total number of equity issuers, yet were responsible for 8% of total capital raised in the previous 24 months. Further, collectively issuers with the Green Economy Mark outperformed the FTSE All-Share Index over the past two years by 37%. Developing products and services to help facilitate the transition to a low-carbon economy is part of our commercial offering (FTSE Russell Green Revenues Data Model) – therefore no additional management costs emerge to realise this opportunity.

Comment

While the markets experienced significant volatility during the COVID-19 pandemic, Green Economy Mark equities, in aggregate, demonstrated greater resilience and subsequently recovered faster than the rest of the market.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

It is significant for the Group that we ensure our operations and property estate are equipped to adapt to changes in climate and take advantage of the efficiency and savings that can be achieved through targeting our GHG emissions. This includes issues such as energy efficiency and pricing, through to the efficiency and physical security of our property estate. LSEG has prioritised issues like renewable energy, energy efficiency as well as virtualisation and consolidation of our data centre environments, which are building sustainability and strength into our business. The UK property estate of LSEG elected to move to 100% renewable electricity for the group as of 2019.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

372250

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The Group typically spends over £7m on annual energy consumption - a cost we have the opportunity to reduce as we target energy reduction and invest in the future of our property estate. These measures prepare our facilities and therefore our operations, so that they are better able to operate under changing climatic conditions. A potential 5% reduction in energy costs through adapting our operations in preparation for climate change extremes would mean an £372,250 reduction in operational expenses (£7.4m * 0.05=£372,250) - a small impact on total operational expenditure.

Cost to realize opportunity

9000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The LSEG Sustainability Committee and Environmental Management Group are responsible for ensuring the Group monitors the latest news, research and reports regarding the physical impacts of climate change and for assessing the materiality for LSEG's operations. The Committees meet at least Quarterly, with specialist external advice also sought as appropriate. Since 2016, LSEG has invested over £9m in energy efficiency and carbon reduction initiatives. Since 2019, we purchase energy attribute certificates for all residual electricity consumption (33%), not already on a 100% renewable supplier tariff. As a Group, LSEG now use 100% renewable electricity which has dramatically reduced our GHG emissions. We continued to implement and maintain cold-aisle containment systems and legacy server replacements in our data centres. We also installed a number of new energy efficient air conditioning systems to our UK sites, as well as a number of lighting and IT efficiency upgrades and adjustments to HVAC systems in Sri Lankan sites. In 2020, LSEG implemented 4 energy efficiency projects equivalent to annual emissions savings of 458 tCO2e. We have set science-based targets to further reduce our absolute GHG Emissions - our aim is a 46% reduction in Scope 1, Scope 2 and Business Travel (Scope 3) emissions by 2030 vs a 2019 base year. LSEG reports progress against these targets and impacts of reduction initiatives. The cost to realise this opportunity is calculated based on the £9m invested in energy efficiency and carbon reduction initiatives in our data centres and offices. There are also direct costs from engaging with policy decisions, specialist advice on regulations, compliance, and management tools to gather data and measure progress against targets (less than 0.5% of total operational spend).

Comment**Identifier**

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

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

The political, economic, physical and social environment in which we operate is undergoing much change and the need for efficient, transparent and well-regulated capital

markets has perhaps never been greater. This macro-economic background highlights the importance of the role played by LSEG. This role includes the Group's environmental, social and governance (ESG) responsibilities and how the organisation conducts itself as a 'good' corporate citizen. Sustainability is an integral part of the Group's strategy and there are both risks and opportunities arising as a direct result of our engagement in this area. There are reputational opportunities for LSEG to attract and retain talent, as well as gain competitive advantage in the marketplace through integrating climate change factors into our business and risk management strategy. We also understand that a number of our clients are increasingly becoming invested in climate change initiatives and seek to work with companies like LSEG, who have similar goals and perspectives regarding climate change and the environment.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

LSEG does not publicly report the financial performance of individual products or services. FTSE Russell sees a need for all asset owners and asset managers and banks to understand the impact of a transition to a low carbon economy on their portfolios and risk models. In the Capital Markets businesses there are opportunities too - for at 31 December 2019, 41 new sustainable bonds were listed on the London Stock Exchange, raising a total of more than £11 billion. By enabling investors to measure and model these markets, LSEG provides critical services. Demand for these services is expected to grow over time, with minor positive impact on revenue.

Cost to realize opportunity

1

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

LSEG's strategy to realise this opportunity includes engagement in our markets, and developing and communicating our own operational responses to climate change so that clients and employees can clearly see the link between our market commitments in renewable energy, ESG management, and our business strategy. In October 2019, LSEG launched the Sustainable Bond Market (SBM) building upon the success of London Stock Exchange's Green Bond Segment, launched in 2015. This includes new dedicated segments for social and sustainability bonds and incorporates the existing Green Bond Segment. These segments enable investors to distinguish between different types of sustainable bonds, based on independently verified frameworks and use of proceeds. Following the launch of the SBM, London Stock Exchange reclassified a number of securities under the new social bond tag or using the Issuer-Level Segment classification. As of the end of 2019, 41 new sustainable bonds were listed on the London Stock Exchange, raising a total of more than £11 billion, and bringing the total number of green, social and sustainable bonds to 215, from 174 in 2018, using the new SBM classifications on 2018 data. On Borsa Italiana's Green and Social Bond segment, 24 new green or sustainable bonds were listed in 2019, with a of total 84 instruments on the segment at the end of the year. 2019 saw a record breaking 79 ESG and sustainable ETFs listed on our markets, bringing the total to 187 with €2.7 billion AUM on Borsa Italiana as of 31 December 2019 and value traded up 54% on London Stock Exchange year on year. London Stock Exchange Group is a committed supporter of green financing and we see the transition to a low carbon economy as a major industrial trend. In addition to attracting and profiling green bond and equity listings through FTSE Russell we support institutional investors in defining climate factors and integrating them into benchmarks and portfolio analytics. Primary costs are BAU costs of achieving our carbon reduction targets i.e. less than 0.5% of operational spend on specialist advice, systems and management processes to enable an effective response. There are also marketing and cost of sales for our climate change products and services – estimated at less than 5% of our marketing budget (we do not report these individual budget lines).

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Does your organization intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years?

