Thales

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

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

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C1. Introduction

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Thales's purpose is "Building a future we can all trust". In line with its purpose, the Group's sustainability ambition is to leverage its technical innovation by "Working to make the world safer, greener and more inclusive". In increasingly complex, open and interconnected environments, the security of people property and of infrastructure and States is based on the ability of organisations to make good decisions and to respond quickly in order to achieve the best results. Thales provides its customers with support and expertise in four markets: Aerospace (Aeronautics and Space), Defence & Security and Digital Identity and Security. · Aeronautics: Thales provides aircraft manufacturers, airlines and civil aviation administrations with safe and efficient electronics and information systems. These solutions meet the need for ongoing improvement in air traffic safety and efficiency, as well as traffic management (avionics and cabin systems for the major manufacturers). · Space: Thales designs, develops and deploys orbital infrastructure, satellite systems, ground systems and related services for the space programs of satellite operators, space agencies, States and military customers (communications, earth observation and navigation satellites, etc.). · Defence: Thales helps armed forces gain and maintain decision-making and operational superiority in conventional theatres, urban combat and cyberspace. The Group provides all domains (air, land, sea) with a complete line-up of equipment, systems and services for battlespace digitisation. · Security: Thales provides integrated solutions, resilient networks and high value-added services. These solutions not only help safeguard citizens (secure communications systems), sensitive data (cryptology, cybersecurity), but also critical infrastructure (airports, ports, borders). Thales is recognized for its information systems and electronics enabling control over the "critical decision chain ": detection (radar, sonar, optics) and supervision (civilian and military command and control systems, secure communications and transactions, large software systems, on-board electronics, satellites and integrated systems). These technologies cut across all the Group's activities and ensure that Thales is able to operate over the entire value chain to answer the needs of its customers: project management, systems integration, the supply of high value-added equipment and service provision. · Digital Identity & Security: Thales's identity management and data protection technologies help banks exchange funds, people cross borders, energy to be managed more efficiently and much more. More than 30,000 organisations already rely on Thales's solutions to verify the identities of people and objects, grant access to digital services, analyse vast quantities of information and encrypt data. Relying on its business portfolio, Thales built and leverage its expertise and synergies between military and civil applications of its technologies through cross-functional R&D capability, providing the critical mass to develop and maintain its core competencies. Thus, the Group's technology base is continuously enhanced by the work of the Group's 33,000 engineers and researchers, organized in multi-national teams of leading experts collaborating across the world. Moreover, the Group's investment policy is driven by this ongoing search for technical excellence. Thales is stepping up its development in growth countries to meet the new challenges facing its customers: globalization, urbanisation, cybersecurity, etc. Drawing on the strength of its 80,900 employees in 68 countries, Thales develops long-term, close relations with its customers, building the trust required for complex, long-term projects. Finally, the Group benefits from a worldwide customer base spread between Europe and North America (approximately 76% of its sales) and the rest of the world

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(approximately 24%) and has sales and industrial sites in five continents. Thales is then capable to maintain strong relations with its domestic customers in all countries in which the Group is present.
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

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(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FR0000121329

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

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Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

529900FNDVTQJOVVPZ19

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

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	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	-

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

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(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Mapping Process: In 2023, our organization initiated a pilot project aimed at mapping our value chain more comprehensively. This pilot introduced a "Control Tower" system, a centralized platform designed to enhance visibility and coordination across our supply chain. As part of this effort, we implemented a questionnaire distributed to our suppliers. This questionnaire was pivotal in collecting essential information, including: • Supplier's Name: Identifying the exact entities involved in the supply chain. • Physical Address: Locating each supplier to understand the geographical spread and potential logistical considerations. The Control Tower serves as the hub for collating and analyzing this data, enabling real-time monitoring and improved decision-making. Coverage: Currently, our value chain mapping is in a partial phase. The pilot project has allowed us to gather data from a segment of our suppliers, primarily focusing on the most emissive. While this initial phase has provided valuable insights, it represents only a portion of our entire supplier network. Our goal is to extend this mapping to cover the full spectrum of our suppliers, thereby achieving a more comprehensive understanding of our entire value chain.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

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

Currently, plastic is not mapped in our value chain but initiatives are regularly launched by Global Business Units (reduction of its use/ use of plastics from recycling/ reconditioning of plastic product in a second life) to do so. A few examples of those actions are: • Thales and Veolia are partnering to create the first eco-designed SIM card made from recycled plastic. The use of recycled material in an industrial manufacturing process would avoid the production of nearly 5,000 tons of virgin plastics per year. The eco-SIM card supports the ambitious sustainable development goals of Thales and its mobile operator customers. • Thales has launched a project at its Mérignac site, involving the Thales AVS and DMS, for 2024. The main goal is to reduce the environmental footprint of packaging, both for incoming and outgoing products. An internal survey was conducted in the production lines and logistics centers to identify packaging anomalies. These anomalies were communicated to suppliers through the group's buyers. The project includes standardizing packaging materials to improve sorting, reduce package weight and

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volume, and use recyclable or recycled materials. Training and support was provided to the logistics, purchasing, quality and production teams to adopt these new practices. Tests of new packaging are underway for some products with measured gains.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

Short-term horizon corresponds to the current reporting year up to the multi-year budget planning (3 years).

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Medium-term horizon corresponds to intermediate targets of the Strategy for a low-carbon future, for instance the 2018-2023 target reduction of scope 1 and 2 emissions (5 years).

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Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

12

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

Long-term horizon corresponds to the targets of the Strategy for a low-carbon future, for instance 2018-2030 target reduction of scope 1 and 2 emissions (12 years). [Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

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Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Encore tool

☑ WRI Aqueduct

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2022, in order to be in line with international initiatives, a qualitative assessment was carried out using ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) with the support of an expert on the subject to assess the dependencies and impacts of the Group's activities on biodiversity. Dependencies were assessed for regulatory service and environmental processes for the following categories: Water availability, water quality, Climate control, Flood and storm protection, mass stability and erosion control, soil quality, dilution by atmosphere and ecosystems as well as non-material dependencies like physical and psychological experience. Impacts are assessed according to 5 Biodiversity Loss drivers: soil artificialization, over exploitation of resources (including water), pollution, Climate change and invasive species.These studies have enabled us to assess the Group's dependencies and impacts on biodiversity as low. The study

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has not been updated since the results were obtained early 2023. This analysis is the first step in defining a medium- and long-term action plan. It allows Thales to develop a response to the expectations of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), the conclusions of the COP15 (Kumming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework [GBF] - December 2022), and future climate resilience issues. In addition, 123 Thales sites (78% of workforce) are ISO 14001 certified, including water-related risks in their environmental impact assessment.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Quantitative only

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(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

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(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

Chronic physical

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Water utilities at a local level

☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

(i) Description of the process for assessing water-related risks & opportunities: The Group has a risk assessment process in place for all the businesses it controls for short to long term time horizon. The Audit, Risks & Internal Control Department (DARCI) maps the major operational, strategic, compliance or financial risks to which Thales is exposed. It is rounded out by including the opportunities associated with these changes. The risk mapping is organised by risk factors broken down as risk scenarios which are independent of each other, which are measurable in terms of probability of occurrence and financial impact based on a common prudential rating scale, and which are each assigned to a single line of responsibility. The Group has designated a Risk Advisor for each of these risk factors who is responsible for coordinating the management of this risk under the supervision of the Risk Assessment Committee. This consists of characterising the risk, monitoring major

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incidents, overseeing the deployment of the risk management system and continuously improving it. The DARCI also prepares risk mappings twice a year by Global Business Unit and by Major Country, as well as for certain Group- wide topics, in addition to the risks already identified and managed by operational management. To identify the main risks that would also be published in the Non-Financial Performance Statement (NFPS), the Group conducted a risk identification and risk mapping exercise with the participation of the main Corporate support functions and the assistance of an external consulting firm. The Group first narrowed down the list to 15, drawn from a variety of sources: - the Group's risk mapping; - the materiality matrix reviewed and published in 2023 in the Group's integrated report and Universal Registration document; - a list of CSR challenges identified by non-financial reporting standards (SASB & DJSI) and rating agencies (MSCI) as likely to have a material impact on companies in the Aerospace/Defence segment; - a study of CSR challenges identified by comparable companies in terms of size and business segment. These CSR challenges were assessed in 2019 and 2021 by the Group's main support functions and experts which ranked relevant "gross" risks (i.e. before taking into account any remedial measures) using impact and likelihood scales. From that ranking of gross risks, the Group selected six risks that met the strict definition of Articles L. 225- 102- 1 III, paragraph 1 and R. 225- 105 I 1 of the French Commercial Code. Said articles suggest considering for the NFPS the main risks pertaining to the way in which the company takes account the consequences of the impact of its activities on several CSR topics including the environment and the climate. This matrix has been published in the NFPS of the Universal Registration Document. (ii) Case studies for physical risk/opportunity: Each year, all the Group's subsidiaries and entities are assessed using an internal control questionnaire, the Yearly Attestation Letter (YAL), which is sent out by the DARCI to the Group's operational entities (151 questionnaires were sent out in 2022). Since the entry into force of France's law No. 2017- 399 of 27 March 2017 on the duty of care, the control points of the YAL have been completed to including five additional control points including the health and safety of employees and environmental protection, both on the Group's premises and at its worksites.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

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(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Quantitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

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Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☑ Tornado

☑ Wildfires

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

A global risk assessment of all suppliers has been conducted in 2022 and 2023. This risk assessment covers fire risks and natural events such as riverine flooding and coastal flooding to identify potential Business interruption risks of the Groups' suppliers. In terms of Flood risk assessment, flood Exposure scenario represents the estimate of the loss that could happen due to a Flood for 2 scenarii: - EML (Estimated Maximum Loss) -Flood 100 scenario is based on the 100-year return flood

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(or the highest known water level if no precise flood history is available). - EML (Estimated Maximum Loss)-Flood 500 scenario is based on the 500-year return flood (or the highest known water level if no precise flood history is available). The results of this Risk assessment will be used to identify action plan (additional questionnaire, on-site visits).

Row 6

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Quantitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

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Select from:

☑ Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

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☑ Water stress

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Water is an important resource that is becoming rare and its availability and quality is globally becoming a subject of concern. In 2021, THALES has conducted a global study to update the water stress risk assessment, using the WRI Aqueduct tool. This study concluded that water stress is not a major exposure for Thales. This study is being updated in 2024. Thales facilities do not use water in large quantities, except for Thales Mulwala site which has a special profile. This drastically reduces the risk. In addition, Thales monitors environmental parameters at corporate & local levels. Thales operations are mostly located in Western countries where water resources are still adapted to consumer's demand. However, with climate change, this trend could change in the future according to WRI (World Resource Institute) specialists. Due to the fact that Thales concentrates its office operations in large office buildings with in some cases up to 3000 people, the risk to have a water resource problem cannot be ruled out for the next 30 years and is identified as a climate & biodiversity issue for the medium term. In order to have a better understanding of the risk linked to water availability and water related perils, in 2022, Thales has conducted an additional forward-looking study on the vulnerability of its activities (365 sites studied) to address all physical risks related to climate change and in line with the definitions of the green taxonomy (including water related indicators). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 & 2040)). Globally, water availability is not the indicator driving risks for the Group activities in a medium or long term basis. Significant improvements have been observed over the past 10 years with the installation of closed-circuit cooling systems whenever possible to reduce water withdrawals. In addition, the Group requires the implementation of an environmental management system (EMS) at all sites and organizations. This EMS will include assessment of environmental aspects & impacts (including water) of operational activities (buildings, industrial tools, equipment, worksites), of products and services offered (product policy, design, offers, projects and services). The analysis of environmental risks is reviewed periodically with the help of Insurance risk prevention specialists.

Row 7

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

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Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

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(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

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Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The Group has a risk assessment process in place for all the businesses and subsidiaries it controls for short to long term time horizon. The Audit, Risks & Internal Control Department (DARCI) maps the major operational, strategic, compliance or financial risks to which Thales is exposed, where climate-related risks are considered. The risk mapping is organised by risk factors broken down as risk scenarios which are independent of each other, which are measurable in terms of probability of occurrence and financial impact based on a common prudential rating scale, and which are each assigned to a single line of responsibility. The Group has designated a Risk Advisor for each of these risk factors who is responsible for coordinating the management of this risk under the supervision of the Risk Assessment Committee. This consists of characterising the risk, monitoring major incidents, overseeing the deployment of the risk management system and continuously improving it. The DARCI also prepares risk mappings twice a year by Global Business Unit and by Major Country, as well as for certain Group wide topics, in addition to the risks already identified and managed by operational management. To identify the main risks that would also be published in the Non-

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Financial Performance Statement (NFPS), the Group conducted a risk identification and risk mapping exercise with the participation of the main Corporate support functions and the assistance of an external consulting firm. The Group first narrowed down the list to 15, drawn from a variety of sources: - the Group's risk mapping; - the materiality matrix reviewed and published in 2022 in the Group's integrated report and Universal Registration document; - a list of CSR challenges identified by non-financial reporting standards (SASBI & DJSI) and rating agencies (MSCI) as likely to have a material impact on companies in the Aerospace/Defence segment; - a study of CSR challenges identified by comparable companies in terms of size and business segment. These CSR challenges were assessed in 2019 and 2021 by the Group's main support functions and experts which ranked relevant "gross" risks (i.e. before taking into account any remedial measures) using impact and likelihood scales.The Group selected six major risks, in line with Articles L. 225-102-1 III, paragraph 1, and R. 225-105 I 1 of the French Commercial Code, which focuses on how the company's activities impact CSR areas like the environment and climate. This risk matrix is published in the NFPS of the Universal Registration Document. The 3 climate related risks selected on that basis relate to: - environmental impacts, including climate-related impacts of the Group's activities, - anticipation of environmental, including climate-related standards in product design, -vigilance concerning supplier compliance with corporate responsibility issues, including climate related impacts of the supply chain, This matrix has been published in the NFPS of the Universal Registration Document.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

First, climate change can exacerbate water stress by altering precipitation patterns, increasing evaporation rates, and causing more frequent and severe droughts. This can lead to reduced water availability for both human activities and natural ecosystems, which in turn can contribute to the loss of biodiversity. Secondly, water stress can directly impact biodiversity by reducing available habitat, altering ecosystems, and affecting the distribution and abundance of species. This can have cascading effects on the entire food web and ecosystem functioning. Loss of biodiversity, in turn, can have implications for water resources and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Healthy ecosystems play a crucial role in regulating water flow, purifying water, and sequestering carbon, among other functions. Consequently, the loss of biodiversity can compromise these ecosystem services and make water resources management and climate change impacts more challenging. Thales assess interconnexions by using the ENCORE tool and by conducting water stress risk assessment. The ENCORE tool, developed by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, assesses the interconnections between water stress, climate change, and loss of biodiversity by providing a framework for understanding and monitoring the status and trends of biodiversity. It is used to identify how changes in water availability and climate patterns may be impacting biodiversity. This information can be valuable when developing policies and strategies to address these interconnected challenges. Water stress studies also play a critical role in assessing these interconnections by examining the availability, quality, and distribution of water resources and their relationship to climate change and biodiversity. These studies are used to identify vulnerable areas, understand the impacts of climate change on water stress, and assess the potential consequences for biodiversity. Overall, understanding and addressing the interconnections between water stress, climate change, and loss of biodiversity are essential for effective environmental management and sustainable development.

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[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

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

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

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

At the end of 2023, we have decided to launch in 2024 a pilot project on the physical risks of our supply chain related to climate change, including flood and water stress risks. The analysis will be based on 3 scenarios (business as usual, optimistic, pessimistic) and 2 time periods (2030, 2050). Regarding our direct operations, we have decided to launch a Biodiversity action plan that will enable us to identify priority location regarding Nature matter (biodiversity and water).

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

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Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

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(2.4.7) Application of definition

Thales's substantive risks impact are defined with three main types of risks combined: operational and strategic risk, legal & regulatory risk, and financial risk. The Group supplies complex systems, products and equipment, which by their nature are often critically important to its government or corporate customers worldwide. The substantive risks are estimated after the deployment of risk control resources and actions and are ranked by criticality: high, moderate, or low. The impact of each risk is combined with the likelihood of its occurrence or whether it is short, medium or long-term, considering strategic, legal & regulatory and financial aspects. Risk evaluation of each operation & strategic, legal & regulatory and financial risks, climate being one of the risks covered, are ranked by a Group of experts in the Risk Assessment Committee and the Risk Management Committee who will quote the criticality of impacts of the risks. This work allows the residual risks to be ranked by criticality on the mapping of risks based on the key indicators: gross and net impact on EBIT (earning before interests and taxes) The Group has put in place a risk assessment process for all the activities and subsidiaries under its control. Each year, DARCI draws up and updates a chart of the main risks to which Thales is exposed, whether they are operational, strategic, compliance or financial. This mapping is organized by risk factors broken down into independent risk scenarios, measurable in terms of probability of occurrence and financial impact in relation to a common prudential rating scale, and each attributed to a single line of responsibility. Thales considers residual risks as financially substantial when the gross and/or net impact on EBIT (earning before interests and taxes) is greater than 5M as estimated by the Group after the deployment of risk control resources and actions (criticality of risks are ranked as: high (50 M) moderate (5-50M), or low (

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Thales' risk and opportunities mapping includes an environmental component that covers risk factors related to climate change, the Group's activities and changes in environmental standards in the countries where the Group operates. The analysis of environmental risks likely to affect human health, the environment and Thales - reputational and financial impacts, ability to continue certain activities - is reviewed periodically, taking into account changes in the Group's activities, scientific and technical advances in environmental matters, and the emergence of new issues and legislation. It is rounded out by including the opportunities associated with these changes. The materiality of risks and opportunities is validated by the Thales Risk Steering Committee.
[Add row]

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(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Policy: In compliance with the Group's Environmental policy, the following actions are implemented to prevent & minimize potential adverse impacts on water & ecosystems: - Pollution prevention: sites have implemented rules for chemical storage to prevent leakage. - Waste management: sites generating hazardous waste treat them according to applicable regulations with certified vendors - Water treatment & recycling: sites work on the optimization of industrial processes & the recycling of water for its reuse in industrial processes. All sites having industrial wastewater discharge comply with applicable regulations before discharge. Metrics: at Group level & based on our activities, the following indicators are monitored in the annual reporting for sites having industrial waste water discharges: - heavy metals - annual quantity (in kg), - salts - annual quantity (in kg), - chemicals - annual quantity (in kg),- solvents - annual quantity (in kg),- other releases - annual quantity (in kg),- Chemical Organic Demand (COD) concentration (in mg/L). At a local level, sites follow additional criteria in compliance with their industrial wastewater discharge. To go further on the assessment, in April 2024, we launched a pilot for one of the Group's activity to calculate a quantitative Biodiversity footprint including the water pollutants impacts.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Chemicals, solvents and heavy metals

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(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Chemicals and solvents are used in the group industrial processes. These chemicals may have an adverse effect on water, ecosystems or health if they are not well managed (storage, leaks, non-compliance with Safety data Sheets requirements)

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Water recycling

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The following actions are implemented to prevent and minimize potential adverse impacts on water & ecosystems: - Pollution prevention: sites have implemented rules for chemical storage to prevent leakage. - Waste management: sites generating hazardous waste treat them according to applicable regulations with certified vendors - Water treatment & recycling: sites work on the optimization of industrial processes & the recycling of water for its reuse in industrial processes (8 sites). All sites having industrial wastewater discharge comply with applicable regulations. - Infrastructure: program dealing with leak detection and pipes renovation As an example, in 2023, in France, a site specializing in the design and manufacture of components and subsystems for imaging solutions has made significant investments to optimize its water consumption (retrofit of a system for recycling and reusing chemical wastewater). At the end of 2023, another site also launched the installation of an evapo-concentrator to recover non-concentrated effluent from the surface treatment workshop for reuse in the industrial process (projected gains: between 550 and 600 m3 per year.) This system will have the dual benefit of reducing water withdrawals and of no longer discharging effluent into the sewer system. The success of these actions is monitored as part of the Group's annual environmental reporting including volumes of water withdrawal, recycled water and industrial wastewater or through audits.
[Add row]

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C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only within our direct operations

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

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Regarding our supply chain, at the end of 2023, we have decided to launch in 2024 a pilot project on the physical risks related to climate change, including flood and water stress risks. The analysis will be based on 3 scenarios (business as usual, optimistic, pessimistic) and 2 time periods (2030, 2050). Thales is also building an ambitious CSR policy that is now at the heart of the Group's strategy. In this context, Thales Procurement is deploying a sustainable and resilient supply chain. The Procurement Duty of Care program consists of implementing measures to mitigate risk and avoid any serious ESG harm. The suppliers are identified following risk mapping carried out by Thales, which takes into account respect for Human rights and fundamental freedoms, personal health, safety and Environmental protection.