	Intention to publish a low-carbon transition plan	Intention to include the transition plan as a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)	Comment
Row 1	No, we do not intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years	<Not Applicable>	

C3.2

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
IEA Sustainable development scenario Other, please specify (IPCC SSP245, IPCC SSP585, IEA WEO Stated Policies Scenario (SPS))	<p>i)Based on data availability and latest updates in climate modelling, different scenarios were selected to project changes in an approximately 2 and 4 degree warming world. Selected scenarios for physical risks: 1) IPCC RCP2.6 (heatmap), IPCC SSP245 (quantification model) for a 2 degree warming scenario 2) IPCC RCP8.5 (heatmap), IPCC SSP585 (quantification model), for a 4 degree warming scenario Selected scenarios for transition risks and opportunities: 1) IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) (heatmap and quantification model), for a 2 degree warming scenario 2) IEA WEO Stated Policies Scenario (SPS) (heatmap), for a 4 degree warming scenario Following the selection of scenarios, we developed a key risks and opportunities heatmap using qualitative information from the business. The heatmap was quantitatively validated through the use of publicly available data and initially the RCP2.6 and RCP8.5 scenarios were used for physical risks. As climate model data availability improved, we were able to use the IPCC SSP245 and SSP585 scenarios for the quantification models. The scenarios chosen are of the latest climate models (CMIP6) combining SPP and RCP. ii) For physical risks a medium and longer term horizon are 2030 and 2050. For transition risks time horizons are 2025 and 2035. The aim is to align these time horizons with LSEG’s existing strategic planning 5 year cycle, and longer term strategic planning for future capital markets in 10 and 20 years. iii) The entire LSEG group has been included in this initial phase of work for climate risk scenario analysis. However, the risks and opportunities identified are more relevant and significant to some business areas than others. iv) As a result of the scenario analysis undertaken the key risks and opportunities across multiple LSEG geographies and business units were: Physical Risks to Operations The greatest changes to physical risk for LSEG’s operations as of 2020 are in the UK, Italy, Malaysia and Sri Lanka driven by a high value at risk (exposure) and in Malaysia and Sri Lanka driven by a greater change in the physical risk of extreme weather events. Transition Risks to Operations The greatest transition risk to operations is assessed to be within the UK and Italy. This is driven by a risk of more stringent policies such as carbon prices being introduced across the world with the transition to net zero. However, given that LSEG’s emissions are relatively small, this will have less of an impact on LSEG operations relative to potential impacts in other areas of the business. Transition Risks to Business Units Capital markets and Information Services were assessed to be the two most exposed business units to climate risk which are strongly driven by the policy & legal and reputational risk factors. Transition Opportunities to Business Units Information Services and Capital Markets clearly were assessed to have the greatest transition opportunity. Building on the heatmap and scenario analysis, the Group developed two preliminary quantification models to facilitate the risk assessment of climate-related physical risks for Operations and transition risks for one of the group’s business units. The Operations model has focused on three main pathways: • the impact of climate events on our operations and resultant foregone revenue, • the business disruption and repair costs for uninsurable buildings and equipment, • the rising insurance costs The associated preliminary output of the quantification of the financial risk for our Operations ranges between the probable values of £395,000 and £690,000 of likelihood weighted annual costs over the next 10 to 30 years. v) We will use and further expand the new Climate Change Physical Risk quantification model to inform Operations’ future strategic decisions and footprint planification. Further, we plan to build on the Climate Change Transition Risk quantification model and apply it to other Business Units as well as to the overall Group.</p>

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	<p>LSEG’s corporate purpose (to support financial stability and sustainable economic growth by enabling businesses and economies to fund innovation, manage risks and create jobs) encapsulates not only commercial and performance objectives but also our environmental, social and governance (ESG) responsibilities, including climate-related risk and opportunities. We actively consider the importance of climate-related risks and opportunities in the context of broader market trends and themes (such as ongoing regulatory change, changing investor preferences or evolving customer operating dynamics), and how the Group can continue to adapt to meet these changing dynamics in order to maintain its position as a leading Financial Markets Infrastructure (FMI) provider. i. Our medium to long-term strategy around products and services has been influenced by climate related risks and opportunities because of the increasing awareness of, and focus on, ESG and climate change for investors. This brings a growing demand for relevant benchmarks, data and analytics to support investment mandates and decision making. In addition, we have an important role and responsibility to support companies and issuers in the transition to a sustainable and net zero economy. ii. Two of the most substantial strategic decisions made in this area to date that have been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities are as follows: • In 2020, we were focused on obtaining the regulatory approvals for our acquisition of Refinitiv, which closed in January 2021. Refinitiv has been delivering ESG data and solutions for over 15 years and offers one of the richest ESG databases in the industry – a fully transparent resource for investors and corporates to drive positive impact and provide comprehensive analysis. This now includes Lipper fund and portfolio ESG scores, sustainable financing deals, carbon pricing data and research from Point Carbon, renewable energy projects through Infrastructure 360. • In Capital Markets, we launched the Green Economy Mark, to allow the market to identify issuers that generate greater than 50% of their revenues from green products and services, and the Sustainable Bond Market (SBM), a new dedicated segment for social and sustainability bonds.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>i. Our medium to long term supply chain strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, although to date this has been a reasonably minor influence. As of 2014, our Supplier Code of Conduct requires suppliers who sign up to support LSEG’s environmental KPIs and we will be looking to our supply chain to support our science-based target ambition. As of 2020, 23% of our direct suppliers have signed up our Code of Conduct, equivalent to 72% of total third party spend. ii. The most substantial strategic decision made in this area to date that have been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities is the current discussion of moving more of our physical data centre locations to a cloud based solution. This is not only a climate-related risk influenced issue, but events in recent years demonstrated how critical our physical data centres are to our business continuity and their vulnerability in some geographic locations to physical climate-related risks. This not only reduces the acute physical risk associated with data centres, but also has the potential to reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 location based emissions. Conversely this would lead to an increase in our Scope 3 purchased goods and services emissions depending on the cloud hosting provider.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>i. Climate related risks and opportunities, notably Market, Reputational and Regulation risk and opportunity types have highly influenced our short to long term strategy for investment in R&D. As a result of identifying the opportunity in changing customer behaviours (as described in C2.4a), our 2018 report, “Investing in the global green economy: busting common myths”, and FTSE Russell Green Revenues data model, during 2019 we launched our “Guide to Green Finance”. We continue to develop guidance for listed companies on disclosure of ESG information, based on the UN Sustainable Stock Exchanges initiative framework, and develop market leading products such as FTSE4Good, which has made a significant impact on the behaviour of participating companies (i.e. requiring GHG emission and other climate change targets as part of the inclusion criteria). ii. The most substantial strategic decision influenced by climate-related risk and opportunities has been the acquisition of Refinitiv which was formally completed in January 2021. Refinitiv has been delivering ESG data and solutions for over 15 years and offers one of the richest ESG databases in the industry – a fully transparent resource for investors and corporates to drive positive impact and provide comprehensive analysis. This now includes Lipper fund and portfolio ESG scores, sustainable financing deals, carbon pricing data and research from Point Carbon, renewable energy projects through Infrastructure 360.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>i. Climate related risks and opportunities, specifically chronic and acute physical, resource efficiency, technology and regulatory risks and opportunities have impacted on our Operations strategy over the short to long term. The need to consider environmental impacts of the business, as well as the climate-related risks that may impact the business are now considered matters for the Board and are therefore integrated into our Business Strategy and Governance. The Environmental Management Group continues to report quarterly on progress against the business’ environmental objectives, and employees have climate related incentives to encourage their engagement. As described in 2.3a, increases in operational costs are a tangible risk for most employees to understand and see the benefit from physical mitigation actions. Long term changes in temperatures, and increased frequency of extreme weather events, as well as increased environmental regulation will affect our facilities over time, but our framework for risk identification and pro-active management should mitigate the impact that these have on our operations. Mitigation efforts include energy efficiency investments made at our data centres, and office and staff consolidation projects which reduce our demand for energy as well as our GHG emissions. During 2019, our property team enhanced our new office and data centre selection criteria with additional environmental and sustainability recommendations and mandatory requirements. ii. The most substantial strategic decision influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities has been the decision in 2019 to use 100% renewable electricity for all direct operations of the group. During 2018 we achieved 66% of our electricity consumption generated by natural renewable sources procured through our utility suppliers. We extended this to 100% during 2019 through the use of energy attribute certification, and continued to utilise 100% renewable electricity in 2020.</p>