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The risk linked to the supplier's country is assessed with 3 indexes: Global Right Index for Social risks, Environmental Performance Index for the Environment and Global Slavery Index for Human Rights.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics is not mapped in our value chain, including our direct operations, no substantive risks have been identified.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

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Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Czechia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Arab Emirates

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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Changes in environmental regulations may increase costs for Thales, particularly due to carbon pricing mechanisms. New regulations could require suppliers or subcontractors to adopt alternative solutions, impacting development and shipping costs. For instance, carbon compensation for flights or a carbon tax on jet fuel could raise air transport costs, affecting the supply chain for products needing fast international shipping, such as Banking & Payment products from the DIS Business Unit.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Anticipated effect on the risk key factors increasing costs related to GHG emissions include: 1. Higher costs of carbon emissions due to potential caps on total emissions. 2. Increased electricity and natural gas costs, with Thales consuming 620 GWh of electricity and 220 GWh of gas in 2023. 3. Investments needed to reduce GHG emissions, including developing new technical solutions and upgrading industrial resources. 4. The European Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) introduction. Despite these challenges, Thales's core business in engineering and software development limits its exposure to environmental risks.

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

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Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1704094

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

2990969

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*A qualitative approach leads us to conclude that a potential increase in costs could derive from: - the increased cost of carbon emissions as a result of a cap on total emissions - the increased costs needed to invest capital into Thales's manufacturing operations to reduce GHG emissions - the increased costs of electricity and natural gas costs that Thales uses in its operations. The majority of Thales's plants are currently located in areas with carbon pricing mechanisms (carbon tax or carbon market in place), but those regulations applies to Thales in only two countries in 2023. We have evaluated this risk's financial implications to be between 1 704 094 and 2 990 969. This was calculated based on the average carbon taxes that is already paid in 2 countries (Germany and Switzerland, with an average of 28/tCO2) and the hypothesis that this carbon tax could be extended to all the countries in which Thales operates and on an average carbon tax rate in Europe in 2024 (49.23/tCO2 source: Tax Fondation Europe). Average Carbon Tax as paid by Thales in Germany and Switzerland [(tax paid in Germany tax paid in Switzerland) / (total Scope 1 emissions of Germany Scope 1 emissions of Switzerland)] average tax paid by Thales on Scope 1 emissions 47557/1696 tCO2 28/tCO2 Minimum: Application of average tax paid by Thales to all Thales Scope 1 emissions in 2023 28/tCO2 * 60 755 tCO2 1 704 094. Maximum: Application of average European tax rate to all Thales Scope 1 emissions in 2023 49,23/tCO2 * 60 755 tCO2 2 990 969.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

8000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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Cost of response to risk: Thales spent around 8M yearly in average since 2018 on energy reduction actions, which directly contribute to the respect of emerging regulations and carbon pricing regulations without any detailed split. The cost of response to risk is expected to be stable in the next coming years.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To manage the changes in environmental regulations properly Thales tracks and monitors laws and regulations in order to have the maximum time to strategically prepare and comply with the current and foreseen regulatory landscape. Thales continues to implement initiatives and programs to reduce the company's carbon emissions. Dedicated high level working groups and reporting has been put in place to report action plans and related costs linked to reducing the carbon footprint of its operations.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work. The river basin is Lake Tail Hu.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15000000

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

15000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies conducted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developed and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work. The river basin is Newport Bay.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

14750000

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

14750000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies conducted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developed and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work. The river basin is Tiber.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

13681000

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

13681000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies conducted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developed and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Po

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

11700000

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

11700000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies conducted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developed and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mexico

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work. The river basin is Ra-o-Balsas.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

11470000

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

11470000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies conducted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developed and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work. The river basin is Gironde.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

11389000

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

11389000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies conducted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developed and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk9

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Seine

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10728000

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

10728000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies conducted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developed and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk10

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Seine

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10417000

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

10417000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies conducted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developed and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk11

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work. The river basin is France, South Coast.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

9316000

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

9316000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies condcuted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developped and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk12

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work. The river basin is France, West Coast.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

8786000

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

8786000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies condcuted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developped and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk13

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Poland

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work. The river basin is Poland Coast.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

6164000

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

6164000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies condcuted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developped and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk14

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work. The River basin is La plata.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

5947000

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

5947000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies condcuted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developped and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk15

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work. The river basin is Gironde.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

5844000

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

5844000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A number of days of closure is estimated according to the level of water stress, and vulnerability of the business to water stress, With this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capex dedicated to water-related topic is not consolidated at Corporate level. Therefore, cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As a result of the studies condcuted on water stress, adaptation plan are being developped and that includes as a first step to updated Business continuity plan.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk16

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Australia
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Czechia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Saudi Arabia

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Physical risks of climate change, such as flooding, water shortages, and large snowfalls, can damage our facilities and value chain, causing work disruptions. Electricity and fuel shortages and transportation interruptions may affect production, leading to supply chain disruptions, reduced revenues, and increased operational costs. In 2021, Thales conducted a study with AXA Matrix on water stress risk, concluding that water stress is not a major exposure for Thales. Except for Thales Australia Mulwala, Thales plants do not use large quantities of water, significantly reducing this risk. Thales monitors environmental parameters at corporate and local levels, with reducing water consumption identified as a key objective for each plant. Significant improvements have been made over the past decade, including the installation of closed-circuit cooling systems. Thales operations are mostly in Western countries where water resources currently meet demand. However, climate change could alter this trend in the future, as noted by WRI specialists. Thales's concentration of tertiary operations in large office buildings in stressed areas poses a potential water resource risk in the next 30 years.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Physical risks of climate change, in particular water shortages have the potential to interrupt our operations as well as our value chain's facilities, causing disruption in work.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

55000000

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

55000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential damage from water stress/drought could result in millions of dollars in damage to property, assets, and business interruption expenses. It is likely that insurance premiums will increase if the frequency and severity of floods events increase. If a program cannot meet the contracted delivery dates established with the customer due to a climate change impact to our facilities or our suppliers' facilities, financial penalties associated with late deliveries could be applied. 4 sites are particularly exposed in terms of flood risk. The EML (Estimated Maximum Loss/500 years) for the 4 sites we consider particularly exposed in Shanghai (1), USA (1) and Italy (2) is estimated by Axa Matrix to be around 55 M. Those financial impacts take into account damages to the sites that could occur and subsequent business interruption.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

At Group level, the sites assessments of risks on sites by Group insurance partners cost 700 000 each year. As increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods is a short term risk, we only consider one year to calculate the cost of response to risk. 4 sites are particularly exposed in term of flood risk. The Group works to strengthen the company's planning and response to emergencies in order to recover from the disasters more quickly and cost-effectively. Thales is also continually mitigating hazards by implementing various physical improvements and administrative/policy changes. For example, following the event in Cannes in 2015, the facility updated its business continuity management plan including the identification of a new logistics platform.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Thales works with insurance companies to prevent on its sites any damage and any operation stoppage. Prevention focuses on securing risks which represent a major exposure that could compromise the business appraising Natural and Environmental Events. It consists in a multi-peril approach risks assessments of all major industrial locations and the making of recommendations for risks reduction plans.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

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

0

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

120192000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

For climate related financial risks, the amount of financial metric vulnerable to water stress risks is the sum of all financial impacts reported in 3.1.1. This total is then compared to the annual revenue.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

120192000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

For water related financial risks, the amount of financial metric vulnerable to water risks is the sum of all financial impacts reported in 3.1.1. This total is then compared to the annual revenue.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

2733975

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

For climate related financial risks, the amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risk is the sum of all financial impacts reported in 3.1.1. This total is then compared to the annual revenue.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify **:**Shanghai

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**Newport Bay

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☑ Other, please specify **:**Tiber

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

France

☑ Po

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Other, please specify **:**Rio Baisas

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

France

☑ Other, please specify **:**Gironde

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Belgium

☑ Seine

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

France

☑ Other, please specify **:**France south Coast - Argens

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

France

☑ Other, please specify **:**France, West Coast - Aulne

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify **:**La Plata

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.

Row 11

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Poland

☑ Other, please specify **:**Poland coast

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.

Row 12

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United Arab Emirates

☑ Other, please specify **:**Arabian Peninsula

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.

Row 13

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

The potential loss is related to the exposure of a lack of resource on the activity. The driving factor is interruption of the in-site activity. It is determined by the potential duration of the interruption (in days). The following factors are taken into consideration in estimating the potential duration: 1) Activity 2) Overall Water risk (WRI) 3) Water withdrawals The consequences of a water shortage have a direct impact on the production, i.e., on the business interruption. Taking into consideration the needs and the volumes of water in the process (or utility and domestic uses), the availability of the water in the region, we have estimated a maximum duration of water outage for each Thales plant.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

In 2023, the Group has not been involved in any water-related litigation that has resulted in compensation. In addition, in 2023, no site was the subject of a water-related complaint (within the meaning of the international standard ISO 14001) from the authorities or third parties.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Germany ETS

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

3

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

37426

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1527

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

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☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

As part of the German government's climate package, the Fuel Emissions Trading Act (Brennstoffemissionshandelsgesetz - BEHG) was introduced with a CO2 price for fossil fuels. The Group therefore have to pay taxes for our gas consumption. For 2024, the CO2 price per ton of CO2 emitted has been 45 euros. The price is set to rise to 55 euros next year and 65 euros in 2026
[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Switzerland carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.3

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

10131

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Thales's GHG emissions from sites located in Switzerland are subjected to the energy taxation, the CO2 tax applies to solid, liquid, and gaseous fossil fuels when used for heating purposes and to fuel stationary motors at a uniform rate of CHF 96 per tCO2.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

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Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Czechia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The use of more efficient production and distribution processes is an opportunity for Thales to reduce its operating costs in all the 160 operational locations around the world. For more than 15 years, Thales has been monitoring and reducing the use of resources such as energy. Therefore, Thales can accurately put in place action plans to realise this opportunity and reduce its emissions and its operating costs in all sites in which it operates. Moreover, in 2022, Thales has taken further commitments through a strategy of renewable energy sourcing to reduce those emissions. For instance, in France since 2022, energy from electricity is 100% renewable and energy from gas is 75% renewable (with biogas).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

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Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Thales recognises energy efficiency as a valuable opportunity and has been actively implementing measures to reduce its energy consumption for more than 15 years. Building upon this commitment, in 2023, the Group further enhanced its ambition by implementing a strategy to source renewable energy.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

23400000

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

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23400000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The financial impact of the decrease of CO2 emissions related to buildings and operational processes is estimated to several millions per year. The calculation of the overall impact has been made by taking into account an average cost of conventional electricity (90/MWh in 2021), the actual consumption of electricity in 2018 for the Group (742 000 MWh), the reduction perspective of the emissions and other initiatives targeting -35% between 2018 and 2023. So this lead to a 23 400 000 opportunity of reduced costs yearly. Cost of energy 90*742 000 6 6780 000 Cost of energy * 35% target reduction 6 6780 000 *35% 23 400 000 /year*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

40000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost calculation is based on real costs (Thales spent around 8M on energy reduction's actions yearly) projected on a medium term opportunity (5 years) 40 000 000. These actions relate mainly to electricity use efficiency in buildings and production processes.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

S: Thales measures its GHG emissions yearly. Thus, Thales can accurately measure the impact of mitigation actions. Decrease of energy consumption, management and decrease of substances releases (as SF6) and then decrease of CO2 emission have an impact on operational costs. It is managed through the robust two-tier environmental organisation: a corporate environmental team – responsible for defining the strategy, policy and processes and supervising their implementation throughout the Group – and a global network of environmental officers responsible for the application of Group policy at country and entity level, particularly for site-related aspects. T: The realization of this opportunity is part of the commitments made by Thales in its reduction targets submitted to and validated by the SBTI: alignment with the 1.5C trajectory by 2030. This strategy engages the overall Group and is supported by a dedicated governance at various levels of the Group. The progress relating to these targets are regularly monitored and an annual mapping of the Group's carbon footprint is published. A: As an example of action, the Group defines an energy and GHG emission reduction target each 3 years period and a strong road map to decrease emissions (for instance LED lighting equipment, change in heating and cooling equipment, reduce use of refrigerant gases etc.). By the end of 2020, 23% of the Group's workforce was employed in Group entities certified to ISO 50001 "Energy Management Systems" to insure low GHG emissions. Energy audits have also been implemented periodically. R: Following the implementation of this action plan, reductions of energy consumption are expected and will be monitored yearly to realise the opportunity of reducing operating costs. In 2023, the Group has reduced its energy consumption by 4% compared to 2022. By the end of 2023, 24% of the Group's workforce was employed in Group entities certified to ISO 50001 "Energy Management Systems" to insure low GHG emissions.

Water

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(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Czechia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa

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☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

An opportunity could be in the Space activity to develop satellites to observe area of water scarcity. This could be an extension of our earth observation business. An example is the SWOT project, which is a NASA-CNES programme - built under Thales Alenia Space prime contractor-ship - that comprises both an oceanography & a hydrology mission. In terms of oceanography, SWOT will help understand the effects of coastal circulation on marine life, ecosystems, water quality & energy transfers. Resulting in more accurate models of the interactions between oceans & the atmosphere. The hydrology mission will evaluate continental surface water, to study changes in water storage in humid zones, lakes, reservoirs, as well as flow rates in rivers. Both missions will contribute to evaluating & controlling the impact of human activities on the environment. First satellite was put in service in 2022. Additional business opportunities will be for maintenance purposes. This opportunity can occur, but not limited to the countries, were THALES operates. Another example is the S3 New generation satellite, that is an ESA mission to ensure S3 satellite mission operational continuity on Ocean, Cryosphere and Hydrology geophysical products. It will embark enhancements for improving the Operational Products in particular Ocean topography, Ocean Waves & Hydrology with respect to spatial resolution, spatial temporal sampling, accuracy. A constellation of 2 satellites will fly at the same time.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

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☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Financial impact of these programs is compared to the Group's annual revenue in 2023. Therefore, financial impact is considered as low in regards to the 2023 revenue.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1205000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Financial impact of this program is compared to the Group's annual revenue in 2023. Therefore, financial impact is considered low in regards to the 2023 revenue. The mentioned figure is the total cost of the SWOT project (including CNES / NASA / Thales) and the S3 NG project. Financial impact for Thales is a confidential data and cannot be released.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

An opportunity could be in the Space Business Line to develop satellites to observe area of water scarcity. This could be an extension of our earth observation business. An example is the SWOT project, which is a NASA-CNES programme - built under Thales Alenia Space prime contractorship - that comprises both an oceanography and a hydrology mission. In terms of oceanography, SWOT will help understand the effects of coastal circulation on marine life, ecosystems, water quality and energy transfers. Resulting in more accurate models of the interactions between oceans and the atmosphere. The hydrology mission will evaluate continental surface water, to study changes in water storage in humid zones, lakes, and reservoirs, as well as flow rates in rivers. Both missions will contribute to

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evaluating and controlling the impact of human activities on the environment. First satellite was put in service in 2022. Additional business opportunities will be for maintenance purposes of this satellite. Another example is the S3 New Generation Satellite that is an ESA mission to ensure S3 satellite mission operational continuity on Ocean, Cryosphere and Hydrology geophysical products. It will embark enhancements for improving the Operational Products in particular Ocean topography, Ocean Waves and Hydrology with respect to spatial resolution, spatial temporal sampling, accuracy. A constellation of 2 satellites will fly at the same time embarking to altimeters produced by TAS POSEIDON5 (nadir) and SAOOH (swath). More generally, businesses regarding earth observation from space including environmental matters (forest fires, ocean, water availability) is growing and could lead to additional opportunities for Thales.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Norway
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Czechia

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☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Physical impacts of climate change such as the need to monitor climate and weather variability present global opportunities for Thales which is a key player in space-based Earth observation programs, providing systems that promote a better understanding of climate change and more effective environmental monitoring (Meteosat, Microcarb, Carbonsat satellites). Thales is on board five of the six new Copernicus missions (prime contractor for three/6) and also working on the third generation of Meteosat satellites which comprises four imaging and two sounding satellites. For instance, the CO2M, the future flagship mission of the Copernicus program, from 2026, to measure CO2 emissions and make the distinction between natural CO2 and man-made CO2 mission responds was awarded with an amendment to the contract signed in May 2022 for two flight models for 169 000 000. In addition, Thales is a lead industrial partner for the French-American oceanography satellite SWOT, dedicated to measuring the level of surface waters and rivers, and to determining oceanographic dynamics with a very high degree of precision. Thales partners with customers, suppliers, and other companies to respond to physical effects of climate change. In 2019, Thales has considered this point as one of the three main pillars of its Low carbon strategy: "Supporting a better understanding of climate phenomena, particularly with the development of dedicated space systems".

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Innovation, research and technology are at the heart of this activity. The permanent high level of Thales's investment in new technologies and maturity improvement allows maintaining leadership in this area.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

100000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1300000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

As the physical impacts of climate change increase, there will likely be an increased demand for some of Thales's current products and services, which could increase revenues. In 2021 and 2022, Thales has won several feasibility studies as SEOSAT-2 phase 0 (Spain Earth Observation System) and PRISMA Second Generation (PSG) hyperspectral Earth observation system. In 2022, Thales signed the 2nd second tranche for the CO2M, CRISTAL, CIMR, ROSE-L and CHIME missions of Copernicus, Europe's main European satellite Earth observation program. In addition, there are financial opportunities in new technologies and services

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in areas of weather forecasting, communications, and public safety. As an example, Thales developed Stratobus (a project launched in 2016), an autonomous geostationary stratospheric platform designed for a wide range of applications. In 2021, a test flight conducted by the Swedish Space Corporation validated the airship's emergency recovery concept. The expected revenues from this type of high altitudes platforms stations are more than 100 000 000 for the period 2018-2021 and 1 300 000 000 by 2025 (including surveillance (ISR), environment monitoring and telecommunications.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2021, Thales was continuing to interact with its customers for their current and future needs. Thales conducted a market study based on 200 product line managers' perception in order to give guidelines and inspiration to its R&D. The study included climate friendly technology and costed 10 000. In addition, Thales markets its current products and services at many industrial and governmental trade shows around the world to current customers and potential new customers. Thales is also engaged in R&D and innovation in order to develop new products and services that meet customer demands in the future. In particular, Thales developed a strong expertise in climate monitoring satellites through its entity Thales Alenia Space (TAS). Around 60 engineers are dedicated to these R&T activities, corresponding to a cost of 10M/year to make new technologies available for expected new products. This cost does not include any costs of development when products themselves are launched

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

S: Increase expectations of measurement capabilities able to provide scientists with data allowing monitoring and understanding of climate change. This is one of the most important tool to help authorities to make decisions to keep evolution under control. Thales, and especially TAS, is one of the only expertise company strongly involved for a long time in these activities. T: TAS has built all the European Meteosat satellites to date. Based on its market and customer expectations knowledge, TAS is able to prepare the technological bricks to build observation and measurement devices. A: In 2020 the ESA selected TAS for 5 of its 6 new Copernicus missions, the world's biggest Earth observation data programme, representing 257M and an amendment to its CO2M contract worth 169M with prime contractor OHB System in 2022. The CO2M payload will simultaneously deliver highly accurate measurement in CO2 concentration. R: The atmospheric measurements made by the combination of satellites and in-situ networks will provide Europe with unique operational capacity that will contribute to the global monitoring of fossil CO2 emissions, CO2M being a crucial element part of it. Fossil CO2 emissions, meaning CO2 emissions arising from anthropogenic activities constitute an addition of exogenous carbon in the climate system with a huge impact on the climate change. The launch of the two identical satellites is scheduled for the end of 2025.
[Add row]

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

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Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

23400000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The total opportunities related to operating expenses (OPEX) amount to 23,400,000, compared to the total revenue of 18,428,422,000, representing 0.13%, which is less than 1%

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

0

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

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Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The financial impact is considered to be confidential data for Thales as it concerns the opportunity related to the expansion into new markets for the Space Business Line, and therefore a value of 0 is reported. However, the financial impact is estimated to be a low increase in revenues when compared to the Group's annual revenue in 2023.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

1300000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The maximum total of climate-related opportunities for revenue is 1,300,000,000, compared to the total revenue of 18,428,422,000, representing 7%. This falls within the range of « 1-10% »
[Add row]

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C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

As of December 31, 2023, the percentage of women on the Board of Directors was 43% (6 out of 14 directors), excluding the representatives of employees, and 50% (8 out of 16 directors), including the directors representing employees and employee shareholders. This fulfills the objectives set by French law No. 2011-103 of January 27, 2011, which aimed for a minimum of 40% representation of both men and women on boards of directors and supervisory boards, excluding directors representing employees and employee shareholders.