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 Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Assets	Climate-related risks and opportunities are considered in our financial planning around assets, revenues, capital expenditures and allocation, indirect costs and acquisitions and divestments (in order of relative impact). i. Asset financial planning is where physical climate-related risks are of most influence, due to the need to ensure our offices and data centres are energy efficient, and that there are continued programmes of work around improving energy efficiency that require investment. In the geographic location of new offices and data centres it is key that these buildings meet high environmental performance standards and are not at acute physical climate-related risk, to safe guard operations at the site throughout periods of increasingly unpredictable weather (as a result of climate change). During 2019 we enhanced the office and data centre selection criteria and questionnaire for landlords to require higher environmental standards and data provision. For our existing offices and data centres, ongoing energy efficiency improvements are required to avoid climate-related regulatory and reputational pressures, as well as to ensure indirect costs of utilities are minimised. During 2020, we developed preliminary quantification models to understand the potential financial impact of physical climate related risks from severe weather events on our operations. The preliminary output of the quantification of the financial risk for our Operations ranges between the probable values of £395,000 and £690,000 of likelihood weighted annual costs over the next 10 to 30 years (long term). This preliminary work will be built upon to provide further insights that may inform our financial planning for assets in the future. ii. The time horizon covered by financial planning around assets can be short (1-3 years) to medium term (3-5 years). i. Climate related opportunities have been most influential for our long term revenues planning, as these have allowed us to develop new products and services which support a transition to a green economy, notably FTSE Russell's ESG Index Series, FTSE4Good and our Green Revenues data model, and during 2019 the launch of our Green Economy Mark. In 2020, 21 new issuers were awarded the Green Economy Mark, bringing the total to 93 issuers by the end of the year, with a combined market capitalisation in excess of £147 billion, including Chinese GDR issuer Yangtze Power, becoming the first Shanghai-London Stock Connect issuer to be awarded the Mark. These are already generating revenues which continue to grow. These growing revenue streams are projected as part of our financial planning process. ii. The time horizon covered by financial planning around revenues is medium (3-5 years) to long term (5-10 years). i. Climate-related opportunities have also been influential in our financial planning on acquisitions. In January 2021, LSEG formally acquired Refinitiv to become a leading global financial markets infrastructure and data provider. Refinitiv has been delivering ESG data and solutions for over 15 years and offers one of the richest ESG databases in the industry – a fully transparent resource for investors and corporates to drive positive impact and provide comprehensive analysis. This now includes Lipper fund and portfolio ESG scores, sustainable financing deals, carbon pricing data and research from Point Carbon, renewable energy projects through Infrastructure 360. ii. The time horizon covered by financial planning around acquisitions and divestments is medium (3-5 years) to long term (5-10years).

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Both absolute and intensity targets

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based) +3 (upstream)

Base year

2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

20955

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

13.88

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

11315.7

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7341

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

141.234321994336

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

Between 2013 and 2020, the Group achieved over 70% reduction in GHG emissions (Abs1). We achieved this through investment in energy efficiency measures: new technology, office and data centre consolidation and purchasing of 100% renewable electricity. During 2020, our environmental ambitions for the next ten years were raised as we embark on what the United Nations have coined the 'Decisive Decade'. This new target supports us on our trajectory towards net-zero emissions by 2050. At the start of 2021, we stated our commitment to 'Business Ambition for 1.5°C', and therefore joined the 'Race to Zero' campaign convened by the UN to build momentum around the shift to a decarbonised economy, ahead of COP26. As LSEG integrates with the Refinitiv business, who themselves have set science-based targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the targets for both legacy businesses will be combined to provide a new Group-wide set of targets which will be shared in next year's CDP submission.

C4.1b

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

Target reference number

Int 9

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year

2019

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00000118

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.0000011564

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

3.51

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00000109

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

381.35593220339

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain (including target coverage)

This company-wide target covers Group Scope 1 and 2 emissions. As a result of meeting this target, we anticipated a 3.51% increase in absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This is calculated based on a 5.62% increase in total revenue in 2020 compared to 2019. We exceeded this annual target achieving an 7.54% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions per £ revenue in 2020 compared to 2019. This target was achieved primarily due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the organisation during 2020, where we were able to control our energy consumption in response to the lower occupancy of our offices. We include absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions in our Science Based Target, reported as Abs2.

Target reference number

Int 10

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit FTE employee

Base year

2019

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.50359182

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

2

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.4935199836

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

5.56

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.45656635

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

466.900653787427

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain (including target coverage)

This company-wide target covers Group Scope 1 and 2 emissions. As a result of meeting this target, we anticipated a 5.56% increase in absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This is calculated based on a 7.72% increase in total FTE employees in 2020 compared to 2019. We exceeded this annual target achieving an 9.34% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions per total FTE employee in 2020 compared to 2019. This target was achieved primarily due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the organisation

during 2020, where we were able to control our energy consumption in response to the lower occupancy of our offices. We include absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions in our Science Based Target, reported as Abs2.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 3

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

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

Waste management	metric tons of waste generated
------------------	--------------------------------

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

unit FTE employee

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

0.15

Target year

2020

Figure or percentage in target year

0.147

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.08

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

2333.333333333333

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

This target is for 2% less waste produced per FTE in 2020 compared to 2019. Total waste produced per FTE has reduced by 47% in 2020 compared to 2019 (base year). This target was achieved primarily due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the organisation during 2020, where the majority of our offices were closed for substantial amount of time during 2020. The low occupancy of our global offices resulted in less waste produced within the office environment.

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	0
To be implemented*	6	28.89
Implementation commenced*	4	75.78
Implemented*	4	457.69
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.04

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

17

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

40

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

LED replacement works - Rome.