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(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

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[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

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

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

i) By decision of the Board of Directors, the remit of the Strategy and CSR Committee was modified to take account of the Audit and Accounts Committee's new remit to monitor sustainability information. In accordance with the Board's amended rules of procedure, the main tasks of this Committee are to assess the Group's strategy in its key business segments and with respect to CSR, in particular: • to examine the Group's strategic approaches in each of its major fields of operation, before these are submitted to the Board of Directors including but not limited to; • to review the Group's CSR strategy, including significant sustainability issues, to monitor its

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results on an annual basis, and to provide the Governance and Compensation Committee with information enabling these objectives to be reflected in the compensation of the Chairman and CEO; • to review the Group's draft sustainability report, with the assistance of the Audit and Accounts Committee, for recommendation to the Board. The Strategy and CSR Committee comprised by the Chairman & CEO(chair) and 4 board members, met four times in 2023, with an attendance rate of 96%. ii) As decided by the Board following the 2021 assessment, two individuals as lead directors in CSR matters, attended the two meetings of the Strategy and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee in 2023 for the agenda items dealing with CSR issues, namely: • the Non-Financial Performance Statement, as well as the environmental taxonomy statement; • the CSR sections of the Corporate Governance Report 2022; and • changes in the regulatory framework for sustainability information. They were also able to deepen their knowledge of the Group's CSR issues during several dedicated information sessions organized by the General Management at the beginning of 2023 and 2024. The role of these two directors, which was formalized at the beginning of 2023 as part of the changes to the Board of Directors' CSR Governance, will be strengthened as from the 2024 financial year, as set out below. In 2023, the Senior Executive Vice President (EVP) of Finance & Information Systems, the Company Secretary, the Senior EVP of Operations & Performance, the EVP of Strategy and, for the CSR items on the agenda, the CSR Director were invited to meetings by the Chair of the Committee. In 2023 the CSR Committee made the strategic decision to validate the Near Term Corporate Targets submitted to SBTi validation (then validated by SBTi in 2023). In 2023, the Board received several hours of training from a renowned climatologist and glaciologist and representatives of a leading insurer, during which the directors were made aware of the challenges of climate change as highlighted by the work of the IPCC, with a focus on the impacts already being felt by certain economic players. Directors were given prior access to an awareness-raising e-learning program covering the Climate training modules currently being rolled out across the Group.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

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Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

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

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

i) By decision of the Board of Directors, the remit of the Strategy and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee was modified to take account of the Audit and Accounts Committee's new remit to monitor sustainability information including water. In accordance with the Board's amended rules of procedure, the main tasks of this Committee are to assess the strategy in its key businesses with respect to CSR, in particular: • to examine the strategic approaches in each of its major fields of operation, before these are submitted to the Board of Directors including but not limited to; • to review the CSR strategy, including significant sustainability issues, to monitor its results on an annual basis, and to provide the Governance and Compensation Committee with information enabling these objectives to be reflected in the compensation of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer; • to review the draft sustainability report, with the assistance of the Audit and Accounts Committee, for recommendation to the Board. At December 31, 2023, the Strategy & CSR Committee comprised by the Chairman & CEO (chair) and 4 board members The Strategy and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee met four times in 2023, with an attendance rate of 96%. ii) Example of significant water-related decision made by the committee As decided by the Board following the 2021 assessment, two individuals as lead directors in CSR matters, attended the two meetings of the Strategy & CSR Committee in 2023 for the agenda items dealing with CSR issues, namely: • the Non-Financial Performance Statement, as well as the environmental taxonomy statement; • the CSR sections of the Corporate Governance Report 2022 including the new CSR strategic plan that includes Nature commitment (Water); and • changes in the regulatory framework for sustainability information by validating the double materiality assessment which addresses the E3 "Water and Marine resources" topic. They were also able to deepen their knowledge of the Group's CSR issues during several dedicated information sessions organized by the General Management at the beginning of 2023 and 2024. The role of these two directors, which was formalized at the beginning of 2023 as part of the changes to the Board of Directors' CSR Governance, will be strengthened as from the 2024 financial year. In 2023, the Senior Executive Vice President of Finance & Information Systems, the Company Secretary, the Senior Executive Vice President of Operations & Performance, the Executive Vice President of Strategy and, for the CSR items on the agenda, the CSR Director were invited to meetings by the Chair of the Committee.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

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

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

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(4.1.2.7) Please explain

By decision of the Board of Directors, the remit of the Strategy and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee was modified to take account of the Audit and Accounts Committee's new remit to monitor sustainability information including water. In accordance with the Board's amended rules of procedure, the main tasks of this Committee are to assess the strategy in its key businesses with respect to CSR, in particular: • to examine the strategic approaches in each of its major fields of operation, before these are submitted to the Board of Directors including but not limited to; • review the CSR strategy, including significant sustainability issues, to monitor its results on an annual basis, and to provide the Governance and Compensation Committee with information enabling these objectives to be reflected in the compensation of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer; • to review the draft sustainability report, with the assistance of the Audit and Accounts Committee, for recommendation to the Board. At December 31, 2023, the Strategy & CSR Committee comprised by the Chairman & CEO and 4 board members The Strategy and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee met four times in 2023, with an attendance rate of 96%. ii) Example of significant water-related decision made by the committee As decided by the Board following the 2021 assessment, two individuals as lead directors in CSR matters, attended the two meetings of the Strategy & CSR Committee in 2023 for the agenda items dealing with CSR issues, namely: • the Non-Financial Performance Statement, as well as the environmental taxonomy statement; • the CSR sections of the Corporate Governance Report 2022 including the new CSR strategic plan that includes Nature commitment (Biodiversity); and • changes in the regulatory framework for sustainability information by validating the double materiality assessment which addresses the E4 "Biodiversity and Ecosystems" topics. They were also able to deepen their knowledge of the Group's CSR issues during several dedicated information sessions organized by the General Management at the beginning of 2023 and 2024. The role of these two directors, which was formalized at the beginning of 2023 as part of the changes to the Board of Directors' CSR Governance, will be strengthened as from the 2024 financial year. In 2023, the Senior Executive Vice President of Finance & Information Systems, the Company Secretary, the Senior Executive Vice President of Operations & Performance, the Executive Vice President of Strategy and, for the CSR items on the agenda, the CSR Director were invited to meetings by the Chair of the Committee.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

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☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CSR Strategy Committee: CSR strategic decision-making body at the executive level Chaired by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and organized at least once a quarter by the Chief Sustainability Officer, the CSR Strategic Committee is made up of 10 members of the Executive Committee. Its role is to validate Thales's CSR policy, strategy and objectives, including the associated indicators and quantified targets on climate. It ensures the alignment of the strategy with the Group's CSR ambition and objectives and gives approval on priorities and action plans to achieve these objectives, whose progress it periodically reviews. It also ensures that the resources and investments committed to support Thales's CSR ambition and objectives are adequate.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ General Counsel

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(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

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Starting 2021, Thales has decided to strengthen its organisation and governance by creating a new Environmental and Societal Responsibility (ESR) Department. CSR strategic decision-making body at the executive level Chaired by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and organized at least once a quarter by the Chief Sustainability Officer, the CSR Strategic Committee is made up of 10 members of the Executive Committee. Its role is to validate Thales's CSR policy and strategy to ensure the alignment with the strategy with the Group's CSR ambition and objectives and to give approval on priorities and action plans to achieve these objectives. It also ensures that the resources and investments committed to support Thales's CSR ambition and objectives are adequate. As an example, in 2023, Thales has decided to include a Nature commitment in the new CSR Strategic Plan, it includes Water resources Management.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ General Counsel

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Starting 2021, Thales has decided to strengthen its organisation and governance by creating a new Environmental and Societal Responsibility (ESR) Department. CSR strategic decision-making body at the executive level Chaired by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and organized at least once a quarter by the Chief Sustainability Officer, the CSR Strategic Committee is made up of 10 members of the Executive Committee. Its role is to validate Thales's CSR policy and strategy to ensure the alignment with the strategy with the Group's CSR ambition and objectives and to give approval on priorities and action plans to achieve these objectives. It also ensures that the resources and investments committed to support Thales's CSR ambition and objectives are adequate. As an example, in 2023, Thales has decided to include a Nature commitment in the new CSR Strategic Plan, it includes Biodiversity Management.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

3.75

(4.5.3) Please explain

Incentives have been set up by the Board for climate related topics, including the attainment of targets. The proportion of CSR criteria in variable compensation increased from 10% in 2023 to 15% in 2024. - For 2024, the Board decided to retain four non-financial criteria for the variable compensation of the Chairman and

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CEO, one criterion is related to climate in line with the deployment of the low - carbon strategy. -For 2024, the Board decided to include a CSR criterion linked to the Group's climate performance in the Long Term Performance Incentive (LTIP) of the Chairman and CEO, this objective count for 15% of the total allocation. - For 2024, the Group decided to retain four non-financial criteria, including one related to CSR accounting for 15% of the target variable compensation for eligible employees (representing 63% of the workforce almost 51,000 people) including a climate criterion

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

For 2024, the Group has identified four priority actions with an impact on society, the planet and employees. These priorities are associated with quantified objectives that will be included in the CSR criteria for the 2024 variable compensation of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Group employees eligible for variable compensation: • Society: Raising employee awareness of climate change through the Thales Climate Passport and strengthening digital security; • Planet: Consolidation of the deployment of the low-carbon Policy to reduce emissions in line with the Group's 2030 commitments; • Employees: Continued growth in the proportion of women in management bodies, in line with the 2026 targets set by the Board of Directors.Work will continue in 2024 to define the quantitative targets for 2030 associated with the nine commitments of the new program, as well as intermediate milestones.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

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Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Engagement

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

For 2024, the Board has decided to maintain the overall weighting of non-financial criteria, i.e. 25%, while increasing the weighting of the criterion linked to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) from 10% to 15% of target annual variable compensation, in order to reflect the importance of this field in the Group's strategy. It has therefore decided to retain the following four non-financial criteria including the CSR criteria (15%) which is broken down according to the three pillars of the Group's new medium-term CSR strategy through three ambitious and quantifiable criteria, each accounting for 5% of the total: – the first pillar focuses on the planet, and includes among its objectives the aim of consolidating the deployment of the low carbon strategy to reduce CO2 emissions. The two 2024 targets for this pillar are: a 50% reduction in absolute CO2 emissions for Scopes 1 and 2 compared with 2018, and an 8% reduction in absolute CO2 emissions for Scope 3 "use of products" compared with 2018. – the second pillar focuses on society. For this pillar, one of the two 2024 objectives focus on raising awareness of climate Change: training in 2024 on a voluntary basis in the "Thales Climate Passport" for 50% of managers representing 26,000 employees, it being specified that a campaign of this scale is being conducted for the first time The LTI 2024 Plan is subject to four objectives, all of which are quantifiable, including 20% on CSR objectives. These are in line with the Group's long term CSR strategy, and complement the objectives associated with short-term variable compensation, which are the levers for achieving them. They are assessed including: – half (10%) on the reduction of Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions by 2026 in absolute terms and measured with reference to the level observed in 2018 and on a like-for-like basis; this CSR criterion is directly linked to the Group's performance in reducing CO2 emissions. The floor and target objectives for 2026 have been set at -48% and -50% respectively compared with 2018.

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

For 2024, the Board has decided to increase the weight of CSR – including climate related topics, in target variable compensation, in order to reflect the importance of this field in the Group's strategy. These targets are voluntary and ambitious for two reasons: • firstly, they are fully in line with the Group's trajectory to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, validated after a thorough and exhaustive review process by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), an independent body that defines and promotes best practices in the fight against global warming, as being in line with a 1.5 C trajectory, • secondly, they are expressed in absolute terms, which implies that the Group is reducing its carbon footprint even though its business has increased significantly since the 2018 reference year in markets that are forecasted to grow; The LTIP compensation are in line with the Group's long term CSR strategy, and complement the objectives associated with short-term variable compensation, which are the levers for achieving them. The demanding nature of these levels of achievement results from the fact that they are expressed in absolute terms and are in line with the trajectory "validated" by SBTi for these Scopes on the basis of the 1.5 C scenario.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

With regard to the climate, Thales defined a low-carbon policy in 2019 with quantified commitments revised upwards in 2021: • Reduce operational emissions (Scopes 1 and 2 and Scope 3 - business travel) by 50% in absolute terms by 2030 compared to 2018 (with an intermediate step to 35% in 2023), and achieve "Net Zero" by 2040; • Reduce emissions from the value chain (Scope 3), with a target of -15% in absolute terms by 2030 compared to 2018 for emissions linked to the purchase of goods and services and those linked to the use of its sold products (with an intermediate stage of -7% in 2023). In 2023, Thales' emissions reduction trajectory to 2030 was validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), confirming its alignment with the Paris Agreement: • absolute reduction of 50.4% in Scopes 1 and 2 CO2 emissions compared to 2018 (target aligned with the 1.5 C trajectory); • 15% absolute reduction in Scope 3 CO2 emissions linked to business travel, purchases of goods and services, and products and services sold, compared to 2018. In committing to reduce the carbon footprint of its entire value chain, Thales demonstrates that it: • contributes significantly to the ambitious objectives of decarbonizing aviation; • supports the energy transition of the armed forces; • promotes a responsible space ecosystem and sustainable space travel; • optimises the energy efficiency of the digital world through the development of digital solutions that are "frugal by design."

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

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Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

SBCsignÃ©e_05102021_VEN.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

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Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

As part of this environmental policy, Thales entities are developing cultural characteristics and working practices that are coherent with the Group's vision and meet its requirements in terms of compliance with regulations and prevention and management of environmental risks. To achieve these objectives, the entities encourage their employees, partners and suppliers to become involved both collectively and individually. They maintain long term relationships with customers and other stakeholders in order to understand and anticipate issues that may arise in the future. In line with its purpose of building a confident future, its corporate responsibility policy and its commitment to the United Nations Global Compact, Thales reaffirms its commitment towards the environmental performance of its activities, as part of an ambitious proactive policy based on continuous improvement. Specifically, the Group's objectives include conserving the environment by limiting the impacts of its activities, particularly in terms of energy use, mobility, natural resources (including water conservation), climate and biodiversity, while preventing risks of pollution and improving resilience to climate change. Aware of its responsibilities, Thales has set itself the goal of becoming the leader in sustainable development in its markets by 2030. To support this ambition, the Group has designed a new CSR program for the period 2024-2030. The program is structured around 3 pillars including Planet.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

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(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

HSE Policy May 2021.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ UN Global Compact

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

TCFD Since 2020, Thales has been a signatory of the TCFD principles and recommendations (task force on climate-related financial disclosures), and has thus confirmed its commitment to this G20 initiative. UN Global Compact Every year since 2003, as part of its commitment to the United Nations Global Compact, Thales has reaffirmed its support for the Compact's 10 fundamental principles, which include human rights. As such, it is formally committed to advancing these principles within its sphere of influence and value, and to integrating them into the Group's strategy, culture and day-to-day operations. In September 2020, Thales was a signatory to the “Statement from Business Leaders for Renewed Global Cooperation” initiated by the United Nations Global Compact at the opening of the 75th session of the UN General Assembly In 2023, the Chairman and CEO signed, on behalf of Thales, the “Manifesto of the United Nations Global Compact Network France” for a new private-sector impetus around the goals of sustainable development. This commitment reflects the importance of the SDGs for the Group, as

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demonstrated by their inclusion in Thales' CSR strategy In March 2023, the independent Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) approved Thales' greenhouse gas emissions reduction objectives for 2030. This confirms the compatibility of these objectives with the Paris climate agreement.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

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

Select from:

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☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

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

European Union Transparency Register: REG Number 91711831031-23

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

Thales engages in external groups to provide feedback and engage with policy makers on important subjects. The group's HSE teams currently participate in the work of the International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG) and the Groupement des Industries Françaises Aéronautiques et Spatiales (GIFAS). Thales also participates in the work with Afep (Association Française des Entreprises Privées), EpE (Entreprises pour l'Environnement) and ASD (AeroSpace and Defense Industries Association of Europe). In 2023, Thales started working with french Electronic sector to define their water efficiency plan.Thales is committed to communicating transparently with administrative authorities, its employees, customers, partners, suppliers, and subcontractors, as well as with civil society, in order to share its environmental challenges. Procedures are also in place to receive, deal with, and transmit alerts and requests which are related to its HSE and water policies swiftly. It is also possible to send questions to the Group's HSE Department using a dedicated email address. The HSE department would then assess the impact and any inconsistencies with the group's existing policies. Moreover, in 2023, the Group has designed a new CSR program for the period 2024-2030. It will enable the Group to develop and measure the positive contribution it wishes to make for the benefit of societies, the planet and its employees. The program is structured around these three pillars: • Societies: Thales wants to use technology to help build more responsible and sustainable societies; • Planet: Thales is committed to changing the way it operates to better respect the planet's limits; • Employees: Thales aims to build an inclusive and attractive professional working environment in which each person can give of his or her best. Finally, the planet pillar is structured around three blocks: climate change, resources and nature (ie Water and Biodiversity).
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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The IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group) GHG Management and Reporting group aims at defining international standards. Particularly: - Reducing aerospace industry cost and burden through improved consistency achieved through standardized aerospace greenhouse gas accounting and reporting process. - Encouraging wider reporting across the industry - Setting a common approach to normalization/carbon intensity (accounting for changing size of business, outsourcing and inflation). -Enabling consistent GHG emission communication/reporting within the aerospace supply chain, foster consistent public reporting, and allow for the Aerospace Industry to pursue future activities pertaining to GHG emissions. – Providing information regarding changes or new environmental regulations for more than 50 countries that includes regulations related to water and substances. This information is also shared with the supply chain of the IAEG's members. Thales has worked in the working group by providing expertise on methodologies for calculating GHG emissions, including that of the French and EU regulation. Thales is as well part of the board of Directors of the organisation. Our goal is to harmonize the calculation and reporting of players in the aerospace and defence sector for scope 1, 2 and 3. Thales has also worked in the Working Group related to substitution of hazardous substances.

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

25000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Our goal is to harmonize the calculation and reporting of players in the aerospace and defence sector for scope 1, 2 and 3.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

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☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Thales is actively participating to this GIFAS working group related to climate change, hazardous substances and extra-financial reporting. As such, Thales has a direct influence on decisions made by this working group. The VP Environment, Health and Safety of Thales was the president of the commission "Environment and Sustainable Development" that works on water-related topics (water stress as an example) until June 2023 and the CSR Extra-financial director leads the Working Group related to extra financial reporting. The "Carbon" working group of the GIFAS (Groupement des Industries Françaises Aéronautiques et Spatiales) – i.e.:

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France Aerospace Industry Association – published a guidance related to GHG accounting methods and best practices regarding GHG management towards aerospace industry. The GIFAS as well as ASD (Aerospace and Defence Industries Association of Europe) have contributed to include activities of aircraft manufacturing as part of the eligible activities for the Taxonomy EU Directive.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**MEDEF and AFEP

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

Select all that apply

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☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Mixed

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

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

Thales regularly participates in discussion with AFEP and/or MEDEF regarding changes in environmental regulations and requirements. Indeed, Thales provides feedbacks and comments to feed the above-mentioned organizations to help them to make statement and take position. As an example, in 2023, Thales provided comments regarding the Environmental standards of CSRD and Appendix C of the EU Taxonomy Directive.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

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Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Corporate responsibility and non-financial performance: chapter 5.1 A corporate responsibility policy to support sustainable economic growth; Chapter 5.2 Our commitments and actions for the planet; Chapter 5.5 Methodologies; Chapter 5.6 Summary table of social and environmental indicators

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

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(4.12.1.8) Comment

THALES response to environmental issues is reported in the Universal Registration Document, published yearly
[Add row]

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C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ On a per project basis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ On a per project basis

[Fixed row]

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

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA B2DS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

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(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Philosophy of the two low carbon transition scenarios used by THALES • Aligned with the Paris Agreement and are therefore two possible ways of keeping global warming (well) below 2C • The two paths are intentionally very contrasted and, in a way, limit the field of possibilities • They stimulate strategic thinking in a future context that will bring major changes Both scenario use two kinds of levers to keep global warming well below 2c: technology progress, and sobriety. The scenarios differ by the weight given to these two levers.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Two scenarios have been identified by Thales to pursue a climate-related risk and opportunities analysis in a low-carbon world in line with the Paris agreement: a scenario where technological progress is enable to decouple emissions and growth, and another one where the technological progress is not sufficient, leading to more sobriety. For each of those scenarios, an in depth analysis of future trends of each sector in which Thales operates has been conducted, quantitatively when possible (aeronautics, digital), and qualitatively otherwise (space, defence).