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6.02

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

4439

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

4935

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Lighting efficiency upgrades to key areas - PSQ

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

451.61

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
203445

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
810000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Please select

Comment
Replacement of UPS at one of our UK data centres.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Waste reduction
--	-----------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
0.01

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
12500

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5800

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
Replacement of all plastic cups with triton bottles (started Oct 2019) will result in approx 250,000 plastic cups avoided during 2020 - Italy.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Until 2019, LSEG used the UK CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme (where companies are financially penalised for their energy consumption) as a key lever to drive investment in energy efficiency and GHG reduction measures. This scheme closed in July 2019. LSEG are driving investment in further energy efficiency and GHG emissions reduction initiatives through internal stakeholder engagement, which is facilitated by our Property team and Environmental Management Group. Reporting on progress towards our external targets at the Corporate Sustainability Committee on a regular basis supports this process. Our compliance with ESOS supports our investment decisions by providing a suggested, costed priority list for energy efficiency measures and we use this to build the business case for such activities. Our proactive engagement with mandatory and voluntary emissions reporting schemes ensures that our progress in emissions reductions initiatives and our resulting progress on targets are visible publicly.
Employee engagement	The small decisions we each make help us become more aware of our strategic role in building a sustainable economy and business, through investment and engagement. Because of this, we believe that the investment with the highest return for the environment is behaviour change. In 2019, we held Green Week which allowed our global employees to learn practical ways in which they can help to reduce our impact as a business. We continued to engage staff through sustainability communications, including regular reporting of performance against targets on our intranet.
Financial optimization calculations	LSEG employs the services of energy efficiency specialists where appropriate to quantify, analyse, and prioritise financial investment in building fabric, services, and process efficiencies, including as part of the ESOS process. These projects will simultaneously reduce LSEG's GHG emissions and energy costs.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?
No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2271

Comment

Base year updated, following rebaseline conducted during 2020 to improve data quality and apply best practice methodologies. Scope 1 emissions 2018 restated in external reporting, due to identification of a reporting error from one of our sites Natural Gas consumption.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19169

Comment

Base year updated, following rebaseline conducted during 2020 to improve data quality and apply best practice methodologies.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7132

Comment

Base year updated, following rebaseline conducted during 2020 to improve data quality and apply best practice methodologies.

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2670

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2734

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment

Scope 1 emissions 2019 restated in external reporting, due to identification of a reporting error from one of our sites Natural Gas consumption.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2271

Start date
January 1 2018

End date
December 31 2018

Comment

Scope 1 emissions 2018 restated in external reporting, due to identification of a reporting error from one of our sites Natural Gas consumption.

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

14279

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

0

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

18052

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

0

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

19169

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

7132

Start date

January 1 2018

End date

December 31 2018

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

Metric tonnes CO2e

120194

Emissions calculation methodology

This figure has been calculated for 2020 following a review and recalculation of our complete Scope 3 emissions inventory, in preparation for the development of our Scope 3 science-based target. This figure has been calculated using an input-output analysis of our procurement spend data for 2020, attributing a Defra Input/Output emissions factor to spend for all relevant spend categories.

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

0

Please explain

As a result of this analysis, we have confirmed that 89% of our Scope 3 inventory is attributed to Purchased goods and services, and as such Purchased goods and services is a relevant Scope 3 category for LSEG. 0% of data used to calculate this value has been obtained from suppliers or value chain partners for 2020, only LSEG procurement spend data has been used at this time. Our science-based target includes a supplier engagement target: London Stock Exchange Group plc's supplier engagement target commits to 66% of our suppliers (by emissions) setting a science-based target by 2025, covering 57% of our total Scope 3 emissions. As a direct outcome of increasing engagement with suppliers to address this target, we aim to improve the quality of this emissions category data over time. This information is now included in our public reports and as such, has been third-party verified.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a result of a review and recalculation of LSEG's complete Scope 3 emissions inventory, in preparation for the development of our Scope 3 science-based target, it has been confirmed that LSEG does not have any capital goods expenditure, and therefore there are no associated Capital Goods emissions. This information is not included in our emissions reporting as part of our Annual Report or Sustainability report for 2020 (reporting year) and as such, is not third-party verified.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

2663

Emissions calculation methodology

Data is calculated using primary data from building metering and is cross-checked against supplier invoices and externally verified. Extrapolation based on FTE headcount has been used where limited data is available due to landlord data restrictions in serviced office space. 4% of Fuel and Energy related emissions are extrapolated or estimated. Fuel and energy related emissions are calculated using 2020 or the latest available conversion factors and associated GWP from each of the following sources: United Kingdom: DEFRA UK Government GHG 2020 Conversion Factors; Global (non-extrapolated): GHG Protocol: <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools/all-tools>; Extrapolated: DEFRA UK Government GHG 2020 Conversion Factors. Fuel and energy related emissions associated with Business Travel are included in Business Travel category.

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

96

Please explain

4% of energy related emissions have been estimated or extrapolated, therefore 96% of fuel and energy related emissions are calculated using information from suppliers. In previous submissions, we have calculated and reported on emissions from Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses (generation of electricity) only.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As an office based financial services firm, our operations do not currently include any upstream transportation or distribution other than that which would be directly included in our purchased goods and services or capital goods and services.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

148

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from waste are calculated based on total waste (kg) including waste to energy, waste to landfill and waste recycled (including glass, paper, cardboard, plastics, food and drink, and mixed recycling). Emissions are calculated from primary supplier data in the UK, Italy, Romania, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. Extrapolation based on kilogram total waste produced per FTE has been used where primary data is not available across the rest of the world. Emissions from waste are 24% extrapolated. This proportion is higher than in 2019, as we have updated all of our extrapolated waste to be assumed landfill which has higher associated emissions associated with its disposal. Emissions from waste generated in operations are calculated using 2020 or the latest available conversion factors and associated GWP from each of the following sources: United Kingdom: DEFRA UK Government GHG 2020 Conversion Factors; Global (non-extrapolated): DEFRA UK GHG 2020 Government Conversion Factors (as no GHG protocol factor for waste); Extrapolated: DEFRA UK Government 2020 GHG Conversion Factors.

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

76

Please explain

We currently measure and monitor all of our global waste streams and thus are able to calculate the emissions directly arising from this aspect of our operations in the UK, Italy, Romania, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong and Taiwan. We are constantly working with suppliers to increase the availability of primary data rather than using extrapolation.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

4671

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions are calculated for group air and rail travel; Hotels, Car rental and Taxis and Ground transfers. We include the fuel and energy related emissions of these emissions sources in this category. Emissions are 100% calculated based on activity data supplied and confirmed by our travel booking partners. Air Travel emissions are calculated using mileage from our travel bookings provider, except our Asia partner bookings which are based on Origin / Destination airport codes and Via Michelen mileage data. Rail travel is calculated using origin and destination city pairs, and Via Michelen mileage data. Air and Rail emissions are calculated based on distance, haul type and seat class. Taxi emissions are calculated based on journey distance. Car rental emissions are based on transaction amount (£) multiplied by DEFRA IO factors, in the absence of distance data. Hotel emissions are calculated on number of nights stay and country of stay. All factors are from 2020 DEFRA UK Government GHG Conversion Factors, unless otherwise stated.

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

100

Please explain

Business travel in 2020 attributed 3% to our total Scope 3 emissions inventory. The emissions associated with business travel were substantially lower than in previous years, as a result of travel restrictions imposed in response to COVID-19 pandemic. Emissions are 100% calculated based on activity data supplied and confirmed by our travel booking partners.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

6598

Emissions calculation methodology

In 2020, we calculated both employee commuting but also emissions associated with home working (in accordance with guidance from the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard), as more of our employees shifted to new ways of working in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Both calculations used employee information (typically home-based) and occupancy data for our primary locations, to determine the number of employees either commuting or working from home per month. Employee commuting emissions have been calculated using national commuting surveys for the United Kingdom and the United States of America. As approximately 50% of our employees work in either of these countries, this data was used to calculate an average commuting emissions impact per employee per month (0.80 tCO2e per month), which was then applied to our office-based employees outside of these two countries. Working from home emissions have been calculated based on industry benchmarks (EcoAct Homeworking emissions whitepaper) for office equipment, heating energy and cooling energy consumption and assumptions as to the efficiencies of home equipment. Heating gas demand has only been calculated for Northern Hemisphere countries during the heating season; and cooling demand has been calculated for US sites only. Employee commuting (including working from home) accounted for 5% of LSEG's total Scope 3 emissions inventory in 2020.

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

0

Please explain

Employee commuting (including working from home) accounted for 5% of LSEG's total Scope 3 emissions inventory in 2020. Other than occupancy and employee information, all other inputs are based on industry benchmarks; national travel surveys and assumptions. These are summarised in the methodology stated.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

81

Emissions calculation methodology

The only upstream leased assets used by LSEG are storage facilities. This figure has been calculated based on the floor area used for storage by LSEG, and a CIBSE storage/warehouse facility benchmark for electricity and gas consumption for 2020. Emissions factors have then been applied to estimate the total tCO2e impact of this Scope 3 category for LSEG.

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

0

Please explain

Upstream leased assets account for less than 0.1% of LSEG's total Scope 3 emissions inventory. 0% of the emissions calculated for upstream leased assets are from suppliers or value chain partners as this is an immaterial Scope 3 category for LSEG.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As an office-based financial services firm, our operations do not currently include any downstream transportation or distribution.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As an office-based financial services firm, our operations do not currently include any sold physical products.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As an office-based financial services firm, our operations do not currently include any sold physical products. All emissions from our services are calculated and included within our Scope 1 and 2 reported emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As an office-based financial services firm, our operations do not currently include the sale of physical products.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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

All downstream leased assets are currently under our operational control. We use the operational control method for our reporting scope, and all tenant emissions as the lessor of office space have been included in our Scope 1 and 2 reported emissions.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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

We do not have any franchise operations.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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

LSEG does not make any investments.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

22

Emissions calculation methodology

Water withdrawal emissions are calculated using primary data from building metering in UK, Italy, Romania and Sri Lanka and is cross-checked against supplier invoices and externally verified. Extrapolation based on FTE headcount has been used where limited data is available due to landlord data restrictions in serviced office spaces. Emissions from water are calculated based on municipal water consumption (litre) to calculate tCO2e. 6% of emissions associated with water are extrapolated. Emissions from water consumption are calculated using 2020 or the latest available conversion factors and associated GWP from each of the following sources: United Kingdom and Extrapolated: DEFRA UK Government GHG 2020 Conversion Factors; Global (non-extrapolated): DEFRA UK GHG 2020 Government Conversion Factors (as no GHG protocol factor for water).

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

94

Please explain

We currently measure and monitor all of our global water consumption using primary supplier data wherever available and thus are able to calculate the emissions directly arising from this aspect of our operations in the UK, Italy, Romania and Sri Lanka. We are constantly working with suppliers and our property team to increase the availability of primary data rather than using extrapolation.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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

LSEG does not have any Other (downstream) emission sources relevant to their business operations

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.0000010925

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

2670

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

2444000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

7.54

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

A correction has been made to 2019 Scope 1 emissions, in our latest reporting period to account for a reporting error identified for natural gas at one of our primary office locations. In 2019 submission, Scope 1 emissions were reported at 1816 TCO2e, but these have now been corrected to 2,734 TCO2e (2019). Revenue increased by 5.6% during the reporting period compared to 2019, while gross Scope 1 & 2 market-based emissions decreased by 2.3%. As a result, emissions per unit total revenue have decreased by 7.54%. This reduction was primarily due to reduced occupancy of our buildings during 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Energy conservation measures (such as office consolidation projects, LED lighting upgrades, and chiller setpoint and schedule adjustments) have continued in all regions, but at a reduced pace due to the restrictions placed on occupying our buildings.

Intensity figure

0.45657

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

2670

Metric denominator

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total

5848

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

9.34

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

A correction has been made to 2019 Scope 1 emissions, in our latest reporting period to account for a reporting error identified for natural gas at one of our primary office locations. In 2019 submission, Scope 1 emissions were reported at 1816 TCO2e, but these have now been corrected to 2,734 TCO2e (2019). Full-time equivalent employee headcount increased by 7.7% during the reporting period, while gross Scope 1 & 2 emissions decreased by 2.3%. As a result Scope 1 and 2 emissions per FTE have decreased by 9.34%. This reduction was primarily due to reduced occupancy of our buildings during 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Energy conservation measures (such as office consolidation projects, LED lighting upgrades, and chiller setpoint and schedule adjustments) have continued in all regions, but at a reduced pace due to the restrictions placed on occupying our buildings.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	657.01	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	0.347	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	1.064	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CO2	2005.646	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
CH4	4.978	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)
N2O	1.008	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	640.36
Italy	1959.37
Sri Lanka	50.97
United States of America	0
France	0
Romania	1.85
Other, please specify (Rest of World)	17.58
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	0
Japan	0
Taiwan, Greater China	0
Malaysia	0

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Office-related Fuel and Fugitive	2207.58
Data Centres Fuel and Fugitive	453.71
Tenant Fuel and Fugitive	8.83

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9465.95	0	40602.24	40602.24
Sri Lanka	1369.55	0	2592.3	2592.3
United States of America	68.43	0	359.99	359.99
France	75.56	0	1371.48	1371.48
Romania	55.39	0	165.39	165.39
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	70.69	0	95.74	95.74
Japan	15.62	0	31.1	31.1
Taiwan, Greater China	123.54	0	221.03	221.03
Malaysia	106.01	0	160.21	160.21
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	352.7	0	1513.12	1513.12
Italy	2576	0	8366	8366