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

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(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

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☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Water related indicators were assessed according to 2 scenarios (SSP2-4.5 & SSP5-8.5) for 2 different timeframes (2030 & 2050) in line WRI Aqueduct. Water related indicators taken into consideration are aligned with the Taxonomy definitions: riverine flood, coastalflood, extreme precipitations, drought episode; The risk was a result of hazard x exposure x vulnerabilty and a net score was ponderated according to the insured value.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Two scenarios have been identified by Thales to pursue a climate-related risk and opportunities analysis in a low-carbon world in line with the Paris agreement: a scenario where technological progress is enable to decouple emissions and growth, and another one where the technological progress is not sufficient, leading to more sobriety.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

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(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

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Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Physical risks related to climate change indicators were assessed according to 2 scenarios (SSP2-4.5 & SSP5-8.5) for 2 different time frames (2030 & 2050) in line WRI Aqueduct. Water related indicators taken into consideration are aligned with the Taxonomy definitions: riverine flood, coastal flood, extreme precipitations, drought episode. The risk was a result of hazard x exposure x vulnerability and a net score was weighted according to the insured value.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Two scenarios have been identified by Thales to pursue a climate-related risk and opportunities analysis in a low-carbon world in line with the Paris agreement: a scenario where technological progress is enable to decouple emissions and growth, and another one where the technological progress is not sufficient, leading to more sobriety.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

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☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

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Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Water related indicators were assessed according to 2 scenarios (SSP2-4.5 & SSP5-8.5) for 2 different time frames (2030 & 2050) in line WRI Aqueduct. Water related indicators taken into consideration are aligned with the Taxonomy definitions: riverine flood, coastal flood, extreme precipitations, drought episode; The risk was a result of hazard x exposure x vulnerability and a net score was weighted according to the insured value.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Two scenarios have been identified by Thales to pursue a climate-related risk and opportunities analysis in a low-carbon world in line with the Paris agreement: a scenario where technological progress is enable to decouple emissions and growth, and another one where the technological progress is not sufficient, leading to more sobriety.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

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☑ Organization-wide

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

The outcomes of the scenario analysis for Thales highlight both risks and opportunities across different sectors of the company's operations, and these insights directly influence various business processes. For instance, in the aeronautics sector, a key risk identified in a carbon-constrained scenario is the economic difficulty in sustaining necessary investments to decarbonize the sector, such as through the adoption of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF). This could hinder long-term growth, suggesting a need for robust risk management and strategic financial planning to ensure resilience. Conversely, the opportunities identified in the short term, such as the limited immediate impact of new aircraft technologies and SAF before 2030-2035, suggest the need for targeted strategies and transition planning to capture these emerging markets. The scenario analysis has also highlighted the importance of deploying traffic management solutions in response to the identified need for maximising decarbonization. Thales's Green Operations solutions, such as the solar-powered radar air traffic management station in Calama, Chile, demonstrate how scenario analysis informs corporate strategy and target setting. By replacing conventional fossil fuel generators with renewable solar energy sources, Thales is not only reducing the CO2 footprint of its solutions but also aligning its business strategy with broader environmental goals. This shift towards renewable energy solutions indicates a deliberate move towards integrating sustainability into core business processes and corporate strategy. In the digital sector, the scenario analysis suggests that in both low-carbon scenarios, the potential slowdown of data flow growth globally will not adversely affect Thales's cybersecurity services development. In a "pro-techno" world, the digitization of the economy is expected to create new cybersecurity needs, while the high environmental performance of cloud providers will continue to drive demand for cloud security services. In an "energy-frugal" world, the focus on high-value and critical data usage will likely strengthen the need for security services, particularly for vital infrastructure and key information These findings from the scenario analysis directly influence Thales's business processes, including risk and opportunity identification, assessment, and management. The insights gained guide corporate strategy formulation, financial planning, and resilience building, enabling Thales to proactively adapt to future scenarios and align its business strategy with environmental sustainability goals.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

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In 2022, Thales has conducted a forward-looking study on the vulnerability of its activities (365 sites studied) to address all physical risks related to climate change and in line with the definitions of the green taxonomy (including water related indicators)in order to assess the resilience of its business model and strategy. This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2 - 4.5 and SSP5 - 8.5 for two time horizons (2030 & 2040). Globally, water availability is not the indicator driving risks for the Group activities in a medium or long term basis. The purpose of this approach is to: 1) assess current and future exposure related to the physical risks of climate change, including acute climate risks (flood, droughts) and chronic climate risks (water stress, water scarcity). Risk is calculated using three criteria: danger, exposure and vulnerability of assets; 2) identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; 3) propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. This study concludes that the Group's asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at Group level. When focusing on flood, 42 assets (not including offices) are considered as severely or highly exposed to the riverine flood risk, 28 assets (not including offices) are considered as severely or highly exposed to the surface risk flood risk.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

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THALES is more implicated in revenues generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion, than spending on such activities. However, THALES has not committed to completely halting its spending for the former activities, notably due to its involvement in industries like banking and payment services, where the use of plastics is integral. However, Thales is actively working on increasing the use of recycled materials in these areas. This initiative aims to reduce the company's reliance on fossil fuels, reflecting a broader effort to enhance sustainability and minimize environmental impact.

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

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at AGMs and we also have an additional feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Annual General Assembly/Meeting (AGM): Our transition plan which aligns with the 1.5C world has been presented on May 10 2023 during the Annual General Assembly/Meeting of Thales shareholders. Additional feedback mechanism: Thales received investors and financial analysts on 5th October 2021 for its first Investor Day dedicated to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues. The Group presented its new roadmap for a low-carbon future and explained how its advanced technologies are helping to make the world safer, more environmentally responsible and more inclusive. Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and members of the Group's Executive Committee presented Thales's priority actions in these areas. In particular, the leadership team explained how the Group is stepping up its Strategy for a low-carbon future and outlined its plan to achieve "net zero" by 2040. The speakers also presented the major role that Thales's future solutions — in the fields of space, aerospace, defence and digital identity and security — can play in building a more sustainable future.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Annually

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

Thales' transition plan is built upon several key assumptions and dependencies, as revealed in the climate resilience study. These assumptions undergird the two primary scenarios—Pro-Technology and Sobriety—which explore how Thales' core activities might evolve in a low-carbon world. Thales' transition plan is contingent upon a complex interplay of technological, economic, societal, and political factors. While the study provides a robust framework for understanding potential future scenarios, the actual trajectory of the transition will depend on a multitude of variables that are difficult to predict with certainty.

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

THALES transition plan is described throughout the Universal registration Document, especially into chapter 5.2.2 Combating climate change and promoting energy efficiency and 5.2.3 Innovation in the service of the environment. In addition to the attainment of carbon mitigation, THALES describe the attainment of additional

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targets to achieve its low carbon transition such as: - Strengthening the low carbon commitment to the entire supply chain with 183 action plan agreed with some of THALES most carbon intensive suppliers - Deploying eco design for product innovation with 100% of new products adopting an eco desing approach. Moreover, THALES describe how sustainable innovation is an integral part of the strategy and product policies of the Group's Global Business Units. Eco-design is integrated into the Research, Technology and Innovation process, particularly in the description of R&T challenges and technical reviews. The CSR Strategy Committee, chaired by the Chairman and CEO, reviews innovation projects and sustainable business activities carried out by Group entities to monitor and guide initiatives in favor of sustainable products and services. To implement this approach, the Group also mobilizes other governance processes and functions, such as the Low-carbon and Environment - Product committee, the marketing network and the eco-design community led by the engineering business.

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

(i) Description of how strategy in this area has been influenced by climate-related risks at the considered time horizon Following its commitments to a Strategy for a low-carbon future, validated by SBTI, Thales set up objectives and action plans to align its business strategy to the 2C trajectory and by involving its entire value chain: - reducing Group's other emissions (including use of products and services) by 15% in 2030, - developing smart traffic management solutions (rail, road, sea and air), that will reduce emissions & optimise the energy efficiency of the digital world with the development of solutions designed to be energy efficient by design for digital data science, algorithms & artificial intelligence, - offering its customers innovative and eco-responsible functions & services that will enable them to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions, - supporting a better understanding of climate phenomena, particularly with the development of dedicated space systems. (ii) Description of how strategy in this area has been influenced by water-related risks. Thales have integrated water-related risks to the Group's HSE Policy. Indeed, water related topics are mainly included in the Group's objectives to conserve the environment by limiting the impacts of its activities, particularly in terms of energy use, mobility, natural resources, climate and biodiversity, while preventing risks of pollution and improving resilience to climate change. In addition, the Group's 2023 Universal Registration Document mentions 2 specific commitments: conserving water targeting no increase in consumption / Withdrawal & limiting industrial wastewater discharges (iii) Case study of the most substantial strategic decision made related to climate with almost 50 million SIM cards & 70 million bank cards made from recycled plastic in 2022, Thales & Veolia have joined forces to help this market show its green credentials. The polymer plastic found in high concentrations in waste electrical & electronic equipment is processed at Veolia's recycling plant in France. Thales engineers have worked with Veolia's experts to develop a special process that uses this newly recycled material to manufacture SIM cards that meet the mobile industry's requirements. The Eco-SIM Card has a neutral carbon footprint as the CO2 emissions from the manufacturing process and electronic components that cannot be recycled are fully offset by Thales's comprehensive SIM cards carbon offset program. This innovative product will support mobile phone operators in their ecological transformation & help them address their subscribers' environmental concerns. Another case study of the most substantial strategic decision made related to water with Thales Ocean Plastic cards that

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are made with Ocean Plastic – a premium material up-cycled from plastic bottles collected from coastal communities. The card consists of 70% Ocean Plastic supplied by Parley & manufactured by Thales with its technology

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

(i) Description of how strategy in this area has been influenced by climate-related risks at the considered time horizon: Following its commitments to a strategy for a low-carbon future, validated by SBTI, Thales set up objectives and action plans to align its business strategy to the 2C trajectory and by involving its entire value chain: - reducing Group's other emissions (including procurement and thus upstream supply chain) by 15% in 2030, - An action plan has been developed to reduce emissions related to its supply chain, in particular by establishing dialogue with its suppliers, in order to gradually gather real data about GHG emissions related to the production of the goods and services purchased; know and carry out actions to reduce the carbon footprint of these purchase, prefer the use of suppliers with a low-carbon footprint, in particular through a responsible purchasing policy (ii) Case study of the most substantial strategic decision made: Group Purchasing has made the fight against climate change one of their six commitments for Responsible Purchasing, thus aligning with the Group's Strategy for a Low-Carbon Future. In 2022, more than 500 of the Group's major suppliers belonging to the purchasing categories identified as the biggest GHG emitters received a "low-carbon" questionnaire that allows Thales to measure their degree of maturity; more than 70% of suppliers that responded say they are aligned with the Paris Agreement or have a strategy to reduce their emissions. In 2023, more than 180 action plans were validated with suppliers. We first identified the levers for action in order to build up a library of resources to be activated for each procurement category. This enabled us to encourage suppliers to implement short-, medium- and long-term road maps. Moreover, Taking account of the CSR dimension in tender processes is a key factor in transforming supply chains. In 2023, a new supplier selection criterion entitled "Non-financial performance - CSR" was defined and now counts towards the evaluation score. It enables us to highlight the CSR commitments made by suppliers, such as the elements that help reduce their CO2 emissions, or the eco-designed solutions they offer.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

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Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

(i) Description of how strategy in this area has been influenced by climate-related risks at the considered time horizon Following its commitments to a Strategy for a low-carbon future, validated by SBTI, Thales set up objectives and action plans to align its business strategy to the 2C trajectory and by involving its entire value chain: reducing Group's other emissions (including use of products and services) by 15% in 2030, - developing smart traffic management solutions (rail, road, sea and air), that will reduce emissions and optimise the energy efficiency of the digital world with the development of solutions designed to be energy efficient by design for digital data science, algorithms and artificial intelligence, - offering its customers innovative and eco – responsible functions and services that will enable them to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions and pressure on raw material / natural resources, - supporting a better understanding of climate phenomena, particularly with the development of dedicated space systems. Following those commitments, dedicated working groups has been created to align Thales's product policy to the carbon strategy objectives and therefore to drive R&D investments towards low-carbon products and services development. Thales has launched a program to change design habits within the engineering community and encourage the adoption of ecodesign principles. The target of 4,000 engineers trained by the end of 2023 was comfortably exceeded, with 6,599 employees having taken the course. This program is an example of a new approach to learning, emphasizing the learner's experience while enabling a real upskilling and effective large-scale deployment. (ii) Case study of the most substantial strategic decision made Since 2014, Thales has invested almost 7 billion euros in digital technologies. These key technologies play a crucial role in our markets. They enable airlines, satellite operators, air traffic control organisations, urban and mainline rail operators, the armed forces and security services responsible for protecting urban infrastructure and energy supplies to make the right decisions in real time. The explosion of new digital technologies and the growing synergy between them create a huge amount of momentum not only to develop new products and solutions for today, but to invent those that will be needed in the data-driven, autonomous, immersive and with reduced carbon footprint world of tomorrow.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

(i) Description of how strategy in this area has been influenced by climate-related risks at the considered time horizon Following its commitments to a strategy for a low-carbon future, validated by SBTI, Thales set up objectives and action plans to align its business strategy to the 1.5C trajectory by involving all sites, reducing Group's emissions by 50.4% in 2030. For several years, Thales has been implementing actions to reduce its energy consumption and GHG emissions associated with its activities. This action plan to reduce energy consumption is based on: • reducing the energy consumption of buildings; • replacing the equipment that consumes the most energy; • implementing heat recovery processes; • optimizing airflow in clean rooms; • installing solar panels on the sites. Fifteen countries, covering nearly 95% of operational emissions, created working groups (made up of operations, property management, human resources and HSE departments) to work together to create the action plans to be implemented up to 2030. To achieve this efficiency, energy audits are conducted regularly at the Group's most energy-intensive sites and have resulted in appropriate reduction programs. In 2022, an energy efficiency coordination unit was created to deal with the energy crisis and accelerate the reduction of energy needs at French sites. This coordination was continued in 2023 in France and extended to the ten Group countries with the highest consumption in order to help them reduce their energy needs. (ii) Case study of the most substantial strategic decision made Following the integration of a new business division (ex-Gemalto), Thales has increased its site footprint with almost 40 new sites. Studies has been conducted by Real Estate divisions in every country to optimize and consolidate new DIS (ex-Gemalto) and Thales legacy sites in order to reduce the carbon emissions of operations. This led to the closing of 4 sites so far with relocated activities and is still on going. In France, the new "Connect" project of industrial footprint optimisation was launched in 2021. Finally, starting 2021, each real estate project has to be validated/approved to take into account its carbon footprint.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

(i) Description of how strategy in this area has been influenced by water-related risks. For over 20 years, Thales has been preserving the quality and availability of water. This policy is based on: • Reducing and stabilizing the Group's water requirements. The Group has taken steps to reduce its use of water, notably by renovating and monitoring pipes, setting up centralized network management systems and replacing high-consumption equipment. In 15 years, this program has generated a significant reduction in Thales' water requirements, which have now stabilized. The Group has set itself the target of not increasing the amount of water it withdraws (apart from geothermal needs). Risks related to the management and availability of water have not been identified as material at Group level • Analysis of the vulnerability of Group sites to water-related risks. The study carried out by AXA XL Risk Consulting in 2021 identified sites located in water-stressed zones. Water consumption at sites located in areas of high water stress (with a WRI (1) score of over 3) accounted for 1.6% of the Group's total water consumption in 2023. However, in view of climate change, projections to 2040 show a significant increase in the number of water-stressed areas. For example, 21 sites experienced periods of water restrictions in 2023 compared to 19 sites in 2022 and six sites in 2018. • Group-wide mapping of the water cycle. This mapping, carried out with the aim of better controlling the management of water resources, led to the overhaul of water indicators in order to improve reporting on the subject and to be aligned with the demands of the CDP's water program. (ii) Some examples of water conservation initiatives in Thales • In California, where water availability is very limited due to shortages, fires and constant climate change, one of the Group's sites has implemented an action plan based on several levers such as: the construction of a visual dashboard to identify external leaks and significant changes in monthly water consumption, which supports daily plant inspections to identify any leaks; the use of reclaimed or recycled water when available; and regular communication on the value of water conservation; • In France, a site specializing in the design and manufacture of components and subsystems for imaging solutions has made significant investments to optimize its water consumption (retrofit of a system for recycling and reusing chemical wastewater). At the end of 2023, another site also launched the installation of an evapo-concentrator to recover non-concentrated effluent from the surface treatment workshop for reuse in the industrial process (projected gains: between 550 and 600 m3 per year.) This system will have the dual benefit of reducing water withdrawals and of no longer discharging effluent into the sewer system.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

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(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

(i) Case study of how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced financial planning In December 2020, for the first time, Thales included climate targets in the terms and conditions of the new revolving credit facility of 1 500 000 000 signed with 17 international banks. Its rate will be linked to the objective of reducing Thales's direct and indirect carbon footprint (scopes 1, 2 and 3), in line with the low-carbon policy implemented by the Group and its commitments over the next ten years. Depending on whether or not these objectives are achieved, the cost of the syndicated loan will be adjusted downwards or upwards, thanks to a bonus/penalty system. Moreover, climate-related opportunities are factored in the Thales's financial planning process as part of sustainable growth strategy. As the physical impacts of climate change increase, there will likely be an increased demand for some of Thales's current products and services. This could potentially increase revenues as new standards for products are a very strong opportunity to impose low-carbon products developed by Thales. Nevertheless, efforts are constantly done to improve overall industrial efficiency, product portfolio and therefore reduce operating costs related to energy consumption for both Thales and the customer. The objectives set for the Thales's Strategy for a low-carbon future will have an impact on direct costs planning and investments. For instance, Thales spent around 8 000 000 each year on energy reduction's actions in the top 10 emissive countries which are included in the group's financial planning for direct costs and capital expenditures. (ii) Time horizon covered by the financial planning Time horizon covered by the financial planning is 3 years and investments planning for the deployment of its Strategy for a low-carbon future within the 2030 milestones.
[Add row]

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

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	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

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☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

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

57000000

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

0

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

1

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

1

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

69

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

31

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

With respect to the calculation of the aggregates required by the Green Taxonomy Regulations for determining eligibility, as described in the delegated act: • the scope of consolidation is identical to that used in the consolidated financial statements; • the methodology for determining the base (denominator) is as follows: – the

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denominator used is consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023 under IFRS, i.e. excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business, – operating expenses used in the denominator are non-customer-financed research and development costs as reported in the consolidated income statement, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the costs by nature of the Group's legal entities, – the capital expenditure used in the denominator is the acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets (information systems, technical expenditure (engineering), production and services, real estate and capitalized development costs, etc.), acquisitions of rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, expenditure on business vehicle leasing contracts for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the fixed assets of companies acquired during 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent); • the source of the data reported is as follows: – the values of turnover, operating expenses and property, plant and equipment and intangible assets come from the companies' information systems; • the methodology for determining eligible and aligned amounts (numerator) is as follows: – revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually, – regarding operating expenses, these are expenses associated with eligible activities (in the sense of sales), – acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets concern: • either real estate investments, • or acquisitions of rights to use under leases relating to eligible activities (IFRS 16 debt excluding decreases linked to early termination, renegotiation or a reduction in indexation), • or operating investments related to eligible activities (in the sense of turnover). Thales has decided to apply the following analysis thresholds when publishing data: • for turnover, an analysis threshold of 1% of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity, whether dedicated to a Business Line or cross-functional to several of them; • for capital expenditure, a threshold of 100,000 was applied per investment. For capital expenditure related to real estate, in accordance with current regulations, Thales did not take into account industrial and modular buildings in its analyses. For "mixed" buildings (hosting both industrial and office activities), only those with an office space of more than 1,000 m² were taken into account. In this case, the amounts included in the calculation of capital expenditure were determined in proportion to the total surface area. This methodology is identical to that used for the statement published in 2023.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

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Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

59000000

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

7

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

8

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

9

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

35

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

65

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

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With respect to the calculation of the aggregates required by the Green Taxonomy Regulations for determining eligibility, as described in the delegated act: • the scope of consolidation is identical to that used in the consolidated financial statements; • the methodology for determining the base (denominator) is as follows: – the denominator used is consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023 under IFRS, i.e. excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business, – operating expenses used in the denominator are non-customer-financed research and development costs as reported in the consolidated income statement, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the costs by nature of the Group's legal entities, – the capital expenditure used in the denominator is the acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets (information systems, technical expenditure (engineering), production and services, real estate and capitalized development costs, etc.), acquisitions of rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, expenditure on business vehicle leasing contracts for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the fixed assets of companies acquired during 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent); • the source of the data reported is as follows: – the values of turnover, operating expenses and property, plant and equipment and intangible assets come from the companies' information systems; • the methodology for determining eligible and aligned amounts (numerator) is as follows: – revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually, – regarding operating expenses, these are expenses associated with eligible activities (in the sense of sales), – acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets concern: • either real estate investments, • or acquisitions of rights to use under leases relating to eligible activities (IFRS 16 debt excluding decreases linked to early termination, renegotiation or a reduction in indexation), • or operating investments related to eligible activities (in the sense of turnover). Thales has decided to apply the following analysis thresholds when publishing data: • for turnover, an analysis threshold of 1% of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity, whether dedicated to a Business Line or cross-functional to several of them; • for capital expenditure, a threshold of 100,000 was applied per investment. For capital expenditure related to real estate, in accordance with current regulations, Thales did not take into account industrial and modular buildings in its analyses. For "mixed" buildings (hosting both industrial and office activities), only those with an office space of more than 1,000 m² were taken into account. In this case, the amounts included in the calculation of capital expenditure were determined in proportion to the total surface area. This methodology is identical to that used for the statement published in 2023.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Data processing, hosting and related activities

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

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(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

57000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

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(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

10000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1.Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: oFor turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

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Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

To carry out the analysis, Thales took into account the existence of the European code of conduct on data center energy efficiency to assess whether the criteria for substantial contribution had been met. The activity meets the criteria for substantial contribution when it implements all the relevant practices listed as expected practices in their most recent version, with verification by an independent third party every three years. At the end of 2023, two of the Group's data centers (Elancourt and Toulouse) had signed up to the European code of conduct, but neither of them is as yet aligned. In view of the planned work on the cooling system, at least one data center will be aligned during financial year 2024.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH "adaptation to climate change": In 2023 Thales conducted an assessment of the physical risks and vulnerability of its sites linked to climate change as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Annex A), with the help of an external provider. This study of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all the physical risks associated with climate change was carried out in order to: – assess current and future exposure; – identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; – propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. It has been drawn up in line with green taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 and 2050). This study concludes that the Group's asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites was begun in 2023 to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan from 2024 onwards. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. DNSH "Transition to a circular economy": For analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1): Processes have evolved to systematically take ecodesign into account in developments, and a dedicated training plan is currently being rolled out to all Group engineers. There is also a waste management plan for electrical and electronic equipment. DNSH "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources": For analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1): Where applicable, an analysis of the quality of water points affected by Thales' infrastructures has been carried out.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

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(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

THALES - URD 2023 - 4 April 2024_0.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Data processing, hosting and related activities

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

414000000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

2

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(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

21000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1.Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: oFor turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

To carry out the analysis, Thales took into account the existence of the European code of conduct on data center energy efficiency to assess whether the criteria for substantial contribution had been met. The activity meets the criteria for substantial contribution when it implements all the relevant practices listed as expected practices in their most recent version, with verification by an independent third party every three years. At the end of 2023, two of the Group's data centers (Elancourt and Toulouse) had signed up to the European code of conduct, but neither of them is yet aligned. In view of the planned work on the cooling system, at least one data center will be aligned during financial year 2024.