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Data Centre Purchased Electricity	9281.34	0
Office Space Purchased Electricity	4599.81	0
Tenants Purchased Electricity	398.35	0

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	0	No change	0	In 2020 we continued to purchase 100% renewable electricity. The majority of our renewable electricity consumption is purchase directly from suppliers via green electricity tariffs. For approximately one third of our electricity consumption we purchased renewable energy certificates to claim 100% renewable energy. These are purchased through a reputable energy attribute certificate broker. There has been no change in the coverage of 100% renewable energy during 2020.
Other emissions reduction activities	457.67	Decreased	2.2	Emissions reduction initiatives implemented in 2020 included UPS replacement at one of our UK data centres and lighting efficiency upgrades in the UK and Italy. Further details of these initiatives can be found in C4.3b. The Scope 1 and Scope 2 location-based emissions savings of these initiatives has been estimated to total 457.67 tCO2e during 2020. In 2019, gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 location-based emissions totalled 20,783.7 tCO2e. The calculation for emission value % is therefore $(-457.67/20,783.7)*100 = -2.2\%$. Emission reduction initiatives were accountable for a 2.2% reduction in gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 location based emissions in 2020.
Divestment	0	No change	0	There have been no material divestments during the reporting period.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	There have been no material acquisitions during the reporting period.
Mergers	0	No change	0	There have been no material mergers during the reporting period.
Change in output	0	No change	0	There have been no material changes in output during the reporting period.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	There have been no changes to methodology during the report period, other than annual updates to emission conversion factors according to Defra 2020 and GHG Protocol guidance.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	There have been no boundary changes during the reporting period.
Change in physical operating conditions	3376.4	Decreased	16.25	The COVID 19 pandemic resulted in the vast majority of our employees moving to a working from home arrangement as of March 2020 for the majority of our global headcount. This shift led to reductions in electricity consumption and natural gas consumption in many of our offices, resulting in emission reductions of approximately 3,376.4tCO2e. It is difficult to separate the COVID impact from other smaller impact initiatives. In 2019, gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 location-based emissions totalled 20,783.7 tCO2e. The calculation for emission value % is therefore $(-3376.4/20,783.7)*100 = -16.25\%$. Emission reduction initiatives were accountable for a 16.5% reduction in gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 location based emissions in 2020.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	There were no Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions variations that have not been identified and attributed to a possible cause.
Other		<Not Applicable>		

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?

Location-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)	0	11431.28	11431.28
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	55479.07	0	55479.07
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>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	55479.07	11431.28	66910.35

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10866.3

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

10866.3

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.20022

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

UK and Rest of World: 2020 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting: Fuels, Natural Gas kWh (Gross CV) - 0.18387 kgCO2e Italy & Sri Lanka : GHG Protocol 2015-2017: Fuels, ES Natural Gas kWh - 0.20256 kgCO2e.

Comment

0.20022 metric tons CO2e per MWh is the weighted average emissions factor, as LSEG use location-specific emissions factors where actual consumption data is collected.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

564.96

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

434.34

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

130.63

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.00262

Unit

metric tons CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

UK and Rest of World: 2020 UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting: Fuels, Diesel (average biofuel blend), litres - 2.54603 kgCO2e. Italy: GHG Protocol 2009-2017: Fuels, ES Diesel , litres -2.69198 kgCO2e Sri Lanka: GHG Protocol 2009-2017: Fuels, Diesel (Retail) , litres - 2.69198 kgCO2e

Comment

0.00262 metric tons CO2e per liter is the weighted average emissions factor, as LSEG use location-specific emissions factors where actual consumption data is collected. The majority of diesel is consumed by diesel generators, the residual 130.63 MWh equivalent is used to for vehicle fuel (so in accordance with CDP guidance, is listed under "fuel consumed for the self-generation of heat").

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0.01

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0.01

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

2.99791

Unit

metric tons CO2e per metric ton

Emissions factor source

Sri Lanka: GHG Protocol 2009-2017: Fuels, LPG , tonne - 2.99195 TCO2e

Comment

2.99195 metric tons CO2e per metric ton is the weighted average emissions factor, as LSEG use location-specific emissions factors where actual consumption data is collected. LPG is only used in our Sri Lankan offices.

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	143.91	143.91	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

34690

Comment

Our primary UK sites have purchased electricity tariffs with bundled energy attributes, that match every MWh of electricity supplied with a UK-recognised origin certificate. EACs are provided by SmartestEnergy, who are certified by the Carbon Trust Certification as compliant with GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance so that LSEG can report zero carbon emissions for purchased electricity when reporting using the market-based method. Generation mix includes solar PV, wind and hydropower.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Italy

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

3327

Comment

Renewable electricity in Italy is provided by A2A and Enel Energia SpA, and according to their contract includes hydro, solar, wind, geothermal and biomass renewable mix. Generation mix includes solar PV, wind, hydropower and biomass.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Australia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

67

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Belgium

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

7

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Canada

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

58

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

China

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

20

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

France

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1372

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

96

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

India

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

4

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Italy

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

5162

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Japan

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

Comment**Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Malaysia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

161

Comment**Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Mexico

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

4

Comment**Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Netherlands

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

9

Comment**Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Portugal

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

8

Comment**Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Romania

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

169

Comment**Sourcing method**

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Singapore

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

33

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Sri Lanka

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

2593

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Taiwan, Greater China

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

222

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United Arab Emirates

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

4

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Biomass

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

5913

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1545

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

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

LSEG 2020 Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement ISO 14064-3 2020.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

LSEG 2020 Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement ISO 14064-3 2020.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

LSEG 2020 Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement ISO 14064-3 2020.pdf

Page/ section reference

Page 3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

LSEG 2020 Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement ISO 14064-3 2020.pdf

Page/section reference

Page 1-4. This verification statement covers all Scope 3 emissions categories reported in our Annual Report and Corporate Sustainability Report. Purchased goods and services, Fuel and Energy related activities, Business Travel, Water, Waste Generation, Employee Commuting (including working from home) and Upstream leased assets.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

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

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

LSEG 2020 Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement ISO 14064-3 2020.pdf

Page/section reference

Page 1-4. This verification statement covers all Scope 3 emissions categories reported in our Annual Report and Corporate Sustainability Report. Purchased goods and services, Fuel and Energy related activities, Business Travel, Water, Waste Generation, Employee Commuting (including working from home) and Upstream leased assets.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

LSEG 2020 Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement ISO 14064-3 2020.pdf

Page/section reference

Page 1-4. This verification statement covers all Scope 3 emissions categories reported in our Annual Report and Corporate Sustainability Report. Purchased goods and services, Fuel and Energy related activities, Business Travel, Water, Waste Generation, Employee Commuting (including working from home) and Upstream leased assets.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

LSEG 2020 Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement ISO 14064-3 2020.pdf

Page/section reference

Page 1-4. This verification statement covers all Scope 3 emissions categories reported in our Annual Report and Corporate Sustainability Report. Purchased goods and services, Fuel and Energy related activities, Business Travel, Water, Waste Generation, Employee Commuting (including working from home) and Upstream leased assets.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Employee commuting

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

LSEG 2020 Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement ISO 14064-3 2020.pdf

Page/section reference

Page 1-4. This verification statement covers all Scope 3 emissions categories reported in our Annual Report and Corporate Sustainability Report. Purchased goods and services, Fuel and Energy related activities, Business Travel, Water, Waste Generation, Employee Commuting (including working from home) and Upstream leased assets.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

LSEG 2020 Greenhouse Gas Verification Statement ISO 14064-3 2020.pdf

Page/section reference

Page 1-4. This verification statement covers all Scope 3 emissions categories reported in our Annual Report and Corporate Sustainability Report. Purchased goods and services, Fuel and Energy related activities, Business Travel, Water, Waste Generation, Employee Commuting (including working from home) and Upstream leased assets.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization 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?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs

% of suppliers by number

23

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

72

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We engage with our suppliers to understand their approach to environmental management including their carbon and climate change practices. We use this information to help inform and prioritise our supply chain selection, and to help understand our wider procurement impacts. As a baseline, in signing up to our Supplier Code of Conduct we require our suppliers sign up to support our environmental KPIs. Approximately 23% of our total discretionary, addressable supply base has so far committed to comply with the Code, equivalent to more than 72% of our annual third party spend.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Climate change and wider environmental considerations are incorporated into our supplier on-boarding and due diligence approach for new suppliers, which includes the requirement to agree to our Supplier Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct ascribed to at onboarding, facilitates our engagement with key suppliers when required on specific environmental issues. For example, we will be looking for our key suppliers (who have committed to support our environmental KPIs through agreement with our Code of Conduct) to support us with our Science Based Target developed during 2020. Procurement continues to drive adoption and agreement to the Code of Conduct, and we currently use this as our measure of success for our climate-related supplier engagement. Approximately 23% of our total discretionary, addressable supply base has so far committed to comply with the Code, equivalent to more than 72% of our annual third party spend. In addition, we continue to drive more formal agreement with the Code via inclusion of specific clauses in our supplier contracts and templates. Following a contracts review of our Top 500 supplier contracts in 2020, covering our largest and most important supplier relationships, circa 39% of our key contracts include such clauses.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

30

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

<Not Applicable>

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

i. Listed companies, and potential issuers are a client segment highly impacted by the integration of climate change considerations into investment decisions. Our top 50 asset managers and owners (approximately 30% of our client base) are a key target for customer engagement. ii. We have 3 core focus areas when engaging with clients: 1) Driving best practice in disclosure Helping all equity, fund and fixed income issuers to understand and implement effective, decision-useful ESG disclosures that reflect investor needs and trends in regulation. 2) Supporting new green-growth companies and funds Improve visibility of, and access to capital for, green & sustainable commercial activities worldwide. 3) Enabling the transition to a sustainable, low carbon economy. Innovation to enable issuers across all sectors to access the capital needed to address environmental risks and opportunities. ii. It is important issuers understand the implications that climate-related investment decisions have on their market valuation and their investor base. For this reason, LSEG demonstrated sector-wide leadership in supporting ESG and sustainable investment, with a comprehensive, cross asset-class Sustainable Finance & Investment programme that was rolled out in 2019/2020. This built upon the expertise of the whole London Stock Exchange Group, particularly the deep ESG data and investor insights of FTSE Russell and Beyond Ratings. The programme: • Delivered new market innovations that have already helped raise significant additional capital; • Provided comprehensive tools to support companies, funds and investors; and • Brought together market participants to share best practice. London Stock Exchange's strategy is based on the belief that sustainable investment must be integrated into the mainstream, supported by the world's largest capital markets.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

London Stock Exchange's Sustainable Finance activities in 2019/20 were comprehensive and demonstrably successful, with notable world-first innovations: a Green Economy Mark for Equities; Sustainable Bond Market; and ESG Disclosure Score. Our overall measure of success of the Sustainable Finance and Investment programme is to increase the number of companies listed on our markets, that are generating green revenues and disclosing high quality ESG information. It is also about retaining market share and supporting those companies that are already listed on our markets. It is about creating a leading green and sustainable financial market ecosystem to support the growth of companies, access to long term capital and their contribution to the wider economy. Each of these activities had their own measurable impact: 1)The Green Economy Mark: The Green Economy Mark raises visibility of companies to investors, increases market-wide awareness of the breadth of the green economy and enables further engagement on environmental solutions. During 2020, 21 new issuers were awarded the Green Economy Mark, bringing the total to 93 issuers by the end of the year, with a combined market capitalisation in excess of £147 billion, including Chinese GDR issuer Yangtze Power, becoming the first Shanghai-London Stock Connect issuer to be awarded the Mark. 2) Sustainable Bond Market: In October 2019 London Stock Exchange launched the first Sustainable Bond Market, with clear segments for Green, Social and Sustainable Bonds as well as Green Issuers (90% Green Revenues). In the 12 months to May 2021, 67 new green bonds listed on London Stock Exchange, a 26% YOY increase, collectively raising over £20bn. 3) ESG Disclosure Score: The ESG Disclosure Score is provided free to issuers along with sector benchmarks. It a data-driven percentage score reflecting the level of disclosure by issuers of key ESG metrics for their industry sector. The Score is calculated for and provided to 470 large cap issuers via the Issuer Services. An online tool was developed to enable all remaining issuers (where insufficient data exists) to calculate their own score. This is a particularly important innovation for smaller Main Market and AIM issuers, which often lack dedicated ESG expertise in house.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Climate finance	Support	UK Climate Financial Risk Forum LSEG is a member of the Climate Financial Risk Forum (CFRF), an industry forum jointly convened by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) to build capacity and share best practice.	Since its inception in March 2019, the CFRF has published a report with industry best practice on disclosure, scenario analysis, risk management and innovation.
Climate finance	Support	EU Technical Expert Group on Sustainable Finance and EFRAG taskforce on non-financial reporting standards.	In July 2018, the European Commission established a Technical Expert Group on sustainable finance (TEG) to assist in the development of a unified classification system for sustainable economic activities, an EU green bond standard, methodologies for low-carbon indices and metrics for climate-related disclosure. LSEG has been a member of the TEG, and contributed to reports in the following areas: • EU taxonomy – to develop draft technical screening criteria on whether an economic activity is environmentally sustainable; • EU Green Bond Standard; • methodologies for EU climate benchmarks and disclosures for benchmarks; • guidance to improve corporate disclosure of climate related information. The TEG has delivered recommendations on these four workstreams. LSEG is a member of the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) taskforce on preparatory work for a possible EU non-financial reporting standard, which will publish a report in Q1 2021.
Climate finance	Support	UK Climate Financial Risk Forum	LSEG is a member of the Climate Financial Risk Forum (CFRF), an industry forum jointly convened by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) to build capacity and share best practice. Since its inception in March 2019, the CFRF has published a report with industry best practice on disclosure, scenario analysis, risk management and innovation.
Climate finance	Support	UK Green Finance Institute	LSEG is an active member of the Green Finance Institute. The purpose of the Institute is to bring together the UK's existing capabilities, create new business opportunities and communicate to the wider market what London's offer is in green finance and insurance.
Climate finance	Support	Broader engagement	LSEG regularly engages with policy makers and regulators in key jurisdictions, including HM Treasury, Financial Conduct Authority, Bank of England, European Commission, Council and European Parliament, US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), China Securities Regulatory Commission, People's Bank of China, Japan Financial Services Agency and other authorities and international organisations like IOSCO to discuss legislative proposals and contribute to the development of sustainable finance policy. Public policy speakers at LSEG events in 2020 included Martin Spolc and Andrea Beltramello, European Commission; CFTC Commissioner Rostin Behnam; Alok Sharma, UK Business Secretary; and Mark Carney, Advisor to the UK Prime Minister for COP26.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