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(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH "adaptation to climate change": In 2023 Thales conducted an assessment of the physical risks and vulnerability of its sites linked to climate change as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Annex A), with the help of an external provider. This study of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all the physical risks associated with climate change was carried out in order to: – assess current and future exposure; – identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; – propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. It has been drawn up in line with green taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 and 2050). This study concludes that the Group's asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites was begun in 2023 to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan from 2024 onwards. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. DNSH "Transition to a circular economy": For analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1): Processes have evolved to systematically take ecodesign into account in developments, and a dedicated training plan is currently being rolled out to all Group engineers. There is also a waste management plan for electrical and electronic equipment. DNSH "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources": For analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1): Where applicable, an analysis of the quality of water points affected by Thales' infrastructures has been carried out.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Own performance

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

14000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

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(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1. Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: o For turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Thales has implemented a new Group policy in favor of the selection of more environmentally friendly vehicles. The Group's new service provider carries out its own analysis of compliance with the substantial contribution criteria for the fleet it manages, and forwards the information to Thales. However, there is still one international contract for which the Group does not have the information required for analysis.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH "adaptation to climate change": In 2023 Thales conducted an assessment of the physical risks and vulnerability of its sites linked to climate change as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Annex A), with the help of an external provider. This study of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all the physical risks associated with climate change was carried out in order to: – assess current and future exposure; – identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; – propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. It has been drawn up in line with green taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 and 2050). This study concludes that the Group's asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites was begun in 2023 to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan from 2024 onwards. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. DNSH "transition to a circular economy" and "Pollution": The analysis was carried out by the service provider who manages the main vehicle fleet in the context of its own Taxonomy statement.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Thales - Universal Registration Document 2023.pdf,Thales - Universal Registration Document 2023.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

23000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1.Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: oFor turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

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Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Thales has implemented a new Group policy in favor of the selection of more environmentally friendly vehicles. The Group's new service provider carries out its own analysis of compliance with the substantial contribution criteria for the fleet it manages, and forwards the information to Thales. However, there is still one international contract for which the Group does not have the information required for analysis.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH "adaptation to climate change": In 2023 Thales conducted an assessment of the physical risks and vulnerability of its sites linked to climate change as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Annex A), with the help of an external provider. This study of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all the physical risks associated with climate change was carried out in order to: – assess current and future exposure; – identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; – propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. It has been drawn up in line with green taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 and 2050). This study concludes that the Group's asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites was begun in 2023 to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan from 2024 onwards. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. DNSH "transition to a circular economy" and "Pollution": The analysis was carried out by the service provider who manages the main vehicle fleet in the context of its own Taxonomy statement.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

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(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1.Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: oFor turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The Group has an active and ongoing policy of maintaining and renovating its real estate portfolio. The analysis, which focused mainly on LED lights, confirmed that Thales fully meets the substantial contribution criteria for this activity.

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(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH “adaptation to climate change”: In 2023 Thales conducted an assessment of the physical risks and vulnerability of its sites linked to climate change as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Annex A), with the help of an external provider. This study of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all the physical risks associated with climate change was carried out in order to: – assess current and future exposure; – identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; – propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. It has been drawn up in line with green taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 and 2050). This study concludes that the Group’s asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites was begun in 2023 to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan from 2024 onwards. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. DNSH “Pollution”: To ensure compliance with this specific DNSH, which deals with pollution prevention and control, Thales relied on its responsible purchasing policy, which commits all its suppliers to essential environmental, social and governance objectives.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1.Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: oFor turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was

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applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The Group has an active and ongoing policy of maintaining and renovating its real estate portfolio. The analysis, which focused mainly on LED lights, confirmed that Thales fully meets the substantial contribution criteria for this activity.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH "adaptation to climate change": In 2023 Thales conducted an assessment of the physical risks and vulnerability of its sites linked to climate change as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Annex A), with the help of an external provider. This study of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all the physical risks associated with climate change was carried out in order to: – assess current and future exposure; – identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; – propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. It has been drawn up in line with green taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 and 2050). This study concludes that the Group's asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites was begun in 2023 to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan from 2024 onwards. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. DNSH "Pollution": To ensure compliance with this specific DNSH, which deals with pollution prevention and control, Thales relied on its responsible purchasing policy, which commits all its suppliers to essential environmental, social and governance objectives.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

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2000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1.Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: oFor turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

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(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This mainly corresponds to the replacement of TBM/CTM (Technical Building Management/Centralized Technical Management) systems. Thales made sure with its suppliers that the products and components used met the substantial contribution criteria for this activity.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH "adaptation to climate change": In 2023 Thales conducted an assessment of the physical risks and vulnerability of its sites linked to climate change as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Annex A), with the help of an external provider. This study of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all the physical risks associated with climate change was carried out in order to: – assess current and future exposure; – identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; – propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. It has been drawn up in line with green taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 and 2050). This study concludes that the Group's asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites began in 2023 to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan from 2024 onwards. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 8

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1.Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o

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Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: oFor turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This mainly corresponds to the replacement of TBM/CTM (Technical Building Management/Centralized Technical Management) systems. Thales made sure with its suppliers that the products and components used met the substantial contribution criteria for this activity.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH "adaptation to climate change": In 2023 Thales conducted an assessment of the physical risks and vulnerability of its sites linked to climate change as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Annex A), with the help of an external provider. This study of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all the physical risks associated with climate change was carried out in order to: – assess current and future exposure; – identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; – propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. It has been drawn up in line with green taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 and 2050). This study concludes that the Group's asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites was begun in 2023 to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan from 2024 onwards. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

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Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

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(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1.Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: oFor turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

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Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This mainly involves the installation of solar panels at Thales sites, for which the text does not provide a substantial contribution criterion.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH "adaptation to climate change": In 2023 Thales conducted an assessment of the physical risks and vulnerability of its sites linked to climate change as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Annex A), with the help of an external provider. This study of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all the physical risks associated with climate change was carried out in order to: – assess current and future exposure; – identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; – propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. It has been drawn up in line with green taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 and 2050). This study concludes that the Group's asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites began in 2023 to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan from 2024 onwards. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 10

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(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1.Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle

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leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: oFor turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This mainly involves the installation of solar panels at Thales sites, for which the text does not provide a substantial contribution criterion.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH "adaptation to climate change": In 2023 Thales conducted an assessment of the physical risks and vulnerability of its sites linked to climate change as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Annex A), with the help of an external provider. This study of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all the physical risks associated with climate change was carried out in order to: – assess current and future exposure; – identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; – propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. It has been drawn up in line with green taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 and 2050). This study concludes that the Group's asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites began in 2023 to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan from 2024 onwards. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up.

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(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 11

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

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☑ Adapted activity

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

24000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1.Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: oFor turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

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(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

To conduct the alignment analysis, Thales took into account the existence of Energy Performance A Diagnostics (or equivalent in the European Union) or, failing this, ensured that the building analyzed was included in the 15% of the most efficient national or regional real estate portfolio in terms of operational primary energy consumption (data obtained by Thales via specialized third parties in the absence of existing certifications). Thales has set itself the goal of re-leasing only buildings whose characteristics meet the substantial contribution criteria of the Taxonomy. However, given that the majority of real estate investment expenditure relates to lease renewals, it appears that only a small part (16%) of eligible capital expenditure for this acquisition and building ownership activity meets these substantial contribution criteria. In 2023, the construction of buildings complying with substantial contribution rules on two Group sites generated CapEx in line with the surface areas occupied by tertiary activities.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH "adaptation to climate change": In 2023 Thales conducted an assessment of the physical risks and vulnerability of its sites linked to climate change as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Annex A), with the help of an external provider. This study of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all the physical risks associated with climate change was carried out in order to: – assess current and future exposure; – identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; – propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. It has been drawn up in line with green taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 and 2050). This study concludes that the Group's asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites was begun in 2023 to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan from 2024 onwards. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

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☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 12

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

126000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

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14

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1.Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: oFor turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

To conduct the alignment analysis, Thales took into account the existence of Energy Performance A Diagnostics (or equivalent in the European Union) or, failing this, ensured that the building analyzed was included in the 15% of the most efficient national or regional real estate portfolio in terms of operational primary energy consumption (data obtained by Thales via specialized third parties in the absence of existing certifications). Thales has set itself the goal of re-leasing only buildings whose characteristics meet the substantial contribution criteria of the Taxonomy. However, given that the majority of real estate investment expenditure relates to lease renewals, it appears that only a small part (16%) of eligible capital expenditure for this acquisition and building ownership activity meets these substantial contribution criteria. In 2023, the construction of buildings complying with substantial contribution rules on two Group sites generated CapEx in line with the surface areas occupied by tertiary activities.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH "adaptation to climate change": In 2023 Thales conducted an assessment of the physical risks and vulnerability of its sites linked to climate change as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Annex A), with the help of an external provider. This study of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all the physical risks associated with climate change was carried out in order to: – assess current and future exposure; – identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; – propose the generic areas of adaptation solutions. It has been drawn up in line with green taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). This study takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for two time horizons (2030 and 2050). This study concludes that the Group's asset portfolio is robust in the face of physical risks related to climate change. Of the 365 locations covered, only eleven are assessed as having a very high prospective risk and 35 as having a high risk. Heat waves, floods and landslides are identified as the main perils at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites was begun in 2023 to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan from 2024 onwards. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Thales - Universal Registration Document 2023.pdf

Row 13

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacturing of aircraft

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

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(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible, alignment not assessed

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.12) Taxonomy-eligible, alignment not assessed turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in reporting year

100

(5.4.2.19) Taxonomy-eligible, alignment not assessed CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine eligibility under the Green Taxonomy Regulations as per the delegated act: 1.Scope of Consolidation: o The scope matches that of the consolidated financial statements. 2. Methodology for Determining the Denominator: o The denominator is the consolidated turnover for the year ended December 31, 2023, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions and the Global Transport Business. o Operating expenses in the denominator include non-customer-financed R&D costs, maintenance of property, plant and equipment, and short-term rental expenses as reported in the income statement and costs by nature. o Capital expenditure in the denominator includes acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets, rights of use under leasing contracts for eligible projects, business vehicle leasing contracts, and fixed assets of companies acquired in 2023 (Imperva and Tesserent). 3. Source of Data: o Turnover, operating expenses, and property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets values come from the companies' information systems. 4. Methodology for Determining the Numerator: o Revenue is defined as turnover excluding intra-Group sales of eligible activities considered individually. o Operating expenses are those associated with eligible activities. o Acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets include real estate investments, rights to use under leases related to eligible activities, and operating investments related to eligible activities. 5. Analysis Thresholds: oFor turnover, a 1% analysis threshold of the Group's turnover was applied to each eligible activity. o For capital expenditure, a 100,000 threshold per investment was applied. For real estate, industrial and modular buildings were excluded. For mixed buildings with over 1,000 m² of office space, the amounts included in the capital expenditure calculation were proportional to the total surface area. This methodology is consistent with the statement published in 2023.

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(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

THALES - URD 2023 - 4 April 2024_0.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

The implementation of the minimum safeguards set out in Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment was also verified via: • the commitments made by the Group under the United Nations Global Compact; • the Group's integrity and compliance policy, including fair competition. Thales makes its employees aware of the importance of complying with applicable competition laws and regulations; • the Duty of Care plan aimed at preventing serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the health and safety of individuals and the environment, resulting from the activities of the Company and those of the companies it directly or indirectly controls, as well as from the activities of subcontractors or suppliers with whom it has an established business relationship, when these activities are related to that relationship; • tax policy: the role of Thales tax governance is to ensure that tax rules in all countries in which the Group operates are rigorously applied.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

The taxonomy is published pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of 18 June 2020 and its delegated acts, on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. The regulation and its delegated acts require Thales to publish, on the basis of its accounts at December 31, 2023, the turnover, operating expenses (OpEx) and capital expenditure (CapEx) relating to: • group activities eligible for and aligned with the first two environmental objectives of the green taxonomy, namely climate change mitigation and adaptation; • group activities eligible for the first two objectives, which were not eligible until now (broadening of the scope of the taxonomy); • group activities eligible for the four new objectives: the sustainable use and protection of aquatic and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Thales's activities cover the defence, aeronautics, space, identity and digital security sectors. Among these products, solutions and services designed by Thales, some contribute to bringing major benefits to the fight against global warming, in particular: • air traffic management (ATM) and avionics solutions that optimize aircraft trajectory and reduce the fuel consumed by air transport by up to 10%; • flight simulators, which meet training needs with an extremely small carbon footprint; • earth observation satellites, whose data are essential for understanding phenomena related to global warming; • satellite navigation solutions: at the heart of programs such as Galileo and EGNOS, Thales Alenia Space is at the forefront of satellite navigation in Europe. These projects are essential building blocks for optimizing sea, air and land travel. These activities illustrate how Thales's technological potential can be used to combat global warming. However, most of them are not currently listed among the activities eligible for the climate objectives of the taxonomy (Annexes 1 and 2 of the Delegated Regulation).

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(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

6

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water related OPEX represents water withdrawal cost. In 2023, water related OPEX has increased by 6% in comparison with 2021. The trend for OPEX remains the same probably due to inflation. Capex is not consolidated at Corporate level since it is included in the site Global budget and is not specifically tagged. As an example, CAPEX was used to launch the installation of an evapo-concentrator to recover non-concentrated effluent from the surface treatment workshop for reuse in the industrial process (projected gains: between 550 and 600 m3 per year.) This system will have the dual benefit of reducing water withdrawals and of no longer

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discharging effluent into the sewer system; However, at the moment, it is estimated that there has not been change in the water-related CAPEX and no change is foreseen in a short term
[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

THALES recognizes the importance of addressing environmental externalities, such as carbon emissions, to mitigate climate change and promote sustainable development. However, due to strategic and financial constraints, we have not yet implemented an internal carbon pricing mechanism. Our low-carbon transition investments are integrated into our regular finance organization, allowing us to manage sustainable projects without a separate carbon pricing system. Despite these constraints, we are exploring ways to incorporate environmental externalities into our financial planning. We plan to engage internal stakeholders to build consensus, raise awareness, demonstrate long-term benefits, and align our sustainability goals with broader organizational objectives. Feasibility studies will assess the impact of an internal carbon price, identify challenges, and develop strategies. An incremental approach, starting with pilot projects or specific departments, is under consideration. We aim to collaborate with organizations that have successfully implemented internal carbon pricing, learning from their experiences to develop a tailored approach. Monitoring policy and regulatory developments will ensure our strategies align with emerging requirements and leverage available incentives. Risks related to water management or other environmental issues are not significant at the Group level, so there is no current need for an internal price on these issues.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

To classify suppliers with substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment, the group built a panel of approximately 600 suppliers in 2023. This panel includes the most emission-intensive suppliers from the previous year (N-1), strategic suppliers, and French SMEs/Midcaps, with consideration for future business needs. The panel is continuously reviewed throughout the year and expanded annually.

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

200

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

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☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

As part of the Duty of Care program, the following indicators are to be requested & to be reported by our suppliers annually: total water consumption, weight of water pollutants, total amount of recycled water reused. Suppliers are targeted based on their location & their level of risks associated. The risk linked to the supplier's country is assessed with 3 indexes: Global Right Index for Social risks, Environmental Performance Index for the Environment & Global Slavery Index for Human Right.

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

500
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

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Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Product lifecycle
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management
☑ Supplier performance improvement
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Leverage over suppliers
☑ Vulnerability of suppliers
☑ Strategic status of suppliers
☑ Product safety and compliance
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Thales is building an ambitious CSR policy that is now at the heart of the Group's strategy. In this context, Thales Procurement is deploying a sustainable and resilient supply chain. The Procurement Duty of Vigilance program consists of implementing measures to mitigate risk and avoid any serious ESG harm. It can be summarised as follows: • All Thales partners and suppliers adhere to and undertake to comply with the Thales Integrity and Corporate Responsibility Charter. Any non-compliance constitutes a breach of their contractual obligations which may lead to the termination of their contract, depending on the severity of the breach. • Suppliers « potentially at risk » must undergo an assessment of their maturity with regards to ESG (Environment, Social & Governance) issues. These suppliers are identified following risk mapping carried out by Thales, which takes into account respect for Human rights and fundamental freedoms, personal health, safety and Environmental protection.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water
☑ Business risk mitigation
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Reputation management

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☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Thales is building an ambitious CSR policy that is now at the heart of the Group's strategy. In this context, Thales Procurement is deploying a sustainable and resilient supply chain. The Procurement Duty of Care program consists of implementing measures to mitigate risk and avoid any serious ESG harm. It can be summarized as follows: • All Thales partners and suppliers adhere to and undertake to comply with the Thales Integrity and Corporate Responsibility Charter. Any non-compliance constitutes a breach of their contractual obligations which may lead to the termination of their contract, depending on the severity of the breach. • Suppliers « potentially at risk » must undergo an assessment of their maturity with regards to ESG (Environment, Social & Governance) issues. These suppliers are identified following risk mapping carried out by Thales, which takes into account respect for Human rights and fundamental freedoms, personal health, safety and Environmental protection. The risk linked to the supplier's country is assessed with 3 indexes: Global Right Index for Social risks, Environmental Performance Index for the Environment and Global Slavery Index for Human Rights. As part of the Duty of Care program, the following indicators are to be requested and will be reported by our suppliers annually: total water consumption, weight of pollutants in the water and total amount of recycled water reused.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The Supplier grants that the manufacture and the delivery of the Supplies is compliant with all applicable international, European and national regulations concerning health, safety and environment, including but not limited to those pertaining to (i) products, chemical substances and dangerous preparations (ex: REACH, RoHs etc),

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including during their transportation to the place of delivery; (ii) supply of minerals extracted in conflict areas; (iii) circular economy waste (ex: reuse and recycling); (iv) energy consumption; (v) preservation of natural resources and protection of soils, waters, air, biodiversity and ecosystems; (vi) carbon footprint; (vii) electric protection and protection against fires, electromagnetic / ionizing / optical/radioactive radiations and vibration levels; (viii) safety and protection of persons; (ix) prevention of pollution and other nuisances (sound, visual, olfactory). In case of non-compliance, the supplier shall inform the Purchaser of any failure to comply with the above-mentioned legal obligations and shall indemnify the Purchaser from and against any consequences resulting from the Supplier's failure to fulfil the obligations. In the event of a failure to comply, the Supplier shall provide specific recommendations/instructions to the Purchaser in order to ensure the safe use of the Product and a limited environmental impact upon its end-of-life disposal.

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The Supplier grants that the manufacture and the delivery of the Supplies is compliant with all applicable international, European and national regulations concerning health, safety and environment, including but not limited to those pertaining to (i) products, chemical substances and dangerous preparations (ex: REACH, RoHs etc), including during their transportation to the place of delivery; (ii) supply of minerals extracted in conflict areas; (iii) circular economy waste (ex: reuse and recycling); (iv) energy consumption; (v) preservation of natural resources and protection of soils, waters, air, biodiversity and ecosystems; (vi) carbon footprint; (vii) electric protection and protection against fires, electromagnetic / ionizing / optical/radioactive radiations and vibration levels; (viii) safety and protection of persons; (ix) prevention of pollution and other nuisances (sound, visual, olfactory). In case of non-compliance, the supplier shall inform the Purchaser of any failure to comply with the above-mentioned legal obligations and shall indemnify the Purchaser from and against any consequences resulting from the Supplier's failure to fulfil the obligations. In the event of a failure to comply, the Supplier shall provide specific recommendations/instructions to the Purchaser in order to ensure the safe use of the Product and a limited environmental impact upon its end-of-life disposal.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a low-carbon or renewable energy target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Developing a collaborative approach with Group suppliers is a prerequisite for resolutely engaging the Group's most emission-intensive suppliers, with the eventual aim of collecting actual CO2 emissions data from suppliers. In October 2021, Thales committed to defining quantified, milestone-based action plans with 150 of its main suppliers by the end of 2023. In 2023, more than 180 action plans were validated with suppliers. We first identified the levers for action in order to build up a library of resources to be activated for each procurement category. This enabled us to encourage suppliers to implement short-, medium- and long-term road maps.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

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☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Fines and penalties

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Thales has chosen to call on the expertise of a specialized third-party international organization to assess the subcontractors and suppliers identified as most at risk. In 2023, Thales signed a partnership agreement as part of a sector initiative.Thales intends to take advantage of the third party expertise and this sector-wide initiative to further improve the effectiveness of its responsible purchasing policy, including water related topics.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

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Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**In the event that the requirements 16 of the Thales Integrity & Corporate Responsibility Charter are not met, Thales may decide to review the business relationship with the concerned Partner or Supplier & pursue corrective actions and either suspend

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All suppliers and subcontractors of Thales are obliged to sign the Partners' and Suppliers' Integrity and Corporate Responsibility Charter in the qualification phase and before entering into any agreement. This charter, the terms of which were reviewed in 2019, particularly on the basis of the Code of Conduct of the International Forum on Business Ethical Conduct (IFBEC), incorporates precise commitments expected from Thales' suppliers and subcontractors in terms of human rights, environmental protection including climate related topics and personal health and safety.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**In the event that the requirements 16 of the Thales Integrity & Corporate Responsibility Charter are not met, Thales may decide to review the business relationship with the concerned Partner or Supplier & pursue corrective actions and either suspend

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All suppliers and subcontractors of Thales are obliged to sign the Partners' and Suppliers' Integrity and Corporate Responsibility Charter in the qualification phase and before entering into any agreement. This charter, the terms of which were reviewed in 2019, particularly on the basis of the Code of Conduct of the International Forum on Business Ethical Conduct (IFBEC), incorporates precise commitments expected from Thales' suppliers and subcontractors in terms of human rights, environmental protection including limiting the environmental impact of their operations and conserving natural resources.

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[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

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

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

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

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

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Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Thales has initiated a Low Carbon Program that includes a reduction in emissions associated with Operations, Mobility, Use of sold products & Services, and Purchased goods and services. Thales invites all its strategic suppliers to follow this path to enable the entire industry to build the foundations of a more responsible future. These areas of development will also become fundamental criteria in the evolution of the commercial relationship between Thales and its partners. The ambitions are based on: - Carbon footprint measurement and associated data - Actions to reduce the carbon footprint, with a focus on products/services sold to Thales - Carbon footprint reduction trajectory In October 2021, Thales committed to defining quantified, milestone-based action plans with 150 of its main suppliers by the end of 2023. In 2023, more than 180 action plans were validated with suppliers. We first identified the levers for action in order to build up a library of resources to be activated for each procurement category. This enabled THALES to encourage suppliers to implement short-, medium- and long-term road maps.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:** Carbon footprint management and reduction

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

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(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the United Nation's International Labour Organization principles

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify **:**Charter Signature

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

As a cornerstone of its corporate commitments, Thales places corporate responsibility at the heart of its operations and subscribes to the United Nations Global Compact, upholding its principles with respect, notably, to human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption The relationship between Thales Partners and Suppliers (as defined below) is an important component for building sustainable business success. Thales expects from its Partners and Suppliers full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations of the countries where they are registered, as well as where operations are managed or services provided. In this respect, the Thales Partners and Suppliers Integrity & Corporate Responsibility Charter represents a minimum standard of best practice

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**ICR charter including limiting the environmental impact of their operations and conserving natural resources.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

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Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Most of Thales related Scope 3 emissions are due to the equipment delivered to aircraft manufacturers and there is a strong interest for them to get information about these emissions from their key suppliers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Thales communicates to some major customers in this area the part of scope 3 emissions which corresponds to their deliveries. Thales is also a member of the Airbus Supplier Sustainability Council. For instance, Thales communicated through the CDP Supply Chain Module of the Climate questionnaire in 2023, allocating emissions based on the goods or services sold to five major companies in the aeronautical sector, including aircraft manufacturers and airlines.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Non financial rating agencies and Professional organizations

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

i) Non financial rating agencies: Non-financial rating agencies play an increasingly important role in assessing Thales' CSR policy. The Group has strengthened its teams in order to better meet their expectations and strengthen relations with their analysts. The aim of this approach is to discuss Thales' CSR issues in greater depth and on a more regular basis. ii) Professional organization: Thales is a member of numerous national and regional professional associations. In this way, it helps to build common approaches to major CSR issues. The Group participates in the work of the IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group), GIFAS (French Aerospace Industries Association) and the ASD (European Aerospace, Security and Defence Industries Association). Within AFEP (French Association of Private Enterprises) and MEDEF, France's biggest employer federation, the Group has taken part in numerous consultations organized by the European Union on CSR issues.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Example of CDP water: For its first assessment, Thales received a B- and as such Is in the "management" range. This rating is higher than the European regional average (C) and the average for the electrical and electronic equipment sector (C).
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

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

THALES environmental initiatives are driven by the Group CSR strategy or direct communication with customers and stakeholders, not through CDP Supply Chain engagement program.
[Fixed row]

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C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised*

[Fixed row]

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C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

	Has there been a structural change?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
	Select all that apply ☑ Yes, a divestment	*Aeronautical electrical systems*	*Thales finalized the divestment of its aeronautical electrical systems business in 2023.*

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

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(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

The 2023 environmental reporting scope is identical to that of the financial reporting scope, excluding activities in the process of being divested such as Thales electrical systems. For the purposes of performance comparison, results for the base year have also been brought back to the same scope, and therefore differ from the results published in the CDP 2023. Following SBTi guidelines, the significance threshold is 5% variation.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

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	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Thales reports both location based and market based figures for Scope 2 emissions.*

[Fixed row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75945

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year Scope 1 emissions are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methodology, using emission factors from BASE CARBONE and DEFRA. Environmental data relating to Thales' own activities are collected using a dedicated reporting tool. The basic reporting unit is the facility (footprint of a legal entity on a site). The annual reporting campaign includes several questionnaires. It takes place over the months of December and January, depending on the nature of the information collected (qualitative data in December, quantitative data in January). After submission by the contributors from each facility, the questionnaires are reviewed and validated by the coordinators in charge of this perimeter. The data are then reviewed and consolidated by the central CSR team.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

166268

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year Scope 2 location based emissions are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methodology, using emission factors from IEA, US EPA. Environmental data relating to Thales' own activities are collected using a dedicated reporting tool. The basic reporting unit is the facility (footprint of a legal entity on a site). The annual reporting campaign includes several questionnaires. It takes place over the months of December and January, depending on the nature of the information collected (qualitative data in December, quantitative data in January). After submission by the contributors from each facility, the questionnaires are reviewed and validated by the coordinators in charge of this perimeter. The data are then reviewed and consolidated by the central CSR team.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

166268

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year Scope 2 market based emissions are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methodology, using emission factors from IEA, US EPA, AIB and Green-E. Environmental data relating to Thales' own activities are collected using a dedicated reporting tool. The basic reporting unit is the facility (footprint of a legal entity on a site). The annual reporting campaign includes several questionnaires. It takes place over the months of December and January, depending on the nature of the information collected (qualitative data in December, quantitative data in January). After submission by the contributors from each facility, the questionnaires are reviewed and validated by the coordinators in charge of this perimeter. The data are then reviewed and consolidated by the central CSR team.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2334000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year Scope 3 emissions related to purchased goods and services are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methodology. The Purchasing department's contribution to environmental reporting concerns exclusively the calculation of the carbon footprint. Purchases made during the year are structured by sub-category, each sub-category being associated with a specific emission factor. Amounts purchased by sub-category are available in the centralized Purchasing tool. The data taken into account are those for all purchases made over the year. Excluded are only those purchases or which carbon emissions are counted specifically (energy and substances used on site, employee mobility).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Thales is a member of IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group) and of the GIFAS (Groupement des Industries Françaises Aéronautiques et Spatiales) – i.e.: France Aerospace Industry Association – and is following sectoral guidelines that determined that some categories such as Scope 3 "Capital Goods" are not relevant for the sector and not for Thales.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

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(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Thales is a member of IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group) and GIFAS (Groupement des Industries Françaises Aéronautiques et Spatiales) – i.e.: France Aerospace Industry Association – and is following sectoral guidelines that determined that some categories such as Scope 3 "Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)" are not relevant for the sector and not for Thales.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream transportation and distribution have been evaluated in 2018 to approximately 4400 tons of CO2 and therefore not calculated yearly.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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The calculation methodology used is based on the quantity of waste generated per year by all sites provided by all Thales's sites through the annual report (invoices from their suppliers) and reported in our Thales's HSE reporting tool by each sites. The emissions factors used by type of waste are provided by ADEME: Base Carbone. Thales evaluated the emissions from waste to be 2111 tons of CO2 yearly, which represent 0,02% of the overall Scope 3 emissions (2111/13146387 0,02%).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69906

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year Scope 3 emissions related to business travel are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methodology as regards company vehicles and short or long-term rentals, as well as rail and air travel in connection with employee assignments, the data are supplied to Thales by subcontractors for whom a Group-wide framework agreement is in place; Emission factors used are from GHG Protocol and DEFRA

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year Scope 3 emissions related to employee commuting are calculated according to GHG Protocol methodology. Data are collected through a survey carried out in 2021 to characterize employees' home/work travel patterns and estimate the carbon footprint of this travel. Emission factors used are from BASE CARBONE ADEME and DEFRA

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Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Thales is a member of IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group) and GIFAS (Groupement des Industries Françaises Aéronautiques et Spatiales) – i.e.: France Aerospace Industry Association – and is following sectoral guidelines that determined that some categories such as Scope 3 "Upstream leased assets" are not relevant for the sector and not for Thales.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream transportation and distribution have been evaluated in 2018 to approximately 4400 tons of CO2 and therefore not calculated yearly.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

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(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Thales is a member of IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group) and GIFAS (French industries of the aerospace sector) and is following sectoral guidelines that determined that some categories such as Scope 3 "Processing of sold products" are not relevant for the sector and not for Thales.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10228000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year Scope 3 emissions related to use of sold products are calculated according to GHG Protocol methodology. The data needed to calculate the carbon footprint of products sold (direct and indirect emissions) are collected through the HSE products and projects network. The data are verified and consolidated by the HSE product coordinator of the Global Business Unit concerned, then forwarded to the central team for global consolidation and publication of results.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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(7.5.3) Methodological details

Thales is a member of IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group) and GIFAS (French industries of the aerospace sector) and is following sectoral guidelines that determined that some categories such as Scope 3 "End of life treatment of sold products" are not relevant for the sector and not for Thales.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Thales's business model does not comprise downstream leasing of assets, therefore Scope 3 "Downstream leased assets" emissions are not relevant.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Thales's business model does not comprise franchise, therefore Scope 3 "Franchises" emissions are not relevant.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

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(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Thales's business model does not comprise investments with significant carbon footprint. In 2021 those emissions were evaluated at 25427 tCO2

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We consider all our emissions the categories listed before.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We consider all our emissions the categories listed before.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

60755

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methodology, using emission factors from BASE CARBONE and DEFRA. Environmental data relating to Thales' own activities are collected using a dedicated reporting tool. The basic reporting unit is the facility (footprint of a legal entity on a site). The annual reporting campaign includes several questionnaires. It takes place over the months of December and January, depending on the nature of the information collected (qualitative data in December, quantitative data in January). After submission by the contributors from each facility, the questionnaires are reviewed and validated by the coordinators in charge of this perimeter. The data are then reviewed and consolidated by the central CSR team.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

127411

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

36300

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(7.7.4) Methodological details

Base year Scope 2 location based and market based emissions are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methodology, using emission factors from IEA, US EPA, AIB and Green-E. Environmental data relating to Thales' own activities are collected using a dedicated reporting tool. The basic reporting unit is the establishment (footprint of a legal entity on a site). The annual reporting campaign includes several questionnaires. It takes place over the months of December and January, depending on the nature of the information collected (qualitative data in December, quantitative data in January). After submission by the contributors from each facility, the questionnaires are reviewed and validated by the coordinators in charge of this perimeter. The data are then reviewed and consolidated by the central CSR team.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2444000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

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

5

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(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions related to purchased goods and services are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methodology. The Purchasing department's contribution to environmental reporting concerns exclusively the calculation of the carbon footprint. Purchases made during the year are structured by sub-category, each sub-category being associated with a specific emission factor. Amounts purchased by sub-category are available in the centralized Purchasing tool. The data taken into account are those for all purchases made over the year. Excluded are only those purchases or which carbon emissions are counted specifically (energy and substances used on site, employee mobility). In 2023, 5% of Thales' procurement emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers. For instance, for freight forwarders and integrators related emissions, the carbon footprint is calculated by using the kilometers travelled and the mode of transport. For our card fulfillment & outsourcing suppliers, we obtained from our most emissive suppliers a product carbon footprint per article and, when it was not possible, a breakdown of the product into lifecycle stages (material, transportation, electricity etc.).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Thales is a member of IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group) and of the GIFAS (Groupement des Industries Françaises Aéronautiques et Spatiales) – i.e.: France Aerospace Industry Association – and is following sectoral guidelines that determined that some categories such as Scope 3 "Capital Goods" are not relevant for the sector and not for Thales.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Thales is a member of IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group) and GIFAS (Groupement des Industries Françaises Aéronautiques et Spatiales) – i.e.: France Aerospace Industry Association – and is following sectoral guidelines that determined that some categories such as Scope 3 "Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)" are not relevant for the sector and not for Thales.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution have been evaluated in 2018 to approximately 4400 tons of CO2 and therefore not calculated yearly.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculation methodology used is based on the quantity of waste generated per year by all sites provided by all Thales's sites through the annual report (invoices from their suppliers) and reported in our Thales's HSE reporting tool by each sites. The emissions factors used by type of waste are provided by ADEME: Base Carbone. Thales evaluated the emissions from waste to be 2111 tons of CO2 yearly, which represent 0,02% of the overall Scope 3 emissions (2111/9691184 0,02%).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

52326

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions related to business travel are calculated according to the distance based GHG Protocol methodology, the data are supplied to Thales by subcontractors for whom a Group-wide framework agreement is in place, and aligned to have consistent emissions factors from GHG Protocol and DEFRA

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

93000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

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0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions related to employee commuting are calculated according to GHG Protocol methodology. Data are collected through a survey carried out in 2021 to characterize employees' home/work travel patterns and estimate the carbon footprint of this travel. Emission factors used are from BASE CARBONE ADEME and DEFRA.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Thales is a member of IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group) and GIFAS (Groupement des Industries Françaises Aéronautiques et Spatiales) – i.e.: France Aerospace Industry Association – and is following sectoral guidelines that determined that some categories such as Scope 3 "Upstream leased assets" are not relevant for the sector and not for Thales.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Thales is a member of IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group) and GIFAS (French industries of the aerospace sector) and is following sectoral guidelines that determined that some categories such as Scope 3 "Downstream transportation and distribution" are not relevant for the sector and not for Thales.

Processing of sold products

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(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Thales is a member of IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group) and GIFAS (French industries of the aerospace sector) and is following sectoral guidelines that determined that some categories such as Scope 3 "Processing of sold products" are not relevant for the sector and not for Thales.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

5577000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify **:**Thales methodology

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify **:**Thales methodology

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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Scope 3 emissions related to use of sold products are calculated according to GHG Protocol methodology. The data needed to calculate the carbon footprint of products sold (direct and indirect emissions) are collected through the HSE products and projects network. The data are verified and consolidated by the HSE product coordinator of the Global Business Unit concerned, then forwarded to the central team for global consolidation and publication of results.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Thales is a member of IAEG (International Aerospace Environmental Group) and GIFAS (French industries of the aerospace sector) and is following sectoral guidelines that determined that some categories such as Scope 3 "End of life treatment of sold products" are not relevant for the sector and not for Thales.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Thales's business model does not comprise downstream leasing of assets, therefore Scope 3 "Downstream leased assets" emissions are not relevant.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

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(7.8.5) Please explain

Thales's business model does not comprise franchise, therefore Scope 3 "Franchises" emissions are not relevant.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Thales's business model does not comprise investments with significant carbon footpring. In 2021 those emissions were evaluated at 25427 tCO2

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We consider all our emissions the categories listed before.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

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We consider all our emissions the categories listed before.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

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Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

THALES - URD 2023 - 4 April 2024_0.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

For scope 1 assurance: 5.7 Report of the independent third party organization on the consolidated non-financial performance statement included in the management report p.219 & p.220 Appendix 1 - information considered most important " Reduction of operational GHG emissions (scopes 1, 2 and 3 – business travel)"

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

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Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

THALES - DEU 2023 - 4 avril 2024 (1).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

For scope 2 location based assurance: 5.7 Report of the independent third party organization on the consolidated non-financial performance statement included in the management report p.219 & p.220 Appendix 1 - information considered most important " Reduction of operational GHG emissions (scopes 1, 2 and 3 – business travel)"

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

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100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

THALES - URD 2023 - 4 April 2024_0.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

For scope 2 market based assurance: 5.7 Report of the independent third party organization on the consolidated non-financial performance statement included in the management report p.219 & p.220 Appendix 1 - information considered most important " Reduction of operational GHG emissions (scopes 1, 2 and 3 – business travel)"

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

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(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

For scope 3 based assurance: 5.7 Report of the independent third party organization on the consolidated non-financial performance statement included in the management report p.219 & p 220 Appendix 1 - Information considered most important "Reduction of other GHG emissions (scope 3 – purchases of goods and services, use of products and services sold, and commuting of employees) "

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30948

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(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

21.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

For electricity consumption: Avoided electricity emissions following the move from zero renewable electricity procurement to a partial or total procurement of renewable electricity (equivalent consumption of renewable electricity x location based emission factor) or avoided electricity emissions following the increase of share of renewable electricity procurement (equivalent consumption of renewable electricity x market based emission factor) For gas consumption: total of emissions reduction linked to the increase of biogas procurement Other energy consumption is not relevant to the calculation.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6492

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Electricity - Reductions related to energy efficiency actions, production variation, or improvement of the emission factor (2023 compared to 2022), residual mix or total mix applied to the residual emission variation for sites that have reduced a portion of their emissions by increasing the share of renewable energy. Gas - Reductions

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related to energy efficiency actions, production variation, or climatic/weather variations. Substances - Actions on the consumption of pure CO2 and the leaks from R22 and HFC installations. Others (steam, heat, fossil energy excluding natural gas) - Variation in heat and steam consumption, related to production and/or climatic/weather conditions.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1673

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Electricity - Emissions from sites that underwent a carve-out during the year 2023 or were subject to a partial carve-out

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

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0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no relevant acquisition in 2023

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

no relevant merger in 2023

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2080

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Substances – Production variation

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2080

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Substances - change in the calculation methodology for nitrous oxide process emissions

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

911

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

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Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Electricity - Variations due to organic growth, mergers of activities on sites, etc. Gas - Variations due to organic growth, mergers of activities on sites, etc.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

805

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Electricity - Site relocations with building optimization Gas - Site relocations with building optimization Others (steam, heat, fossil energy excluding natural gas) – exceptional coal consumption

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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118

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Others (steam, heat, fossil energy excluding natural gas) - Usual variations in the consumption of diesel and fuel oil for sprinkler pumps and backup generators.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1016

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Electricity - Data not provided by the site Substances – for one site SF6 bottle accounting only when replaced (every 4 to 6 years) Others (steam, heat, fossil energy excluding natural gas) - Fuel consumption in company-owned vehicles depends on project activity, maintenance/repairs
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

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

36736

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

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

0.19

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

16695

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

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

5454

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

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Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ PFCs

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

56

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ SF6

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

1402

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 7

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(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**R22

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

412

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33327

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

30669

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

20846

Belgium

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(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1815

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

1602

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

9

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

303

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

873

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

55

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

187

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

903

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

540

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98

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

5033

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

178

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

271

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

0

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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10

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

1566

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

1058

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10492

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

21150

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

2262

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1527

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

5072

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

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797

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

221

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

2004

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

733

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

299

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

177

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6366

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

8687

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

381

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

48

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

49

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

220

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

4981

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

93

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Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

661

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

4364

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

156

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

8

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

8

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

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96

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1441

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

8531

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

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

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

96

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

96

Romania

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(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83

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

208

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

208

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

222

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

704

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

704

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

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

11432

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

1284

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147

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

530

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110

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

848

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

33

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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1

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

142

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

136

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

169

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

119

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

73

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

361

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

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0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

259

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

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

144

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

992

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

992

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2670

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

6169

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

6

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

529

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

9392

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

5426
[Fixed row]

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Aerospace

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2848

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Out of Division (headquarters)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2433

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Space

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

9074

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Digital Identity and Security

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3669

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Secure Communications and Information Systems

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2311

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Defence Mission systems

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2354

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Land and Air Systems

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

38067
[Add row]

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Thales out of division (headquarters)

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

8756

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

5356

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Thales Space

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

14647

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

340

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Thales Digital Identity and Security

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

40297

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

2177

Row 4

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Thales Defence Mission Systems

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

5801

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

2024

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Thales Secure Communications and Information Systems

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

6452

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

1974

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Thales Aerospace

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

16070

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

7465

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Thales Land and Air Systems

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

35388

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

16964
[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60755

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

127411

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

36300

(7.22.4) Please explain

The environmental reporting scope is identical to the financial one, excluding activities in the process of being divested.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Thales does not include any other entity in the disclosure
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

1014100

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel and gas

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

1014100

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

1014100

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

60

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

1048000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.05

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

1048000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.6

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

1048000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

246560

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

246560

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

246560

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

1650919

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

1650919

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

1650919

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

1620000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

1620000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of units

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

1620000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

100

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

8831582

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

21

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

8831582

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

247

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

8831582

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

605

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

8854568

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

8854568

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

8854568

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1046

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

26149970

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

26149970

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

97

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

26149970

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2424

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

14021996

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

14021996

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

68

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

14021996

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1630

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

37513027

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

67

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

37513027

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

767

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

37513027

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2950

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

3000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.0003

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

3000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.003

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

3000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

27856305

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

32

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

27856305

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

365

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

27856305

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1168

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

107000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.02

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 38

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

107000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

107000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 40

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

55180

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.005

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 41

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

55180

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.1

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

55180

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

46332010

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

96

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

46332010

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1100

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

46332010

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2140

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 46

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

3298010

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

3298010

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

80

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

3298010

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

230

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 49

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

10851131

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

10851131

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

49

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 51

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

10851131

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

629

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 52

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

45549701

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

39

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 53

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

45549701

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

452

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 54

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

45549701

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

1900

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 55

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

9262997

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 56

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

9262997

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

25

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 57

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

9262997

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

371

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 58

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

12602382

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

30

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 59

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

12602382

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

351

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 60

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

12602382

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1885

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 61

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

3444000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 62

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

3444000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 63

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

3444000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

364

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 64

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

819000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.0001

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 65

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

819000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.001

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 66

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

819000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

59

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 67

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

991675

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 68

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

991675

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 69

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

991675

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

128

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 70

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

155000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 71

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

155000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 72

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

155000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.002

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 73

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

1611250

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 74

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

1611250

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

28

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 75

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

1611250

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

79

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Upstream transportation and distribution / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 76

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

8800387

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 77

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

8800387

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

43

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 78

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

8800387

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

603

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 79

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

7374668

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

19

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

fuel and gas

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 80

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

7374668

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

219

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 81

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**number of unit

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

7374668

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1036

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services / Downstream transportation and distribution / Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

We have developed a tool to measure carbon emissions of our products based on real data regarding raw material and transportation, and on extrapolation of our sites footprints for remaining data (energy, travels, amortization)

Row 82

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for Airbus SE

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

379

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of substances and fossil energies on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 1 are identified for each site delivering to Airbus SE and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to Airbus SE and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 1 emissions.

Row 83

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for Airbus SE

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

290

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of electricity on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 2 are identified for each site delivering to Airbus SE and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to Airbus SE and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 2 emissions.

Row 84

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

71140

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Upstream supply chain (Scope 3 - Purchased goods and services)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Emissions scope 3 (purchased goods and services) are identified for each Business unit delivering to Airbus SE and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with Airbus SE and the total revenue of the business unit.

Row 85

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for Air France - KLM

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of substances and fossil energies on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 1 are identified for each site delivering to Air France - KLM and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to Air France - KLM and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 1 emissions.

Row 86

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for Air France - KLM

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of electricity on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Emissions scope 2 are identified for each site delivering to Air France - KLM and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to Air France - KLM and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 2 emissions.

Row 87

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

887

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Upstream supply chain (Scope 3 - Purchased goods and services)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 3 (purchased goods and services) are identified for each Business unit delivering to Air France - KLM and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with Air France - KLM and the total revenue of the business unit.

Row 88

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for ATR (Avions de Transport Régional)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of substances and fossil energies on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 1 are identified for each site delivering to ATR (Avions de Transport Régional) and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to ATR (Avions de Transport Régional) and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 1 emissions.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 89

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for Avions de Transport Régional

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of electricity on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 2 are identified for each site delivering to ATR (Avions de Transport Régional) and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to ATR (Avions de Transport Régional) and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 2 emissions.

Row 90

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1880

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Upstream supply chain (Scope 3 - Purchased goods and services)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 3 (purchased goods and services) are identified for each Business unit delivering to ATR (Avions de Transport Régional) and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with ATR (Avions de Transport Régional) and the total revenue of the business unit.

Row 91

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for Avianca Group

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of substances and fossil energies on sites

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 1 are identified for each site delivering to Avianca Group and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to Avianca Group and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 1 emissions.

Row 92

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for Avianca Group

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of electricity on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 2 are identified for each site delivering to Avianca Group and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to Avianca Group and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 2 emissions.

Row 93

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

47

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Upstream supply chain (Scope 3 - Purchased goods and services)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 3 (purchased goods and services) are identified for each Business unit delivering to Avianca Group and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with Avianca Group and the total revenue of the business unit.

Row 94

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for Schlumberger Limited

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

19

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of substances and fossil energies on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 1 are identified for each site delivering to Schlumberger Limited and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to Schlumberger Limited and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 1 emissions.

Row 95

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for Schlumberger Limited

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of electricity on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Emissions scope 2 are identified for each site delivering to Schlumberger Limited and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to Schlumberger Limited and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 2 emissions.

Row 96

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2360

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Upstream supply chain (Scope 3 - Purchased goods and services)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 3 (purchased goods and services) are identified for each Business unit delivering to Schlumberger Limited and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with Schlumberger Limited and the total revenue of the business unit.

Row 97

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for AXA Group

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.3

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of substances and fossil energies on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Emissions scope 1 are identified for each site delivering to AXA Group and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to AXA Group and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 1 emissions.

Row 98

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for AXA Group

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of electricity on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 2 are identified for each site delivering to AXA Group and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to AXA Group and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 2 emissions.

Row 99

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14.7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Upstream supply chain (Scope 3 - Purchased goods and services)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 3 (purchased goods and services) are identified for each Business unit delivering to AXA Group and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with AXA Group and the total revenue of the business unit.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 100

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for TotalEnergies SE

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.9

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of substances and fossil energies on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 1 are identified for each site delivering to TotalEnergies SE and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to TotalEnergies SE and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 1 emissions.

Row 102

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

108

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Upstream supply chain (Scope 3 - Purchased goods and services)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 3 (purchased goods and services) are identified for each Business unit delivering to TotalEnergies SE and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with TotalEnergies SE and the total revenue of the business unit.

Row 103

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for Koninklijke Philips NV

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

173

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of substances and fossil energies on sites

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 1 are identified for each site delivering to Koninklijke Philips NV and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to Koninklijke Philips NV and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 1 emissions.

Row 104

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for Koninklijke Philips NV

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of electricity on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 2 are identified for each site delivering to Koninklijke Philips NV and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to Koninklijke Philips NV and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 2 emissions.

Row 105

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Unit

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10780

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Upstream supply chain (Scope 3 - Purchased goods and services)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 3 (purchased goods and services) are identified for each Business unit delivering to Koninklijke Philips NV and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with Koninklijke Philips NV and the total revenue of the business unit.

Row 106

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of electricity on sites

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Emissions scope 2 are identified for each site delivering to TotalEnergies SE and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to TotalEnergies SE and the total amount of products produced on the site. The main limitation is that, even if they are similar, all produced products are not the same and they are all allocated the same value for scope 2 emissions.

Row 107

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Number of units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 108

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Number of units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 109

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Number of units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2615

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Upstream supply chain (Scope 3 - Purchased goods and services)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 110

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Number of units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1085

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Downstream supply chain (Scope 3 - Transportation and distribution)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 111

(7.26.1) Requesting member

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Number of units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Waste generated in operations

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 112

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Number of units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4604

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Use of sold products

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 113

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Number of units

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

70

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

EOL

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 114

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Number of units

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

1258353

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2183

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 115

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Number of units

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

1258353

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

25178

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 116

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**Number of units

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

1258353

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

90008

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

In addition to the list of proposed challenges, the diversity and number of customers is too large to be able to disclose any statistic covering the entire panels.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Thales is not ready to disclose sensitive/proprietary information on its customers.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

In the future we could consider expanding our capability to allocate emissions by customers by having a statistic consolidation with a sectorial approach covering the top 10 of our major contributors.
[Fixed row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

46305

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

184464

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

230769

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

544453

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

71737

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

616190

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

8541

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

8541

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

95566

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

9566

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4789

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

4789

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

595547

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

274308

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

869855
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

46305

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Thales uses sustainable biomass energy as biogaz in France.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other biomass consumption

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other renewable fuels use

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

73

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Thales uses coal in one site in Australia

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10870

(7.30.7.8) Comment

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

In this section Thales takes into account the consumption of all type of oil used on sites (diesel, oil, LPG, kerosene, FOD, etc.)

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

173521

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In this section, Thales takes into account natural gas consumption.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other non-renewable fuels consumed by Thales.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

230769

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total of all renewable and non-renewable fuel consumed by Thales.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

5611

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4789

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5611

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4789

Heat

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11679

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1427

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3042

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7781

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

662

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7026

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

140556

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 8

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13745

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :unknown renewable energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1844

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

265

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31005

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11612

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 13

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

136

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13647

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown renewable energy mix

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26429

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

574

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5219

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 18

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1897

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

661

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

549

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

569

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3845

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 23

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3021

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Australia

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9721

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

186640

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

361

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 28

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13942

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

550

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

Row 30

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31313

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7378

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 32

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify **:**unknown low carbon energy mix

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7358

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

Row 33

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

123

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ China

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

Row 34

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3821

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Row 35

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

Row 36

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

651

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

Row 37

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

Row 38

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

52

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

Row 39

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

95

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

Row 40

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

Row 41

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

Row 42

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

Row 43

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

Row 44

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

Row 45

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Saudi Arabia

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

Row 46

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45215

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

45215.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9775

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9775.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9379

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(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9379.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7557

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

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7557.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8070

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

123

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8193.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

662

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

662.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7026

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4682

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11708.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

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333889

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3821

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8557

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

346267.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13886

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3334

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17220.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2907

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2907.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

649

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

649.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32804

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

16

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

32820.00

Japan

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

100

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

100.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11846

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

651

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12497.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13942

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

690

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14633.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1180

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

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0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1180.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

136

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

136.00

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Poland

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13647

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

52

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13699.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

522

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

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0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

522.00

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1153

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1153.00

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Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29763

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29763.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

574

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

574.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5437

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

95

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5532.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

550

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(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

604

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1154.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2666

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

241

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

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2907.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

661

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

661.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

549

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

549.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2408

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2408.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

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31889

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

31

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31920.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26575

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26575.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0052

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

97056

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

18428422

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

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37

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2023, Thales's gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity decreased by 37% compared to 2022. This was driven by a 31% reduction in emissions due to increased renewable energy consumption and a 4% decrease in energy use. Additionally, Thales's revenue grew by 5%, further lowering the emissions per unit of revenue. This reflects improved efficiency and successful sustainability efforts.
[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

THAL-FRA-002-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/19/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

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☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

75945

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

166268

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

242213.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

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(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50.4

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

120137.648

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60755

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36300

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

97055.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

118.91

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all Thales Scope 1&2 emissions. There is no exclusion to the target.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

For more than 20 years, Thales has pursued a robust corporate social responsibility (CSR) policy based on the highest international standards - including its strategy for a low carbon future. The principles behind this policy are now captured in the company's purpose of "building a future we can all trust", which was adopted in 2020. Through this approach, the Group is striving to meet the expectations of customers, employees, investors and the financial markets in terms of its business performance, its potential for innovation and awareness of its responsibilities, and to respond to current demand for greater trust and transparency in stakeholder relations.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

By the reporting year we have achieved most of our target (-59.9% reduction between 2018 and 2023) for Scope 1&2 emissions. For several years, Thales has been implementing actions to reduce its energy consumption and GHG emissions associated with its activities. This action plan to reduce energy consumption is based on: • reducing the energy consumption of buildings; • replacing the equipment that consumes the most energy; • implementing heat recovery processes; • optimizing airflow in clean rooms; • installing solar panels on the sites. For several years, the Group has been committed to a strategy of purchasing energy from renewable sources.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

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Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

THAL-FRA-002-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/19/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

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(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2344000

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

69906

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10228000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12641906.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

12641906.000

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(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

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10745620.100

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2444000

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

52326

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5577000

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8073326.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8073326.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

240.92

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

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(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all Thales Scope 3 emissions from business travel, purchased goods and services and use of sold products.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

For more than 20 years, Thales has pursued a robust corporate social responsibility (CSR) policy based on the highest international standards - including its strategy for a low carbon future. The principles behind this policy are now captured in the company's purpose of "building a future we can all trust", which was adopted in 2020. Through this approach, the Group is striving to meet the expectations of customers, employees, investors and the financial markets in terms of its business performance, its potential for innovation and awareness of its responsibilities, and to respond to current demand for greater trust and transparency in stakeholder relations.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

The emissions reduction initiative which contributed the most to achieving this target: For purchase of goods and services Group Purchasing has made the fight against climate change one of their six commitments for Responsible Purchasing, thus aligning with the Group's Strategy for a low-carbon future. In 2022, more than 500 of the Group's major suppliers belonging to the purchasing categories identified as the biggest GHG emitters received a "low-carbon" questionnaire that allows Thales to measure their degree of maturity; more than 70% of suppliers that responded say they are aligned with the Paris Agreement or have a strategy to reduce their emissions. 183 supplier action plans were analysed and validated, involving procurement and CSR internal stakeholders. In 2023, a new supplier selection criterion entitled "Non-financial performance - CSR" was defined and now counts towards the evaluation score. It enables us to highlight the CSR commitments made by suppliers, such as the elements that help reduce their CO2 emissions, or the eco-designed solutions they offer. For products and services sold In 2023, Thales' Global Business Units updated their road maps for reducing CO2 emissions, identifying priority products and the work to be undertaken to meet the objectives defined for 2030. The Group's innovation policies help to reduce emissions linked to the products and services it sells. Thales' innovation policy for sustainable solutions is based on two complementary components: • growing the portfolio of growing the portfolio of products and services that bring sustainability solutions (e.g. decarbonization and better knowledge of the environmental impacts of their activity) to the Group's customers; • designing and producing products and services more responsibly and sustainably (including massive training in ecodesign). For business travel The Group is implementing a wide-ranging action plan to reduce emissions from employee travel. The underlying principles are currently being integrated into the Group's Mobility policy. Each country is responsible for implementing this policy, with any deviations from the basic principles having to be justified, for example by the local energy mix. For several years, the Group has had a business travel policy aimed at minimizing the carbon footprint associated with employee travel. It is based on two main axes: Less travel, fewer travellers and, travel better.
[Add row]

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(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

10/04/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

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Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Those targets cover 100% of the Group's Scope 1&2 emissions, there is no exclusion to this target.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

For more than 20 years, Thales has pursued a robust corporate social responsibility (CSR) policy based on the highest international standards - including its strategy for a low carbon future. The principles behind this policy are now captured in the company's purpose of "building a future we can all trust", which was adopted in 2020. Through this approach, the Group is striving to meet the expectations of customers, employees, investors and the financial markets in terms of its business performance, its potential for innovation and awareness of its responsibilities, and to respond to current demand for greater trust and transparency in stakeholder relations.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

THALES is currently reviewing the action plan for neutralization at the end of the target. Planned use of credits are not available to date.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The process for reviewing the target is in line with SBTi guidelines.
[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*95*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*24*	*732*
Implementation commenced	*58*	*3548*

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	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implemented	*130*	*5851*
Not to be implemented	*53*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

28

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

325719

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

193250

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Multiple sites especially in France and North America implemented Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS) to optimize energy usage within buildings and reduce the environmental footprint

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

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346

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

761576

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6734647

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

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Chiller optimization and upgrade are the biggest contributors to CO2 emissions savings among the numerous projects in Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning category.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

69010

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

726000

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(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In Germany sites implemented several maintenance operations to make energy use in buildings more efficient

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Cooling technology

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

73

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

96000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

420000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

One major site in France installed electric humidifiers on its cooling system to reduce the use of fossil fuel

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

264

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

240991

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

244000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

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A site in France has recovered its heat pump. This initiative's implementation resulted in a reduction of around 270 tCO2eq/year.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

172

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

226277

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

745000

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(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Several process optimization projects in France and internationally contributed to a reduction of CO2 emissions and/or energy efficiency.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4948

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

369350

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2906454

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

A site in France has installed a waste heat recovery system. The implementation of this initiative will enable an annual reduction of 7000t of CO2e emissions
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

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(7.55.3.2) Comment

For more than four years, to specifically support the implementation of the Strategy for a Low-Carbon Future (involving several thousand people), many actions have been carried out. This is the case, for example, for those developed at each of the Group's sites during Sustainable Development weeks or dedicated recordings made available to employees following the international HSE meetings in 2021. In 2023, Climate, Digital, and Eco-design frescos were organized throughout the Group, bringing together nearly 2333 participants whose 2021 for Climate. This initiative is expected to persist and intensify in 2024 as these educational workshops will be made available on the company's training platform (Talent & Culture). This will allow all employees, both in France and beyond, to engage in these workshops and take on the role of facilitators. For instance, Thales gives every single employee the opportunity to gain understanding about climate change thanks to the Climate Passport, a training program that invites employees to take actions to reduce emissions. Indeed, the objective is for 50% of collaborators across a broad spectrum of job levels, to successfully complete the Thales Climate Passport, encompassing a total of 25,940 employees. Alongside these initiatives, the entire Group's operating units and the teams in charge of product policy or engineering have started local working groups to support the roll-out of the actions required to implement the Strategy for a Low-Carbon Future, including the necessary prior awareness raising.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Targets addressed to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions leads to embedding the required funding in OPEX and CAPEX budget. Those budgets are reviewed twice a year in coordination with Real Estate department for Large Countries and CBU France, to approve the low-carbon investment plans for the next years. For instance, energy efficiency plan in France is expected to reduce consumption by 50 GWh with an estimated budget of 6 400 000 in the next years. Moreover, Thales signed a bank loan agreement with 17 international banks in 2020 and amended in 2021 to include carbon emissions reduction targets. The loan's interest rate is adjusted based on the achievements of these targets and in 2023, the bonus from meeting the CO2 reduction targets was allocated to Thales Solidarity Endowment Fund.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

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(7.55.3.2) Comment

Dedicated information tools and periodic regulation monitoring from Corporate to countries and biyearly feedback face to face through dedicated meetings and thanks to an International environmental Committee.
[Add row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Internal methodology based on sectorial approach recognized by a certified third party. Products and services providing innovative and ecofriendly functions that enable our customers to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Aviation
☑ Other, please specify **:**Functions to optimize flights' trajectories, take-off and landing phases (Air traffic management, Flight management systems)

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Thales develops solutions to help reduce CO2 emissions, such as Air Traffic Management and Flight Management Systems that optimize flight trajectories, take-off, landing, and reduce waiting times at airports. Thales participates in the European SESAR program and offers its PureFlyt flight management system, enabling real-time trajectory optimization. Additionally, Thales collaborates with six partners in the OCTAVIE project to optimize aerial operations and reduce environmental impacts, with tests conducted on commercial flights in April 2022. This effort aligns with the aviation sector's 2050 neutrality roadmap (ATAG), contributing around 10% of the targeted global reductions. Thales also developed the Flight Footprint system, recognized as an "Effective Solution" by the Solar Impulse Foundation and

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audited by Carbone 4 in 2022. This system assesses the full environmental impact of each flight, including CO2, nitrogen oxides, and condensation trails, to further reduce aviation's carbon footprint.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Avoided emission based on comparison of a reference case without and with the new Thales solution

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

The functional unit used is the new flight management system PureFlyt.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The baseline scenario used is the previous generation of Flight management system (FMS300) for the reference of this product.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

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29000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The basis of the calculation of avoided emissions is an average flight of 2 hours, and the comparison is made with the previous Flight Management System. The average fuel savings are considered for the different phases of the flight (take off, flight, landing), taking into account the system's usage rate, and then multiplied by the related emission factor (3.83 kgCO2/kg fuel). The result per flight is multiplied by the average number of flights for the aircraft to obtain the avoided emissions of the FMS figure. The impact of FMS production is subtracted from the result to obtain the net avoided emissions per functional unit.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

4

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Internal methodology based on sectorial approach recognized by a certified third party. Products and services providing innovative and ecofriendly functions that enable our customers to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Aviation

☑ Other, please specify **:**Functions to optimize flights' trajectories, take-off and landing phases (Air traffic management, Flight management systems)

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

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Thales develops solutions to help reduce CO2 emissions, such as Air Traffic Management and Flight Management Systems that optimize flight trajectories, take-off, landing, and reduce waiting times at airports. Thales participates in the European SESAR program and offers its PureFlyt flight management system, enabling real-time trajectory optimization. Additionally, Thales collaborates with six partners in the OCTAVIE project to optimize aerial operations and reduce environmental impacts, with tests conducted on commercial flights in April 2022. This effort aligns with the aviation sector's 2050 neutrality roadmap (ATAG), contributing around 10% of the targeted global reductions. Thales also developed the Flight Footprint system, recognized as an "Effective Solution" by the Solar Impulse Foundation and audited by Carbone 4 in 2022. This system assesses the full environmental impact of each flight, including CO2, nitrogen oxides, and condensation trails, to further reduce aviation's carbon footprint.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Avoided emission based on comparison of a reference case without and with the new Thales solution

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

The functional unit used is the new flight management system PureFlyt.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The baseline scenario used is the previous generation of Flight management system (FMS300) for the reference of this product.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

29000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The basis of the calculation of avoided emissions is an average flight of 2 hours, and the comparison is made with the previous Flight Management System. The average fuel savings are considered for the different phases of the flight (take off, flight, landing), taking into account the system's usage rate, and then multiplied by the related emission factor (3.83 kgCO2/kg fuel). The result per flight is multiplied by the average number of flights for the aircraft to obtain the avoided emissions of the FMS figure. The impact of FMS production is subtracted from the result to obtain the net avoided emissions per functional unit.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

4
[Add row]

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C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Each of these sites monitors their withdrawal in a corporate tool. The information is based on water invoices, on water meters, or on calculation (for sites shared with other companies).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales measures and monitors water withdrawal volumes for 100% of the sites included in the Group Environmental reporting. Therefore, Thales measures water withdrawal for 162 sites on a quarterly basis. They represent 89% of Thales employees. Water withdrawal is not monitored in offices with less than 100 employees and not ISO 14001 certified or in semi industrial sites with less than 50 employees and which are not certified ISO 14001 because these are not considered to be significant volumes.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Each of these sites monitors their withdrawal in a corporate tool. The information is based on water invoices, on water meters, or on calculation (for sites shared with other companies).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales measures and monitors water withdrawal volumes by source for 100% of the sites included in the Group Environmental reporting. Therefore, Thales measures water withdrawal for 162 sites on a quarterly basis. They represent 89% of Thales employees. Water withdrawal is not monitored in offices with less than 100 employees and not ISO 14001 certified or in semi industrial sites with less than 50 employees and which are not certified ISO 14001 because these are not considered to be significant volumes.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**per local requirements

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Quality of water withdrawals is monitored at a local level.

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(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales monitors on a site-by-site basis water withdrawal quality and shares the results with local authorities. Quality of water withdrawals is monitored at a local level.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

This data is calculated. We consider that all withdrawed water is discharged. Indeed, water consumption due to evaporation, human consumption or due to our process / products as per CDP definition is negligible and therefore not measured at Group level.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales generates very few industrial wastewater releases. 97% of these releases are covered by only 8 sites and 63% only by 1 site in Australia. Thales measures and monitors industrial water discharges volumes for 100% of the sites included in the Group Environmental reporting. Therefore, industrial water discharges are recorded annually for more than 162 sites which represents 89% of Thales employees. Wastewater discharges are not monitored in offices with less than 100 employees and not ISO 14001 certified or in semi industrial sites with less than 50 employees and which are not certified ISO 14001 because these are not considered to be significant volumes. The sites monitor in a corporate tool the information based on the invoices, or on the meter. The monitoring is directly done by destination (public sewer, surface water, natural environment).

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharges per destination are measured only for industrial water. For other type of discharges, we make the assumption that they are all discharged into 3rd party network.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales generates very few industrial waste water releases. 97% of these releases are covered by only 8 sites and 63% only by 1 site in Australia. Thales measures and monitors industrial water discharges volumes by destination for 100% of the sites included in the Group Environmental reporting. Therefore, industrial water discharges are recorded annually for more than 162 sites which represents 89% of Thales employees. Discharges are not monitored in offices with less than 100 employees & not ISO 14001 certified or in semi industrial sites with less than 50 employees & which are not certified because these are not considered to be significant volumes. This is reported on a yearly basis for fresh surface water discharge, groundwater discharge and is calculated for third-party discharge. The sites monitor in a corporate tool the information based on the invoices, or on the meter. The monitoring is directly done by destination (public sewer, surface water, natural environment).

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales only monitors this information at site level. The information is not provided at Group level.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

At corporate level, Thales monitors standard effluent parameters, such as heavy metals discharge, chemicals discharge, solvents discharge, and COD. Specific monitoring is done at site level to comply with local legal requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At corporate level, Thales monitors on a yearly basis standard effluent parameters, such as heavy metals discharge, chemicals discharge, solvents discharge, and COD. Specific monitoring is done at site level to comply with local legal requirements. Thales generates very few industrial waste water releases. 97% of these releases are covered by only 8 sites and 63% only by 1 site in Australia. Thales measures and monitors industrial water discharges quality for 100% of the sites included in the Group Environmental reporting. Therefore, industrial water discharges are recorded annually for more than 162 sites which represents 89% of Thales employee. Water discharges quality data is not monitored in offices with less than 100 employees and not ISO 14001 certified or in semi industrial sites with less than 50 employees and which are not certified ISO 14001 because these are not considered to be significant volumes.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales only monitors this information at site level if requested by local legal requirements. The information is not provided at Group level.

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Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales only monitors this information at site level if requested by local legal requirements. The information is not provided at Group level.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We make the assumption that all water withdrawals are discharged.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption in our process / products as per CDP definition is negligible and is therefore not monitored at Group level. Evaporation or human consumption is negligible and is therefore not monitored. Water consumption is estimated at 0, since we consider that all water withdrawn is discharged. Water discharges are monitored for industrial wastewater only.

Water recycled/reused

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The sites monitor in a corporate tool the information based on the invoices or on meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales measures and monitors water recycled or reused volumes by source for 100% of the sites included in the Group Environemental reporting. Therefore, industrial water recycled is recorded quarterly for more than 162 sites which represents 89% of Thales employee. This is reported on a quarterly basis by every site included in the boundary. Sites for which the water recycled is not monitored are offices sites with less than 100 employees and not ISO 14001 certified or semi industrial sites with less than 50 employees and which are not certified ISO 14001 because these are not considered to be significant volumes.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Every employee in Thales has access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. We have HSE rules which are applicable everywhere within the Group and that include building design requirements and infrastructures with sanitary.
[Fixed row]

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2359

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water is a fundamental resource that must be conserved. For more than 20 years, Thales has been involved in an extensive program to reduce its water consumption, including, in addition to leak detection and the renovation of pipes, the implementation of centralized management for network management, the replacement of high consumption equipment, the optimization of industrial processes and the recycling of water for its reuse in industrial processes wherever

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possible. In 15 years, this program has generated a significant and stable reduction in the Group's water needs, thereby reducing the pressure on this scarce resource in a sustainable manner. In 2023, overall water withdrawal (without geothermy use) went down by 12,1% in comparison with 2018. This reduction confirms the collective effort of all sites.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2359

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

This data is calculated. We consider that all withdrawed water is discharged. Indeed, water consumption in our process / products as per CDP definition is not measured at Group level and is negligible. Evaporation or human consumption is not measured and is negligible

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Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We consider that all withdrawn water is discharged. Indeed, water consumption in our process / products as per CDP definition is negligible and is therefore not monitored directly at Group level. Evaporation or human consumption is negligible and is therefore not monitored. Water discharges are only monitored for industrial wastewater but not for domestic wastewater.
[Fixed row]

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(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

38

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**In 2021,Thales conducted a water stress risk analysis. It identified for the sites their Water stress WRI Aqueduct overall score. In this question, sites located in areas where Water stress WRI Acqueduct score is higher than 3 are considered

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

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(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

1.61

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

In 2021,Thales conducted a water stress risk analysis. This analysis identified for the sites their Water stress WRI Aqueduct overall score. In this question, sites located in areas where Water stress WRI Acqueduct overall score is higher than 3 are considered. In 2023, water withdrawal from areas with water stress represents 1,6% of the total water withdrawal (in comparison with 1,5% in 2022). This not a major exposure for Thales. Projections for water stress show a significant increase in imbalances between consumption and resources. That is why, the forecast is increasing.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

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(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

One site located in the southeast of France withdraws water from the "Canal de Provence" for its industrial processes. In 2023, this site has worked on repairing leaks and on increasing water efficiency.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Thales does not use any seawater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1002

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

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Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The total quantity of water abstracted also includes specific uses for geothermal energy, representing 849,213 m3. This increase is in line with the Group's strategy to develop the use of renewable energies.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Withdrawal from renewable groundwater is mainly used for geothermal purposes at one location. This represents 849 ML out of 1002 ML, representing 85% of withdrawal from renewable groundwater. This increase is in line with the Group's strategy to develop the use of renewable energies.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Thales does not use nonrenewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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Thales does not use any produced/entrained water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1355

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The total volumes of water withdrawals from third party is directly linked to the level of activity.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

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Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1258

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Within the Group, only 4 sites have water discharges into fresh surface water, these discharges are treated and monitored according to local requirements. In addition, there is a site discharging water used for geothermy purposes into fresh surface water.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Thales does not use any seawater.

Groundwater

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(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The accounting methodology has changed and quantities previously reported in that category are now reported in the third party destination as they are linked with a special process (evaporation ponds).

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1101

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(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This data is calculated. We collect data only for industrial wastewater discharge, we consider that all domestic water is discharged into a sewer system (third party destination). The total includes also industrial wastewater discharges (42ML) for 2 sites that are discharged into onsite lined evaporation ponds as these discharges are included in the total volume of industrial wastewater discharges.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

13

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

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Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Thales has mapped its risks related to water at around 210 sites worldwide. The analysis of existing and future risks included the social dimension (access to water and sanitation, availability of water for local inhabitants), economic aspects (conflict of use) and environmental concerns (water consumption relative to the level of water stress in the river basin and underground watershed pollution). Only 13 sites out of more than 210 sites are identified as potential high risks, because they combine a high vulnerability (probability of having a loss) and a high severity (Substantive consequences, it means higher than 5M).

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

At the end of 2023, we have decided to launch in 2024 a pilot project on the physical risks related to climate change, including flood and water stress risks. The analysis will be based on 3 scenarios (business as usual, optimistic, pessimistic) and 2 time periods (2030, 2050).
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

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(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 1

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no industrial discharge at this site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

☑ Other, please specify **:**China Coast - Lake Tail Hu

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.09966

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(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.56519

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

8.48

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

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0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

8.48

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

According to WRI Aqueduct, this site is located in an area with a water stress score higher than 3, therefore it is considered as located in water stress area. This site is the most exposed for the group due to the imbalance between available water resources and high local consumption. In 2023, the recycling water equipment has been upgraded and 18m3 were recycled and reused on site.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 2

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no industrial discharge at this site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**California - Newport Bay

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.662487

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-117.759074

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1.5

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1.5

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(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water consumptions are low at this plant but a water shortage equivalent to 30 days of production could not be ruled out if a severe drought in California forces local authorities to limit water use in factories and industrial estates.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no industrial discharge at this site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☑ Other, please specify **:**Tiber

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.936067

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

12.609391

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

42.52

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

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Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

7.4

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

35.12

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This site has a significant water consumption for its clean rooms. Clean rooms are critical for the process. Due to its consumption and to the medium to high-risk water stress zone, the plant could be exposed to a 30-day shutdown. In 2023, the site had water restriction and a limit has been implemented for withdrawal from groundwater.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 4

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Italy

☑ Po

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

45.080051

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

7.609881

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

99.77

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

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56.28

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

43.49

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

56.28

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

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(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

56.28

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This site has large-scale clean rooms and is considered potentially at risk of water stress. Due to the high values of BI (Business Interruption), the severity is considered significant.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 5

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

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Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no industrial discharge at this site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify **:**Rio Balsas - Grande de AMACUZAC

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.91809

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-99.17182

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6.5

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(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6.5

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

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Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

According to WRI Aqueduct, this site is located in an area with a water stress score higher than 3, therefore it is considered as located in water stress area. It has been estimated that it could be stopped for 90 days if there is an imbalance in water consumption between the resources and the needs during drought periods. Water reduction in 2023 is mainly due to leaks in 2022 that have been repaired.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 6

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

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☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no industrial discharge at this site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

France

☑ Other, please specify **:**Gironde

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

43.546728

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

1.39112

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

23.9

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

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0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

23.9

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This site encompasses large-scale clean rooms and is considered potentially at risk of water stress even if water is recycled (100 m3 in 2023). The severity of a water related event is considered significant.

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Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 7

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no industrial discharge at this site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

France

☑ Seine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

48.790694

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

1.976016

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

29.5

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

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0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

29.5

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This site housing more than 3000 employees could be impacted for two weeks in the event of drought or severe water restrictions.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

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Facility 8

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no industrial discharge at this site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

France

☑ Seine

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

48.939915

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

2.308979

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

26.67

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

26.67

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This site housing more than 3000 employees could be impacted for two weeks in the event of drought or severe water restrictions. Only office type activities are conducted at this site. However, the site is quite large (more than 4000 people) and is located in a medium to high risk in terms of water stress according to the World Resources Institute. We conservatively estimate that an interruption of 7 days of operations cannot be excluded in the event of a severe crisis.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 9

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no industrial discharge at this site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

France

☑ Other, please specify **:**France South Coast - Argens

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

43.539076

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

6.955462

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

37.25

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

37.25

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This site encompasses large-scale clean rooms and is considered potentially at risk of water stress even if water is recycled (62 742 m3 in 2023). The severity of a water related event is considered significant.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 10

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no industrial discharge at this site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

France

☑ Other, please specify **:**France West Coast - Aulne

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

48.374454

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-4.554713

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.18

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7.18

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This site housing more than 3000 employees could be impacted for two weeks in the event of drought or severe water restrictions. Leaks have been repaired since 2022.

Row 11

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 11

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Poland

☑ Other, please specify **:**Poland North Coast

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

54.08905

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

18.75329

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

28.79

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

28.79

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.19

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0.19

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This site has grown since 2022. It is estimated that a water-shortage could impact the site for 15 days.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 12

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Brazil

☑ Other, please specify **:**La Plata

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-25.4422

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-49.1918

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.7

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

4.7

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1.3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This site is located in a medium to high-risk area. Water consumptions are low at this plant but a water shortage equivalent to 60 days of production could not be ruled out if a severe drought.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Facility 13

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There is no industrial discharge at this site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

France

☑ Garonne

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

44.85

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-0.7

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

16.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

16.1

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This site housing more than 3000 employees could be impacted for one week in the event of drought or severe water restrictions.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Environmental data relating to Thales' own activities are collected using a dedicated reporting tool. The basic reporting unit is the establishment (footprint of a legal entity on a site). The annual reporting campaign includes several questionnaires. It takes place over the months of December and January, depending on the nature of the information collected (qualitative data in December, quantitative data in January). After submission by the contributors from each establishment, the questionnaires are reviewed and validated by the coordinators in charge of this perimeter. The data are then reviewed and consolidated by the central CSR team and a third party.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Environmental data relating to Thales' own activities are collected using a dedicated reporting tool. The basic reporting unit is the establishment (footprint of a legal entity on a site). The annual reporting campaign includes several questionnaires. It takes place over the months of December and January, depending on the nature of the information collected (qualitative data in December, quantitative data in January). After submission by the contributors from each establishment, the questionnaires are reviewed and validated by the coordinators in charge of this perimeter. The data are then reviewed and consolidated by the central CSR team and a third party.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This is not monitored at Corporate Level

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Environmental data relating to Thales' own activities are collected using a dedicated reporting tool. The basic reporting unit is the establishment (footprint of a legal entity on a site). The annual reporting campaign includes several questionnaires. It takes place over the months of December and January, depending on the nature

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

of the information collected (qualitative data in December, quantitative data in January). After submission by the contributors from each establishment, the questionnaires are reviewed and validated by the coordinators in charge of this perimeter. The data are then reviewed and consolidated by the central CSR team and a third party.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Environmental data relating to Thales' own activities are collected using a dedicated reporting tool. The basic reporting unit is the establishment (footprint of a legal entity on a site). The annual reporting campaign includes several questionnaires. It takes place over the months of December and January, depending on the nature of the information collected (qualitative data in December, quantitative data in January). After submission by the contributors from each establishment, the questionnaires are reviewed and validated by the coordinators in charge of this perimeter. The data are then reviewed and consolidated by the central CSR team and a third party.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This is not monitored at Corporate Level

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This is not monitored at Corporate Level

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This is not monitored at Corporate Level
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

18428422000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

7811963.54

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Water withdrawal efficiency is expected to improve since the Group is implementing water efficiency actions (recycling loop, equipment more water efficient,...)
[Fixed row]

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Global Products water intensity

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.128

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Revenue

(9.12.5) Comment

Thales’ products do not use water during the use phase, except for some cooling systems but quantity of withdrawn water is minimum. That’s why the water intensity is based on the volumes of water that is withdrawn during the manufacturing and integration phase. This water intensity is calculated for all sites of the reporting scope. It is the intensity of water withdrawal for the Groups' activities divided by the revenue.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ 21-40

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Thales relies on its internal database and tool to analyze presence of substances in its products and to check their compliance to the regulations. Nevertheless, as all information isn't systematically made available by the supply chain and as there is no financial system allowing to trace precisely the sales concerning the products impacted by this list, it is difficult to get precise information related to the impacted part of sales. Nevertheless, based on our best knowledge and on the number of products containing some considered substances, we may consider the part of sales being impacted by this list to be in the range [21%; 40%].

Row 2

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XIV of UK REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ 10-20

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Thales relies on its internal database and tool to analyze presence of substances in its products and to check their compliance to the regulations. Nevertheless, as all information isn't systematically made available by the supply chain and as there is no financial system allowing to trace precisely the sales concerning the products impacted by this list, it is difficult to get precise information related to the impacted part of sales. Nevertheless, based on our best knowledge and on the number of products containing some considered substances, we may consider the part of sales being impacted by this list to be in the range [10%; 20%].

Row 3

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Thales relies on its internal database and tool to analyze presence of substances in its products and to check their compliance to the regulations. There may be in some rare cases presence of substances of this list, compliant with the exemptions considered by the regulation. Just a small amount of the sales, which remains below 10%, corresponds to these products.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 4

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (UK Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ 21-40

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Thales relies on its internal database and tool to analyze presence of substances in its products and to check their compliance to the regulations. Nevertheless, as all information is not systematically made available by the supply chain and as there is no financial system allowing to trace precisely the sales concerning the products impacted by this list, it is difficult to get precise information related to the impacted part of sales. Nevertheless, based on our best knowledge and on the number of products containing some considered substances, we may consider the part of sales being impacted by this list to be in the range [21%; 40%].

Row 6

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Federal Water Pollution Control Act / Clean Water Act (United States Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Data is not sufficiently available in the supply chain to carry out reliable analyses of the presence of these substances in products

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 7

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ List of substances (Canadian Environmental Protection Act)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Data is not sufficiently available in the supply chain to carry out reliable analyses of the presence of these substances in products

Row 8

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ EU Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Thales relies on its internal database and tool to analyze presence of substances in its products and to check their compliance to the regulations. There may be in some rare cases presence of substances of this list, compliant with the exemptions considered by the regulation. Just a small amount of the sales, which remains below 10%, corresponds to these products.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 9

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Brazilian Regulatory Standards

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Data is not sufficiently available in the supply chain to carry out reliable analyses of the presence of these substances in products

Row 10

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Water Pollution Prevention Act (Japan Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Data is not sufficiently available in the supply chain to carry out reliable analyses of the presence of these substances in products

Row 11

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Official Mexican Standards (NOMs) / National Inventory of Chemical Substances

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Data is not sufficiently available in the supply chain to carry out reliable analyses of the presence of these substances in products

Row 12

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Guidelines for Controlling the Use of Key Chemical Substances in Consumer Products (China Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Data is not sufficiently available in the supply chain to carry out reliable analyses of the presence of these substances in products
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Thales Gemalto Ocean Plastic card are made with Ocean Plastic – a premium material up-cycled from plastic bottles collected from coastal communities. The card consists of 70% Ocean Plastic supplied by Parley and manufactured by Thales with its proven technology. Thales considers that if a credit card is made up largely of upcycled materials from plastic bottles collected from coastal communities (at least 70%), this product can be considered as a low-impact product.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Thales has been working with Parley since 2019 for the American Express Green Card project. Parley's short-term actions focus on cleaning shorelines and oceans and slashing virgin plastic production to reduce marine plastic pollution. Today, the partnership between Thales and Parley empowers card issuers to offer their customers Thales Gemalto Ocean Plastic card made with Ocean Plastic – a premium material up-cycled from plastic bottles collected from coastal communities. Today, Thales and Parley offer Ocean Plastic cards made from marine plastic debris that Parley collects for the Oceans. The card consists of 70% Ocean Plastic supplied by Parley and manufactured by Thales with its proven technology. We use upcycled P.E.T. from the coastal area, a less toxic component than P.V.C. This is why Thales considers the ocean plastic cards as low-impact products. With the production of each card, we prevent approximately one plastic bottle from entering our oceans.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ We are planning to introduce a target within the next two years

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

The Group is currently looking at adopting a water withdrawal reduction objective.This target should be introduced by the end of 2024.
[Fixed row]

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

As long ago as 2006, an inventory of sites located near or within protected natural areas was drawn up to measure and monitor the impact of the Group's activities on biodiversity

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

This is not assessed at this stage.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

This is not assessed at this stage.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

This is assessed as part of real estate projects.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

This is not assessed at this stage.

Other areas important for biodiversity

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(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

This is not assessed at this stage.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

Row 2

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(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

[Add row]

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C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Supplier compliance with environmental requirements

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(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Supplier compliance with environmental requirements are audited yearly by a third party (limited assurance) for Scope 1, 2 & Scope 3 emissions. 5.7 Report of the independent third-party organisation on the consolidated declaration of non-financial performance included in the management report - Appendix 1 - Information considered most important p.222

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Progress against targets

☑ Renewable fuel consumption

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

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General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Targets achievement and yearly performance are audited yearly by a third party (limited assurance) for Scope 1, 2& Scope 3 emissions. 5.7 Report of the independent third-party organisation on the consolidated declaration of non-financial performance included in the management report - Appendix 1 - Information considered most important p.222

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

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(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Data regarding water withdrawal including withdrawal from surface, from third party or groundwater as well as recycling water are audited yearly by a third party (limited assurance). Same for water discharges by sources of destination. It is consolidated and checked at Group level every year, and audited by an external body. 5.7 Report of the independent third-party organisation on the consolidated declaration of non-financial performance included in the management report

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chairman and CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

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