UKSIF (UK Sustainable Investment & Finance Association)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

UKSIF advances its mission and delivers value for its members by: Acting as a voice for the sustainable and responsible finance industry in the UK, convening its members to understand, educate and influence governments, nongovernmental organisations, regulators, companies, professional advisers, the general public and other stakeholders. As the industry matures and access to, and information about, companies becomes easier to obtain, UKSIF's role in support of dialogue with governments and regulators in the UK and potentially elsewhere has become a more significant part of its role. Their support for UK leadership in advancing sustainable development through investment and finance includes accelerating green finance and impact investing. In partnership with others, we support the creation of the UK Green Investment Bank and influencing corporate sustainability reporting requirements such as carbon emissions and regulatory approaches to social impact investment. Their analyst seminar programme catalyses debate on emerging environmental (including climate change), social and governance issues and assists our members to develop their practices. Other activities include the annual Extel SRI & Sustainability Survey, the UKSIF Annual Lecture and their support for the City of London's Sustainable City Awards.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

LSEG influences the UKSIF position through being a member of the Board.

Trade association

UN Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The SSE Initiative aims to explore how exchanges can work together with investors, regulators and companies to enhance corporate transparency and ultimately

performance on ESG issues and to encourage responsible long-term approaches to investment. Currently over 87 exchanges from around the world are partner exchanges to the SSE Initiative.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Our Group Head of Sustainable Business is a member of the UN SSE Consultative Group and chaired the Working Group that in 2015 developed the Model Guidance for Exchange on ESG disclosure. LSEG launched its own guidance for issuers, in 2017, on the integration of ESG issues into investor reporting and communication, based on the SSE Model Guidance.

Trade association

Climate Bonds Partnership Programme

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Climate Bonds Initiative is the only organisation in the world working solely to mobilize the largest capital market of all, the \$100 trillion bond market, for climate change solutions.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG) became the first global exchange to join the Climate Bonds Partnership Program.

Trade association

Green Bond Principles

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The Green Bond Principles are coordinated by the ICMA.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

LSEG is an official observer.

Trade association

UK Green Finance Institute Advisory Board

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The GFI has the objective to scale-up green finance in the UK and internationally, through public policy advocacy, capacity building, and fostering innovation and collaboration in the green finance sector.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

LSEG is a member of the Advisory Board of the Green Finance Institute founded and funded by BEIS in response to the UK Green Finance Taskforce Recommendations.

Trade association

FCA/PRA Climate Risk Forum

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The FCA/PRA Risk forum was set up by the FCA and the Bank of England to embed consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities in the UK financial systems through four work streams: Innovation, Disclosures, Scenarios, Risk Management.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

LSEG is a member of the newly established FCA/PRA Climate Forum – with particular focus on the Innovation Working Group.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

LSEG has a transparent approach to lobbying. All our consultation papers are published on our website. We are also registered in the EU's Transparency Register.

The Group Sustainability Committee coordinates activities across the Group, partnering with all business areas to ensure consistency of engagement and approach with both internal and external stakeholders. The Sustainability Committee also ensure coordination with the Group Regulatory Strategy and Government Relations team, who are represented on the Committee via the relevant Executive Committee member.

All Government Relations and policy initiatives involve the development of position papers which are submitted to the Sustainability Committee. Sustainability Committee members provide their input whenever they see the topic has possible areas of overlap with sustainability and climate change issues to ensure these are consistent with the Group's overall climate change strategy.

All LSEG responses to consultations (all topics including climate-related) are publicly available at <https://www.lseg.com/about-london-stock-exchange-group/regulatory-strategy>.

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

LSEG Annual Report 2020.pdf

Page/Section reference

P 18 and 22 Market trends and our response P 39 Emerging Risks – Principal Risks and uncertainties P54-56 Supporting Sustainable Growth P64 – 67 Supporting Sustainable Growth, including TCFD recommended disclosures p 66 and 67 P80 Corporate Governance

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

LSEG Sustainability Report 2020_1.pdf

Page/Section reference

P22 – 25 Environment P36 Governance P42-48 Appendix Environment P50 Appendix Governance – Scenario Analysis P54 Appendix FTSE RUSSELL ESG data points P56-57 Appendix TCFD Recommended Disclosures

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

C15. 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.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	David Schwimmer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	2444000000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	GB	00B0SWJX34

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Moody's Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.07

Uncertainty (±%)

50

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

This is a simple estimation of emissions allocated to this customer based on the proportion of sales revenue allocated to that customer in the reporting year 2020. We recognise this simple approach bears limitations and will explore options to improve our allocation methods in the future.

Requesting member

Moody's Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.37

Uncertainty (±%)

50

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

This is a simple estimation of Scope 2 location based emissions allocated to this customer based on the proportion of sales revenue allocated to that customer in the reporting year 2020. We recognise this simple approach bears limitations and will explore options to improve our allocation methods in the future.

Requesting member

Moody's Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

50

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

This is a simple estimation of Scope 2 market based emissions allocated to this customer based on the proportion of sales revenue allocated to that customer in the reporting year 2020. We recognise this simple approach bears limitations and will explore options to improve our allocation methods in the future.

Requesting member

Moody's Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3.52

Uncertainty (±%)

50

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

This is a simple estimation of emissions allocated to this customer based on the proportion of sales revenue allocated to that customer in the reporting year 2020. We recognise this simple approach bears limitations and will explore options to improve our allocation methods in the future.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

We plan to develop capabilities in this given the size of the new organisation (following the acquisition of Refinitiv) and are working with our suppliers and external providers to understand what would work best.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms