Thales

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.
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09/16/2025, 02:51 pm

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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ EUR

(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". Guided by this purpose, the Group's sustainability ambition is to leverage its technical innovation "Working to make the world safer, greener and more inclusive". In increasingly complex, open and interconnected environments, the security of people, property, infrastructure and States is conditioned to organizations' capacity to to make the right decisions and to respond quickly to achieve optimal results.Thales supports its customers across four core markets: Aerospace (Aeronautics and Space), Defence & Security, and Digital Identity and Security. Aeronautics: Thales delivers electronics and information systems for aircraft manufacturers, airlines, and civil aviation authorities, focusing on improving air traffic safety, efficiency, and management. Space: The company designs and implements orbital and ground infrastructure, satellite systems, and related services for both civil and military space programs, including communications, earth observation, and navigation. Defence: Thales provides equipment, systems, and services to help armed forces achieve operational and decision-making superiority across air, land, and sea, including digitized battlespace solutions and cyber capabilities. Security: Thales offers integrated solutions for secure communications, data protection (cryptology, cybersecurity), and safeguarding critical infrastructure, supporting both civilian and military needs. Thales is recognized for its control over the "critical decision chain," which covers detection, supervision, and secure communications through technologies like radar, sonar, optics, command and control systems, and large-scale software and integrated systems. Cyber & Digital: Thales's technologies in identity management and data protection support secure transactions, efficient energy management, and digital access for over 30,000 organizations worldwide. The company's cross-functional

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R&D and multi-national engineering teams continuously enhance its technology base, enabling synergies between military and civil applications. Thales's investment policy prioritizes technical excellence, and its global presence (83,000 employees in 68 countries, with sales and industrial sites on five continents) helps it address global challenges such as globalization, urbanization, and cybersecurity while maintaining close, long-term relationships with its customers. About 75% of Thales's sales are in Europe and North America, with the rest worldwide, supporting strong domestic customer relationships in every country where it operates.
[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
	12/30/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

20577000000

(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:

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FR0000121329

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

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Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

529900FNDVTQJOVVPZ19

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

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Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Algeria
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Morocco
☑ Romania
☑ Colombia
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China

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☑ Philippines
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No, this is confidential data	*The geolocation of Thales facities is a 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

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(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(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 project continued in 2024, increasing the number of products analyzed (and consequently the number of suppliers surveyed).This project 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 collecting 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 critical. 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

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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 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

Thales defines its short-term horizon as the current reporting year up to the period covered by its multi-year budget planning, i.e. up to three years. This timeframe is used to monitor and track annual performance against sustainability objectives and to integrate climate- and environment-related actions into near-term business planning and resource allocation.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Thales defines its medium-term horizon as five years. Within this timeframe, the Group has set a number of intermediate targets to drive progress on climate and environmental performance. For example, under the Strategy for a Low-Carbon Future, Thales established a target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions over the period 2018–2023. This same medium-term horizon also applies to water-related targets, which form part of the Group's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy, specifically under the Planet pillar's Nature Commitment. These targets reflect Thales's proactive approach to managing climate and environmental impacts within a clear and measurable medium-term framework

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

The long-term horizon corresponds to the SBTi validated targets under Thales's Strategy for a Low-Carbon Future. For example, the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target covers a 12-year period (2018–2030). This long-term perspective ensures alignment with global climate objectives and provides the strategic framework to deliver lasting impact.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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☑ 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

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

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(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

(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

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(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, Thales conducted a qualitative assessment of its activities' dependencies and impacts on biodiversity using the ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) tool, supported by an expert in the field. The assessment focused on regulatory services and environmental processes, examining dependencies in categories such as: Water availability and quality Climate control Flood and storm protection Mass stability and erosion control Soil quality Dilution by atmosphere and ecosystems Non-material dependencies (e.g., physical and psychological experiences) For impacts, Thales assessed its activities against the five main drivers of biodiversity loss: Soil artificialization Overexploitation of resources (including water) Pollution Climate change Invasive species The results, obtained in early 2023, showed that Thales's dependencies and impacts on biodiversity are considered low. This assessment has not been updated since then. Importantly, this analysis serves as a foundational step for Thales to develop medium- and long-term action plans. It also positions Thales to address the requirements of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), align with the outcomes of COP15 (Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, December 2022), and prepare for future climate resilience challenges. Additionally, 81.3% of Thales sites (representing 77% of its workforce) are ISO 14001 certified, and these sites include water-related risks in their environmental impact assessments.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

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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

(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

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Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

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Reputation

☑ Stigmatization of sector

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

☑ NGOs

☑ 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

(i) Thales utilizes a comprehensive risk assessment and management system that aligns with the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive). This system breaks risks down into specific factors and scenarios. For each identified impact or risk, the Risk Assessment Committee issues recommendations to the Risk Management Committee, which ensures all relevant risks are thoroughly assessed and managed. The Group's double materiality assessment, approved in November 2023 by an expanded Risk Management Committee (including Senior Executive VPs for HR and Strategy, Research & Technology), was conducted in accordance with ESRS (European Sustainability Reporting Standards). This assessment covered both Thales's operations and its entire value chain (upstream and downstream). The process involved identifying 80 sustainability matters across 13 topics, ranked by importance to both the Group and its stakeholders, using stakeholder interviews and insights from a previous single materiality assessment (2021) that also included external interviews with customers, suppliers, NGOs, and others. (ii) To better understand its exposure to climate-related physical risks, Thales conducted a forward-looking vulnerability study at the end of 2022 and early 2023, analyzing 365 sites. This study was aligned with the EU green taxonomy and considered two IPCC climate scenarios (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5) for the years 2030 and 2050. The findings showed Thales's asset portfolio is robust, with rising temperatures and flooding identified as the principal physical risks affecting the

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most vulnerable sites. (iii) In 2024, Thales initiated a pilot project focused on the physical risks in its supply chain due to climate change, including heat/cold waves, flooding, and water stress. The analysis used three scenarios (business as usual, optimistic, pessimistic) and two time periods (2030 and 2050) to assess these risks. (iv) Thales also carried out a study on the resilience of its strategy and business model to climate change, examining potential impacts on all Global Business Units and evaluating transition risks and opportunities. This included scenario analysis as defined by the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures), using two contrasting scenarios for 2030 and 2050: a "pro-technology" scenario and a "frugality" scenario. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses were performed, depending on the business sector, with the study's conclusions feeding into the Group's materiality assessment.

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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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:

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☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ 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:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

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☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

Chronic physical

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Rationing of municipal water supply

☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Water stress

Reputation

☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

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Technology

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Suppliers

☑ 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:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

(i) Thales utilizes a comprehensive risk assessment and management system that aligns with the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive). This system breaks risks down into specific factors and scenarios. For each identified impact or risk, the Risk Assessment Committee issues recommendations to the Risk Management Committee, which ensures all relevant risks are thoroughly assessed and managed. The Group's double materiality assessment, approved in November 2023 by an expanded Risk Management Committee (including Senior Executive VPs for HR and Strategy, Research & Technology), was conducted in accordance with ESRS (European Sustainability Reporting Standards). This assessment covered both Thales's operations and its entire value chain (upstream and downstream). The process involved identifying 80 sustainability matters across 13 topics, ranked by importance to both the Group and its stakeholders, using stakeholder interviews and insights from a previous single materiality assessment (2021) that also included external interviews with customers, suppliers, NGOs, and others. (ii) In 2022 and 2023, Thales conducted a global risk assessment of all its suppliers, examining risks like fire and natural events—including riverine and coastal flooding—to identify potential business interruption risks. This included two flood exposure scenarios: one for a 100-year return flood (Flood 100) and one for a 500-year return flood (Flood 500). (iii) In 2024, Thales initiated a pilot project to analyze the physical climate-related risks in its supply chain, including heat/cold waves, flood, and water stress. The analysis was conducted across three scenarios (business as usual, optimistic, pessimistic) and two time horizons (2030 and 2050). (iv) Thales carried out a global water stress risk assessment for its direct operations in 2021 using the WRI Aqueduct tool. This study was updated in 2024 with

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a revised methodology, factoring in two IPCC scenarios (SSP3-7 and SSP5-8.5) for the 2030 and 2050 time horizons. (v) To better understand water availability and related hazards, Thales performed a further forward-looking study at the end of 2022 and early 2023, evaluating the vulnerability of its activities at 365 sites. This study addressed all physical risks related to climate change, including water-related indicators, and was aligned with the EU green taxonomy. It considered two climate scenarios (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5) for 2030 and 2050 time horizons. (vi) Thales mandates the implementation of an environmental management system (EMS) at all sites and organizations. The EMS requires periodic assessment of environmental aspects and impacts—including water—covering operational activities (buildings, industrial tools, equipment, worksites) as well as products and services (from design to delivery). Environmental risk analysis is reviewed regularly to ensure ongoing improvement and compliance.
[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

Climate change intensifies water stress by shifting precipitation patterns, increasing evaporation, and causing more frequent and severe droughts. These changes can reduce water availability for both human use and natural ecosystems, threatening biodiversity. Water stress directly impacts biodiversity by shrinking habitats, altering ecosystems, and changing species distribution and abundance. This can have cascading negative effects on food webs and ecosystem health. Biodiversity loss, in turn, further affects water resources and climate change adaptation. Healthy ecosystems are essential for regulating water flow, purifying water, and sequestering carbon. When biodiversity declines, these ecosystem services are compromised, making water management and climate change mitigation more difficult. To assess these interconnected risks, Thales uses the ENCORE tool, developed by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership. ENCORE helps identify and monitor the links between water stress, climate change, and biodiversity loss by providing a structured framework for understanding their status and trends. Thales also conducts water stress risk assessments to study the availability, quality, and distribution of water resources in relation to climate change and biodiversity. These tools and studies help Thales identify vulnerable areas, understand climate change impacts on water stress, and assess the potential consequences for biodiversity. This knowledge is valuable for developing policies and strategies to address these complex, interconnected challenges. Ultimately, recognizing and addressing the links between water stress, climate change, and biodiversity loss is essential for effective environmental management and supporting sustainable development.
[Fixed row]

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

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(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ 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

In 2024, Thales initiated a pilot project to assess the physical risks to its supply chain from climate change, focusing on risks such as heat and cold waves, flooding, and water stress. This analysis was conducted using three scenarios—business as usual, optimistic, and pessimistic—across two time periods (2030 and 2050). The project enabled Thales to map suppliers exposed to climate-related risks, which is an essential step for developing and implementing targeted action plans. For its direct operations, Thales decided to launch a Biodiversity Action Plan in 2024. This plan aims to identify priority locations with respect to nature-related issues, specifically biodiversity and water, enabling the company to better manage and mitigate its impacts on these critical areas.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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(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

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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In 2024, Thales initiated a pilot project to assess the physical risks to its supply chain from climate change, focusing on risks such as heat and cold waves, flooding, and water stress. This analysis was conducted using three scenarios—business as usual, optimistic, and pessimistic—across two time periods (2030 and 2050). The project enabled Thales to map suppliers exposed to climate-related risks, which is an essential step for developing and implementing targeted action plans. For its direct operations, Thales decided to launch a Biodiversity Action Plan in 2024. This plan aims to identify priority locations with respect to nature-related issues, specifically biodiversity and water, enabling the company to better manage and mitigate its impacts on these critical areas. It is important to note that thresholds used to determine substantial risks in the CDP questionnaire differ from the thresholds used in the Double materiality assessment of the CSRD.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000

(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' opportunities mapping includes a dedicated environmental component that addresses climate change in each Group's activities, thanks to a the use of an ESG business assessment tool. Each Opportunity is assessed according to the market attractiveness (including a potential increase of revenue criteria) and the ability for Thales to access the market. This assessment is performed by each Activity during the yearly Strategic Business Plan. It is important to note that thresholds used to determine substantial opportunities in the CDP questionnaire differ from the thresholds used in the Double materiality assessment of the CSRD.
[Add row]

(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

In 2024, Thales performed an extensive pollutant mapping, identifying the substances of interest for its activities. To perform this mapping, the company listed all the potentially known water pollutants and their thresholds of concern from European standards (European Pollutants Registry, NQE Directive). These substances were then classified and prioritized depending on their level of concern and potential impact. Following the identification phase, Thales is now selecting key substances for regular monitoring, with the intention of integrating them into its environmental reporting and ultimately establishing pollutant reduction objectives. Thales already has several processes in place aligned with its Environmental Policy. The Group measures and records pollutants found in wastewater at the site level, ensuring compliance with local regulatory standards. For sites with industrial wastewater discharges, the following indicators are tracked annually: - 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 Oxygen Demand (COD) concentration (in mg/L) Additionally, sites adhere to further criteria as required by their specific industrial wastewater discharge permits or local regulations. To enhance its environmental assessment,in April 2024, Thales got the results a pilot for one of the Group's activity to calculate a quantitative Biodiversity footprint including the water pollutants impacts. This initiative marks a step forward in understanding and mitigating the environmental impacts of Thales' operations, particularly regarding water quality and biodiversity.
[Fixed row]

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(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:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Heavy metals are used in the group industrial processes. Unless properly managed (adherence to storage protocols, leak inspection, compliance with safety data sheet requirements) these elements can have an harmful effects on water, ecosystems and human health.

(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

☑ Water recycling

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

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

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

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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. - Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances: sites are working on reducing the use of hazardous substances. Although this approach can be initiated by regulations such as REACh, WEEE or RoHS, it is above all a voluntary approach by the Group. - Infrastructure: program dealing with leak detection and pipes renovation The success of these actions is monitored as part of the Group's annual environmental reporting including hazardous waste quantity, volumes of water withdrawal, water withdrawal intensity, % of recycled water and industrial wastewater or through audits. For instance, between 2018 and 2024, Thales reduced the volume of hazardous waste by 30%, increased the percentage of recycled water by 4 points, and reduced industrial wastewater discharges by 7%, reduced water withdrawals (excluding geothermal use) by 8% and decreased its water withdrawal intensity (excluding geothermal use) by 25%.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Chemicals and solvents are used in the group industrial processes. Unless properly managed (adherence to storage protocols, leak inspection, compliance with safety data sheet requirements) these elements can have an harmful effects on water, ecosystems and human health.

(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

☑ Water recycling

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

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

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

(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. - Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances: sites are working on reducing the use of hazardous substances. Although this approach can be initiated by regulations such as REACh, WEEE or RoHS, it is above all a voluntary approach by the Group. - Infrastructure: program dealing with leak detection and pipes renovation The success of these actions is monitored as part of the Group's annual environmental reporting including hazardous waste quantity, volumes of water withdrawal, water withdrawal intensity, % of recycled water and industrial wastewater or through audits. For instance, between 2018 and 2024, Thales reduced the volume of hazardous waste by 30%, increased the percentage of recycled water by 4 points, and reduced industrial wastewater discharges by 7%, reduced water withdrawals (excluding geothermal use) by 8% and decreased its water withdrawal intensity (excluding geothermal use) by 25%.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics are not mapped across our value chain nor in 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

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
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France

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☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ 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

Changes in environmental regulation may increase costs for Thales, particularly due to carbon pricing mechanisms. New regulations may require suppliers or subcontractors to adopt alternative solutions leading to increased development and shipping costs. For instance, the increase in air transport costs resulting from regulation such as mandatory carbon compensation for flights or a carbon tax on jet fuel would lead to an increase in the cost for products which need to be shipped internationally fast such as Banking & Payment products from the CDI 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

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(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

The anticipated effects on risk key factors that could increase costs related to GHG emissions include: 1. Higher costs of carbon emissions due to the potential implementation of caps on total emissions, which may require companies to purchase allowances or pay penalties. 2. Increased electricity and natural gas costs, particularly relevant for Thales, which in 2023 consumed 620 GWh of electricity and 220 GWh of gas. 3. Investments required to reduce GHG emissions, such as developing new technical solutions and upgrading industrial resources, which could result in significant capital expenditures. 4. Introduction of the European Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which may impose additional costs on imported goods with high carbon footprints. Despite these challenges, Thales's core business areas—engineering and software development—help limit its overall exposure to environmental risks, as these activities typically have a lower direct carbon footprint compared to more energy-intensive industries.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

4890856

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

16985574

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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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 of electricity and gas costs that Thales uses in its operations. The majority of Thales' plants are currently located in areas with carbon pricing mechanisms (carbon tax or carbon market in place). However, such regulations did not apply to Thales' scope 1 emissions in 2024. We have evaluated this risks' financial implications to be between 4 890 856 and 16 985 574. The minimum amount is calculated based on the average carbon tax rate in Europe in 2024 (57.10/tCO2 source: Tax Fondation Europe) and the hypothesis that this carbon tax could be extended to all the scope 1 emissions in countries in which Thales operates: 85 654 tCO2 X 57,10 €/tCO2 = 4 890 856 €. The maximum is calculated by adding to the minimum a potential increase of yearly energy cost set by assumption at 10%: 4 890 856 + 120 094 718 X 10% = 16 985 574 €.

(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

11121000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

To respond to this risk, in 2024 Thales spent 11.121.000 € on energy efficiency and GHG emissions reduction actions, which directly contribute to the respect of emerging regulations and carbon pricing regulations. This amount represents 0,8% of the total CAPEX expenditure in 2024. The cost of responding to this risk is expected to be stable in upcoming years.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To manage changes in environmental regulations, Thales actively tracks and monitors relevant laws and regulations, ensuring the company has as much time as possible to strategically prepare for and comply with both current and anticipated regulatory requirements. Thales also continues to implement initiatives and programs aimed at reducing its carbon emissions. The company has established dedicated high-level working groups and processes for reporting action plans and associated costs related to lowering 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

☑ India

☑ Spain

☑ Mexico

☑ South Africa

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Balsas

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

☑ Limpopo

☑ Verde

☑ Other, please specify :Lake Tail Hu - Pannaivar - Tagus - Newport Bay

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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Climate change physical risks, especially water shortages could lead to interruptions in our operations as well as at facilities within our value chain causing work disruptions.

(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

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

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

5753425

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

27945205

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To assess the financial impact of physical climate change risks related to water shortage, Thales sets a number of hypotheses. First, the number of days of closure is estimated based on the level of water stress and the vulnerability of the business to water stress. Using this estimated duration of business interruption, the financial impact is calculated. The figures provided represent the estimated financial effects for 2030 concerning the eight facilities identified as having substantive risks, impacts, or dependencies. The minimum financial effect corresponds to only one of these sites (specifically, the one with the lowest financial vulnerability) being impacted. The maximum financial effect corresponds to the one of these sites (specifically, the one with the highest financial vulnerability) being impacted.

(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, this cost cannot be calculated.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Based on the studies conducted on water stress, adaptation plans are currently being developed, with the initial step involving the revision and update of the Business Continuity Plan.

Climate change

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Morocco
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Sweden
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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Physical risks from climate change—including flooding, water shortages, and significant snowfall—can damage both our own facilities and those within our value chains, leading to operational disruptions. Electricity and fuel shortages, transportation interruptions, and production delays, an disrupt supply chains, reduce revenues, and increase operational costs. In 2023, Thales conducted a Climate Risk Screening study on a portfolio of 365 assets to assess exposure to these physical risks. The study concluded that the Group's portfolio is generally robust. However, it identified flooding as one of the two main risks for the sites under review, highlighting the need for ongoing monitoring and risk mitigation for affected locations.

(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

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 from climate change—including flooding, water shortages, and significant snowfall—can damage both our own facilities and those within our value chains, leading to operational disruptions. To address these risks, confirmations of their materiality are conducted at the affected sites, and any additional needs for adaptation measures are identified. As of now, feedback from sites identified as at risk has not indicated any adaptation needs that would require significant investments. Should such needs arise in the future, investments related to adaptation requirements would be identified and planned during the budgeting process.

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ No

(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

Confirmations of the materiality of the risk are conducted at relevant sites, and any additional means needed to implement adaptation measures are identified. At this stage, feedback from the sites at risk does not indicate any adaptation needs requiring large investments. If such a need were to arise, the investments related to adaptation requirements would be identified during the budgeting process and integrated into the end-of-life replacement or normal upgrading of equipment, without any substantial additional cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Thales collaborates with insurance companies to prevent damage and operational stoppages at its sites. Prevention efforts focus on securing risks that could significantly compromise business continuity, particularly those related to Natural and Environmental Events. This involves conducting multi-peril risk assessments at all major industrial locations and developing recommendations for risk reduction plans.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

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Chronic physical

☑ Heat 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
☑ Morocco
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Sweden
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ 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 heat stress, can significantly affect operational processes and working conditions, potentially leading to a long-term decrease in productivity. These impacts include increased health and safety risks for employees due to deteriorating working conditions, higher operating costs resulting from greater demand for cooling during production, and reduced production efficiency when extreme heat makes cooling operations less effective. In 2023, Thales conducted a Climate Risk Screening study on a portfolio of 365 assets to assess exposure to physical climate risks. The study concluded that the Group's asset portfolio is robust overall. However, heat stress was identified as one of the two main physical risks affecting these assets, emphasizing the importance of ongoing monitoring and adaptation measures to address this challenge.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

☑ 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

Heat stress can impact processes and working conditions, potentially resulting in a long-term decrease in productivity. This includes health and safety risks for employees due to deteriorated working conditions, increased operating costs from higher cooling demands during production, and reduced production efficiency as extreme heat makes cooling operations more challenging. To address these risks, confirmations of their materiality are conducted at the affected sites, and any additional needs for adaptation measures are identified. As of now, feedback from sites identified as at risk has not indicated any adaptation needs that would require significant investments. Should such needs arise in the future, investments related to adaptation requirements would be identified and planned during the budgeting process.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Confirmations of the materiality of the risk are conducted at relevant sites, and any additional means needed to implement adaptation measures are identified. At this stage, feedback from the sites at risk does not indicate any adaptation needs requiring large investments. If such a need were to arise, the investments related to adaptation requirements would be identified during the budgeting process and integrated into the end-of-life replacement or normal upgrading of equipment, without any substantial additional cost.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Thales collaborates with insurance companies to prevent damage and operational stoppages at its sites. Prevention efforts focus on securing risks that could significantly compromise business continuity, particularly those related to Natural and Environmental Events. This involves conducting multi-peril risk assessments at all major industrial locations and developing recommendations for risk 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:

☑ CAPEX

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

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11121000

(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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

11121000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Confirmations of the materiality of the risk are conducted at relevant sites, and any additional means needed to implement adaptation measures are identified. At this stage, feedback from the sites at risk does not indicate any adaptation needs requiring large investments. If such a need were to arise, the investments related to adaptation requirements would be identified during the budgeting process and integrated into the end-of-life replacement or normal upgrading of equipment, without any substantial additional cost. Regarding transition risk, the amount of CAPEX spent to improve energy efficiency and reduce scope 1 GHG emissions can be considered as contributing to the reduction of the environmental issue (carbon princig mechanism), and also considered as the amount of financial metrics considered as vulnerable. To define the % of total financial metric vulnerable, this amount is compared to the total amount of Group CAPEX.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ 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%

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

116483068

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The study conducted by AXA XL Risk Consulting in 2024 evaluated water stress risk for the Group by analyzing both vulnerability—the likelihood of significant losses due to water shortages—and severity, which is the estimated financial impact of business interruption at each site. This assessment considered each site's operational water needs, the volume of water used, and local water availability to estimate potential durations of water outage and the corresponding financial losses. The risk evaluation covers the current reporting year as well as projections for 2030 and 2050. The financial metric reported as vulnerable to substantive effects from water-related physical risks represents the cumulative potential financial losses across the eight sites identified as having substantive risk, impact, or dependence (as referenced in question 9.3). This total is then compared to the Group's capital expenditure to contextualize the significance of the risk.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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)

120947180

(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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Confirmations of the materiality of the risk are conducted at relevant sites, and any additional means needed to implement adaptation measures are identified. At this stage, feedback from the sites at risk does not indicate any adaptation needs requiring OPEX investments. If such a need were to arise, the investments related to adaptation requirements would be identified during the budgeting process. Regarding carbon mechanism price risk, none of Thales's sites were subject to such a mechanism in 2024. The amount of OPEX vulnerable to transition risk is represented by the Group's total energy costs (electricity and gas) for 2024. The relevant financial metric vulnerable to transition risk is calculated by comparing this total energy cost to the annual cost of the Group's overall activities.
[Add row]

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(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

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%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Thales has mapped it water related risks at close to 145 sites worldwide as included in the Group's environmental reporting. The analysis of existing and future risks included the social dimension (access to water and sanitation, availability of water for local inhabitants), economic aspects (conflicts over use) and environmental concerns (water consumption relative to the level of water stress in the river basin and underground watershed pollution). Only 8 sites out of 145 sites are identified as having potential substantive water-related dependencies and impacts. Indeed, these 8 sites have a high vulnerability if exposed to water outage since they are located in high water stress areas (with a WRI score higher than 3) that is combined to a potential high severity (potential and substantive financial consequences, that is to say >5M€) in case of water outage. In the area of Granges - Brahmaputra only 1 site is considered as vulnerable, with a potential financial impact well under 1% of Thales total revenue (0,07%).

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Other, please specify :Lake Tail Hu

(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%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(3.2.11) Please explain

Thales has mapped it water related risks at close to 145 sites worldwide as included in the Group's environmental reporting. The analysis of existing and future risks included the social dimension (access to water and sanitation, availability of water for local inhabitants), economic aspects (conflicts over use) and environmental concerns (water consumption relative to the level of water stress in the river basin and underground watershed pollution). Only 8 sites out of 145 sites are identified as having potential substantive water-related dependencies and impacts. Indeed, these 8 sites have a high vulnerability if exposed to water outage since they are located in high water stress areas (with a WRI score higher than 3) that is combined to a potential high severity (potential and substantive financial consequences, that is to say >5M€) in case of water outage. In the area of Lake Tail Hu only 1 site is considered as vulnerable, with a potential financial impact well under 1% of Thales total revenue (0,15%).

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Balsas

(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%

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

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Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Thales has mapped it water related risks at close to 145 sites worldwide as included in the Group's environmental reporting. The analysis of existing and future risks included the social dimension (access to water and sanitation, availability of water for local inhabitants), economic aspects (conflicts over use) and environmental concerns (water consumption relative to the level of water stress in the river basin and underground watershed pollution). Only 8 sites out of 145 sites are identified as having potential substantive water-related dependencies and impacts. Indeed, these 8 sites have a high vulnerability if exposed to water outage since they are located in high water stress areas (with a WRI score higher than 3) that is combined to a potential high severity (potential and substantive financial consequences, that is to say >5M€) in case of water outage. In the area of Balsas only 1 site is considered as vulnerable, with a potential financial impact well under 1% of Thales total revenue (0,08%).

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☑ Verde

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Thales has mapped it water related risks at close to 145 sites worldwide as included in the Group's environmental reporting. The analysis of existing and future risks included the social dimension (access to water and sanitation, availability of water for local inhabitants), economic aspects (conflicts over use) and environmental concerns (water consumption relative to the level of water stress in the river basin and underground watershed pollution). Only 8 sites out of 145 sites are identified as having potential substantive water-related dependencies and impacts. Indeed, these 8 sites have a high vulnerability if exposed to water outage since they are located in high water stress areas (with a WRI score higher than 3) that is combined to a potential high severity (potential and substantive financial consequences, that is to say >5M€) in case of water outage. In the area of Verde only 1 site is considered as vulnerable, with a potential financial impact well under 1% of Thales total revenue (0,1%).

Row 5

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Thales has mapped it water related risks at close to 145 sites worldwide as included in the Group's environmental reporting. The analysis of existing and future risks included the social dimension (access to water and sanitation, availability of water for local inhabitants), economic aspects (conflicts over use) and environmental concerns (water consumption relative to the level of water stress in the river basin and underground watershed pollution). Only 8 sites out of 145 sites are identified as having potential substantive water-related dependencies and impacts. Indeed, these 8 sites have a high vulnerability if exposed to water outage since they are located in high water stress areas (with a WRI score higher than 3) that is combined to a potential high severity (potential and substantive financial consequences, that is to say >5M€) in case of water outage. In the area of Newport Bay only 1 site is considered as vulnerable, with a potential financial impact well under 1% of Thales total revenue (0,07%).

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

☑ Other, please specify :Tagus

(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

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(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%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Thales has mapped it water related risks at close to 145 sites worldwide as included in the Group's environmental reporting. The analysis of existing and future risks included the social dimension (access to water and sanitation, availability of water for local inhabitants), economic aspects (conflicts over use) and environmental concerns (water consumption relative to the level of water stress in the river basin and underground watershed pollution). Only 8 sites out of 145 sites are identified as having potential substantive water-related dependencies and impacts. Indeed, these 8 sites have a high vulnerability if exposed to water outage since they are located in high water stress areas (with a WRI score higher than 3) that is combined to a potential high severity (potential and substantive financial consequences, that is to say >5M€) in case of water outage. In the area of Tagus only 1 site is considered as vulnerable, with a potential financial impact well under 1% of Thales total revenue (0,06%).

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Limpopo

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Thales has mapped it water related risks at close to 145 sites worldwide as included in the Group's environmental reporting. The analysis of existing and future risks included the social dimension (access to water and sanitation, availability of water for local inhabitants), economic aspects (conflicts over use) and environmental concerns (water consumption relative to the level of water stress in the river basin and underground watershed pollution). Only 8 sites out of 145 sites are identified as having potential substantive water-related dependencies and impacts. Indeed, these 8 sites have a high vulnerability if exposed to water outage since they are located in high water stress areas (with a WRI score higher than 3) that is combined to a potential high severity (potential and substantive financial consequences, that is to say >5M€) in case of water outage. In the area of Limpopo only 1 site is considered as vulnerable, with a potential financial impact well under 1% of Thales total revenue (0,03%).

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :Pannaivar

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Thales has mapped it water related risks at close to 145 sites worldwide as included in the Group's environmental reporting. The analysis of existing and future risks included the social dimension (access to water and sanitation, availability of water for local inhabitants), economic aspects (conflicts over use) and environmental concerns (water consumption relative to the level of water stress in the river basin and underground watershed pollution). Only 8 sites out of 145 sites are identified as having potential substantive water-related dependencies and impacts. Indeed, these 8 sites have a high vulnerability if exposed to water outage since they are located in high water stress areas (with a WRI score higher than 3) that is combined to a potential high severity (potential and substantive financial consequences, that is to say >5M€) in case of water outage. In the area of Pannaivar only 1 site is considered as vulnerable, with a potential financial impact well under 1% of Thales total revenue (0,02%).
[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?

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(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☑ Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

One site located in France is subject to a formal notice of violation since June 2024, and associated penalty payment of 331 € per day regarding stormwater runoff containment and stormwater quality monitoring. Technical studies have been performed and sent to the authorities in order to lift the formal notice.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

In 2024, Thales did not participate in any carbon pricing system. However, in 2023, Thales participated in carbon pricing in two countries—Switzerland and Germany—which together accounted for less than 3% of the Group's total Scope 1 emissions. Thales requires all its entities to comply with local regulations, including carbon taxes, as part of the company's overall regulatory surveillance program. These local regulations are managed at the local level and reported annually through a dedicated questionnaire within the Group's reporting tool for consolidation and oversight. Additionally, to comply with applicable regulatory systems, Thales has set greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for Scope 1 and 2 that are aligned with the 1.5°C climate trajectory, as validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The Group aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50.4% from 2018 to 2030.

(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?

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	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

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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(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 operating costs in all 160 operational locations around the world. For more than 15 years, Thales has improved the energy efficiency of our equipment and buildings by replacing end of life equipment with more efficient ones, and optimizing our sites' footprint by regrouping employees into more efficient buildings.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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(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 recognizes 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, the Group launched in 2023 a worldwide ambition to reduce by 10% its energy consumption in the 10 majors countries it operates. This objective was achieve end of 2024, but partially compensate by the increase in the level of activity.

(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)

5000000

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

5000000

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(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The estimated financial impact of the opportunity for cost savings in direct operations is anticipated to reach €5,000,000 between 2024 and 2030. The calculation is based on avoided energy costs resulting from reductions in electricity consumption, using a constant reference price for conventional electricity. The methodology compares actual historical energy consumption with targeted reduction trajectories over the selected time horizons. Calculation Method 1. Reference Electricity Price A fixed average electricity cost of €90/MWh was applied. This price is based on 2021 data and is not updated annually for confidentiality reasons. 2. Baseline Consumption The Group's actual electricity consumption in 2018 was 742,000 MWh. At the reference price, this corresponds to a total annual cost of: 742,000 MWh×€90/MWh=€66,780,000 3. Energy Reduction Target Thales has set a 10% reduction target in energy consumption between 2019 and 2024. This implies an average yearly reduction of 1.4%, equivalent to an 8.3% reduction in energy consumption by 2024 compared to 2018. 4. Annual Savings This annual reduction corresponds to approximately €1,000,000 saved per year over the 2019–2024 period. 5. Long-Term Savings Between 2024 and 2030, cumulative energy savings are expected to result in an additional €5,000,000 in avoided costs compared with the 2024 baseline, using the same electricity price assumption. Assumptions • The electricity unit cost remains constant at €90/MWh throughout the period (no inflation or price indexation). • Energy consumption reduction targets are fully achieved by 2024 and maintained through 2030. • No changes in operational scope or significant variations in production volumes are considered. • Figures reflect energy efficiency improvements only, without accounting for renewable electricity procurement or external market factors.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

25000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

For over 15 years, Thales has pursued a strategy of improving the energy efficiency of its equipment and buildings. This includes replacing end-of-life equipment with more efficient alternatives, as well as optimizing locations by consolidating employees into more energy-efficient buildings. These initiatives contribute simultaneously to energy efficiency gains and to the reduction of CO_2 emissions from Scopes 1 and 2; therefore, the related investments are considered inseparable. To estimate the cost of realizing this opportunity, Thales assumed that 50% of the total annual investments dedicated to CO_2 emissions reduction can be attributed to energy efficiency improvements. This reflects the dual impact of investments that deliver both emission reductions and energy savings. Calculation Method Annual CO_2 reduction investments: €10,000,000. Proportion attributed to energy efficiency: 50%. €10,000,000×50%=€5,000,000 Medium-term period (5 years): €5,000,000×5 years=€25,000,000 Assumptions The 50% allocation between CO_2 reduction and energy efficiency is a reasonable and consistent estimate given the inseparability of the two investment streams. Annual investments remain stable over the medium term (no inflation or budgetary variation applied). The projection period covers 5 years, in line with Thales' medium-term planning horizon.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

S: Thales measures its GHG emissions yearly including its energy consumption. Thus, Thales can accurately measure the impact of mitigation actions. The decrease in energy consumption has an impact on operational costs. It is managed through a robust two-tier environmental process: 1. A corporate environmental team: responsible for defining the strategy, policy and processes and supervising their implementation throughout the Group, and; 2. 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 SBTi submission: alignment with a 1.5°C trajectory by 2030. This strategy engages the entire Group and is supported by a dedicated governance at various Group levels. The progress toward these targets is regularly monitored. The Group's carbon footprint is published annually. A: As an example of action, in 2023, the Group launched a global target to reduce its energy consumption by 10% across the 10 majors countries it operates. Energy audits have also been implemented periodically for years. R: Thanks to the monitoring of relevant action plan, this -10% objective was achieved end of 2024, but partially outweighed by the increase in the level of activity. By the end of 2024, 24.4% of the Group's workforce was employed in ISO 50001 "Energy Management Systems" certified group entities to insure low GHG emissions.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(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
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ 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

Today more than ever, scientists, government agencies and industry are joining forces to design ever more accurate instruments and satellites to monitor Earth's land surfaces, water and atmosphere, especially to measure essential climate variables and observe areas of water scarcity. Satellites provide experts with precise information about the weather, the climate and the state of our planet. This helps them understand the impacts of climate change, such as melting ice, fire, pollution and flooding. It also helps them plan for the best use of natural resources. Thales is a key global player in space-based Earth observation programs, delivering both optical and radar very high performance systems. For instance, Thales technology is aboard to 11 out of 12 of the European Commission's Copernicus program, spearheads Europe's environmental monitoring efforts. Thales also built all Meteosat geostationary satellites and is as well a worldwide leader for altimetry missions, typically leading the French-American oceanography satellite SWOT, dedicated to measuring the level of surface waters to study changes in water storage in humid zones, lakes, reservoirs, as well as flow rates in rivers.

(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

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Select all that apply

☑ Short-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-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

The need for accurate data to monitor climate change and natural resources depletion will undoubtedly remain and is likely to increase. Thales is already working on the development of next Sentinel satellites for the European Commission's Copernicus program and the next Meteosat satellites, as well as on European Space Agency's Earth Explorer missions. Opportunities also include international cooperation programs and export programs. Therefore, the manufacturing of environmental satellites is considered a robust business segment for Thales.

(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)

500000000

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

1500000000

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(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect assessment is based on a bottom up inventory of upcoming business opportunities. It encompasses all opportunities related to environmental monitoring, including both climate change and water depletion monitoring.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost assessment is based on the evaluation of the corresponding Research & Development investment, focusing on upstream Research & Technology activities aiming at developing new technologies and not including development activities conducted in the frame of programs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Innovation, research and technology are at the heart of this activity. The company's consistently high level of investment in new technologies and the continuous improvement of technology maturity enable Thales to maintain its leadership position in the industry.

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:

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☑ 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
☑ 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

Today more than ever, scientists, government agencies and industry are joining forces to design ever more accurate instruments and satellites to monitor Earth's land surfaces, water and atmosphere, especially to measure essential climate variables and observe areas of water scarcity. Satellites provide experts with precise information about the weather, the climate and the state of our planet. This helps them understand the impacts of climate change, such as melting ice, fire, pollution and flooding. It also helps them plan for the best use of natural resources. Thales is a key worldwide player in space-based Earth observation programs, delivering both optical and radar very high performance systems. For instance, Thales technology is on board 11 out of 12 European Commission's Copernicus program, spearheads Europe's environmental monitoring efforts. Thales also built all Meteosat geostationary satellites and is as well a worldwide leader for altimetry missions, typically leading the French-American oceanography satellite SWOT, dedicated to measuring the level of surface waters to study changes in water storage in humid zones, lakes, reservoirs, as well as flow rates in rivers.

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(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

(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

The need for accurate data to monitor climate change and natural resources depletion will undoubtedly remain and is likely to increase. Thales is already working on the development of next Sentinel satellites for the European Commission's Copernicus program and the next Meteosat satellites, as well as on European Space Agency's Earth Explorer missions. Opportunities also include international cooperation programs and export programs. Therefore, the manufacturing of environmental satellites is considered a robust business segment for Thales.

(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)

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500000000

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

1500000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect assessment is based on a bottom up inventory of upcoming business opportunities. It encompasses all opportunities related to environmental monitoring, including thus both climate change and water depletion monitoring.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost assessment is based on the evaluation of the corresponding Research & Development investment, focusing on upstream Research & Technology activities aiming at developing new technologies and not including development activities conducted in the frame of programs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Innovation, research and technology are at the heart of this activity. The company's consistently high level of investment in new technologies and the continuous improvement of technology maturity enable Thales to maintain its leadership position in the industry.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

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☑ 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

Total opportunities associated to operating expenses (OPEX) amount to 23,400,000. Total revenue is 20,577,000,000. This opportunity is 0.11% of total revenue - 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)

315000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The maximum total revenue from climate-related and water-related opportunities is 315,000,000 in 2024. Total revenue is 20,577,000,000. This opportunity is 1,5% - falling within the « 1-10% » range.

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)

315000000

(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 revenue aligned with climate-related and water-related opportunities is 315,000,000 in 2024. Total revenue is 20,577,000,000. This opportunity is 1,5% of total revenue - within the « 1-10% » range.
[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

(URD p.88) 4.1.3 Diversity and complementarity of expertise of the Board of Directors and its Committees - Varied and complementary expertise and experience on the Board. By virtue of their experience, the directors possess skills in all of the Group's business sectors (aerospace, space, defense, cybersecurity, digital technology and digital identity) as well as in key cross-disciplinary areas such as finance, industry and human resources. - A balanced representation of men and women on the Board and its Committees: As of December 31, 2024, the percentage of women on the Board of Directors was 46% (6 out of 13 directors),

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excluding the representatives of employees and employee shareholders (a), and 44% (7 out of 16 directors), taking into account all directors. It is to be noted that, for the purposes of the Sustainability Report, this percentage was 49.6% on average for 2024. - Balance in terms of seniority of directors: The Board noted that, as of December 31, 2024, directors with more than 8 years' seniority represented 50% of the Board, and that directors with less than 4 years' seniority represented 44%.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Universal Registration Document 2024 - Thales.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*Thales does not have systematic board level oversight over biodiversity topics.*

[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

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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 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

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As of March 4, 2024, Thales' Board of Directors updated the remit of the Strategy and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee to reflect changes in the Audit and Accounts Committee's responsibilities related to monitoring sustainability information. The main responsibilities of the Strategy and CSR Committee now include: - Assessing the Group's strategy in its major business segments and on CSR matters before Board approval. - Analyzing the framework for presenting the annual budget and three-year rolling plan to the Board, and reviewing the proposed budget in this context. - Examining significant acquisitions, asset disposals (over €150 million), and proposed strategic agreements or partnerships. - Reviewing the Group's CSR strategy—including key sustainability issues—monitoring annual results, and providing the Governance and Compensation Committee with information to link CSR objectives to the compensation of the Chairman and CEO. - Reviewing the Group's draft sustainability report (with support from the Audit and Accounts Committee) for recommendation to the Board. In 2024, the Committee met five times with a 97% attendance rate. Additionally, two lead directors for CSR matters attended the Committee's meetings on CSR-related topics, such as: - The Non-Financial Performance Statement and environmental taxonomy disclosures. - Governance arrangements within the Board and its committees for preparing the future sustainability report, as well as the Group's progress on this report during the year. - The Group's 2030 CSR program. These lead directors also participated in two Audit and Accounts Committee meetings focused on sustainability reporting, and in a Governance and Compensation Committee meeting concerning the integration of CSR criteria into the Chairman and CEO's variable compensation, including the evaluation of target achievements for the previous year and setting targets for the current year.

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

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As of March 4, 2024, Thales' Board of Directors updated the remit of the Strategy and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee to reflect changes in the Audit and Accounts Committee's responsibilities related to monitoring sustainability information. The main responsibilities of the Strategy and CSR Committee now include: - Assessing the Group's strategy in its major business segments and on CSR matters before Board approval. - Analyzing the framework for presenting the annual budget and three-year rolling plan to the Board, and reviewing the proposed budget in this context. - Examining significant acquisitions, asset disposals (over €150 million), and proposed strategic agreements or partnerships. - Reviewing the Group's CSR strategy—including key sustainability issues—monitoring annual results, and providing the Governance and Compensation Committee with information to link CSR objectives to the compensation of the Chairman and CEO. - Reviewing the Group's draft sustainability report (with support from the Audit and Accounts Committee) for recommendation to the Board. In 2024, the Committee met five times with a 97% attendance rate. Additionally, two lead directors for CSR matters attended the Committee's meetings on CSR-related topics, such as: - The Non-Financial Performance Statement and environmental taxonomy disclosures. - Governance arrangements within the Board and its committees for preparing the future sustainability report, as well as the Group's progress on this report during the year. - The Group's 2030 CSR program. These lead directors also participated in two Audit and Accounts Committee meetings focused on sustainability reporting, and in a Governance and Compensation Committee meeting concerning the integration of CSR criteria into the Chairman and CEO's variable compensation, including the evaluation of target achievements for the previous year and setting targets for the current year.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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(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

☑ 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

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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?

	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

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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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

At the executive level, climate-related issues are overseen by the CSR Strategic Committee, chaired by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and convened quarterly by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). The Committee includes 10 members of the Executive Committee. Its role is to validate Thales's CSR policy, strategy, and climate-related objectives, including quantified targets such as the SBTi-validated Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction goal (2018–2030). It ensures alignment with the Group's CSR ambition, approves climate priorities and action plans, and verifies that adequate resources and investments are allocated. Progress against climate targets is reviewed quarterly and reported to the Board. The Environmental and Societal Responsibility (ESR) Department, created in 2021, supports the Committee by providing analyses, monitoring performance, and preparing decision materials on transition planning and climate risk.

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Water

(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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ 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:

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☑ 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

Since 2021, water-related issues have been integrated into Thales's governance structure through the CSR Strategic Committee, chaired by the CEO and organized quarterly by the CSO with 10 members of the Executive Committee. The Committee validates CSR policy and strategy, ensuring that water resource management is aligned with the Group's broader CSR ambition. It reviews dependencies, risks, and opportunities linked to water, sets priorities and action plans, and ensures sufficient resources and investment are dedicated. Reporting on water issues occurs annually to the Board. The ESR Department provides operational support by monitoring compliance with corporate commitments, analyzing water-related risks and opportunities, and preparing performance data. In 2023, the Committee demonstrated this governance in action by validating the inclusion of water resource management within the new CSR Strategic Plan under the Nature Commitment.

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

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☑ 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

Biodiversity governance is embedded at the executive level within the CSR Strategic Committee, chaired by the CEO, convened quarterly by the CSO, and comprising 10 members of the Executive Committee. The Committee is responsible for validating CSR policy and strategy on biodiversity, approving commitments and targets, and ensuring adequate resources are allocated to achieve them. It also monitors alignment between biodiversity actions and the Group's CSR ambition. Reporting on biodiversity issues occurs annually to the Board. Since 2021, the ESR Department has supported this governance by assessing biodiversity dependencies and risks, preparing strategy materials, and tracking progress. In 2023, this governance led to the integration of biodiversity management into the new CSR Strategic Plan under the Nature Commitment, further embedding biodiversity into Thales's overall CSR priorities.
[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:

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☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

CSR criteria (15%): 3 pillars of the Group's medium-term CSR strategy through 3 criteria (each 5% of the total) – the 1st pillar focuses on planet, and includes consolidating the deployment of the low-carbon policy to reduce CO2 emissions. The 2025 targets for this pillar are: (i) formalizing the roadmap for each entity and identifying the associated levers for reducing emissions in line with the Group's 2030 commitments, (ii) securing overall access to low-carbon energies and strengthening the energy efficiency and moderation of energy consumption plan, (iii) a 52% absolute reduction in scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions as compared to 2018, – the 2nd pillar focuses on society. For 2025, this pillar's objectives are: (i) raising awareness of climate change with voluntary training covering 85% of managers (pay grades 8-12), or around 45,900 employees, in the Thales Climate Passport; (ii) (ii) digital security

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

Thales conducted a double materiality assessment. From this analysis, water related issues did not emerge as material. As a result, the company does not plan to implement monetary incentives related to water management in the near future.
[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

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Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

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 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, to reflect the importance of this topic in the Group's strategy. 4 non-financial criteria condition annual variable compensation. These criteria are associated with the three pillars in the Group's new medium-term CSR strategy. The fourth is the newly augmented CSR criteria. Each pillar has it's own criteria. The first pillar focuses on "Planet". Among its objectives is the consolidated deployment of the low carbon strategy to reduce CO2 emissions. The two 2024 targets for this pillar are: a 50% absolute reduction in scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions as compared to 2018, and an 8% absolute reduction in scope 3 "use of products" CO2 emissions as compared to 2018. The second pillar focuses on "Society". For this pillar, one of the two 2024 objectives focuses on raising climate change awareness: training in 2024 on a voluntary basis in the "Thales Climate Passport" for 50% of managers

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representing 26,000 employees. 2024 is the first year when a campaign of this magnitude has been launched by Thales. 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 absolute reduction of Scope 1 and 2 CO2 by 2026 as compared to 2018 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.

(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 variable compensation to reflect the importance of topic within the Group's strategy. These targets are voluntary and ambitious for two reasons: 1) They are fully in line with the Group's trajectory to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 aligned with a 1,5°c trajectory, as validated by the SBTi. 2) They are set in absolute terms. This means that despite significant growth since 2018 and markets projected to grow, the Group aims to decrease its emissions. The LTIP compensation are in line with the Group's long term CSR strategy.
[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

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Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Thales established a low-carbon policy in 2019, with more ambitious quantified commitments set in 2021. The key climate targets are: Operational Emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and Scope 3 – business travel): Thales aims to reduce these emissions by 50% in absolute terms by 2030 compared to 2018 levels, with an interim target of a 35% reduction by 2023. Value Chain Emissions (Scope 3): The target is a 15% absolute reduction by 2030 compared to 2018, focusing on emissions from the purchase of goods and services and the use of sold products. An interim target was set at a 7% reduction by 2023. In 2023, Thales' emissions reduction pathway to 2030 was validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), confirming that its goals are aligned with the Paris Agreement. Achievements include: A 50.4% absolute reduction in Scopes 1 and 2 CO2 emissions compared to 2018, aligning with the 1.5°C climate trajectory. A 15% absolute reduction in Scope 3 CO2 emissions related to business travel, procurement, and products sold, compared to 2018. By committing to reduce the carbon footprint across its entire value chain, Thales is: - Significantly contributing to the decarbonization of aviation, - Supporting the energy transition in the defense sector, - Promoting a responsible and sustainable space sector, - Advancing energy-efficient digital solutions that are designed to be resource-efficient ("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 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

LowcarbonStrat_URD extract.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

Thales' environmental policy focuses on developing organizational culture and working practices that align with the Group's vision, regulatory compliance, and effective prevention and management of environmental risks across all entities. To support these goals, Thales entities encourage active involvement from employees, partners, and suppliers at both individual and collective levels. They also foster long-term relationships with customers and stakeholders to anticipate and address future challenges. Aligned with its purpose of building a confident future, its corporate responsibility policy, and its commitment to the United Nations Global Compact, Thales has reaffirmed its dedication to environmental performance through a proactive policy of continuous improvement. Key objectives include: conserving the environment by limiting the impact of business activities particularly in terms of energy usage, mobility, and natural resources (such as water), climate and biodiversity, preventing pollution risks, enhancing climate change resilience. Thales' CSR strategy is organized into nine strategic commitments across three pillars: SOCIETY, PLANET, and PEOPLE. This includes a specific water-related target set for 2030 and aims to establish Thales as a leading light in sustainable development within its industry.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ 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 reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ 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

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Select all that apply

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

(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 to 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 values, and to integrating them into the Group's strategy, culture and day-to-day operations. In September 2020, at the opening of

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the 75th session of the UN General Assembly, Thales became a signatory to the "Statement from Business Leaders for Renewed Global Cooperation" initiated by the United Nations Global Compact. 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 the Group places on f the SDGs, as their inclusion in Thales' CSR strategy demonstrates. 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

URD TT 30 extract.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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 actively participates in several external industry groups to engage with policymakers and provide feedback on key issues, its CSR and HSE teams are involved in in groups such as the International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG). Thales is committed to transparent communication with administrative authorities, employees, customers, partners, suppliers, subcontractors, and civil society to openly share its environmental challenges. The company has established procedures to promptly receive, address, and forward alerts and requests regarding its HSE and water policies. Questions can be submitted directly to the Group's HSE Department via a dedicated email, where the department reviews the impact and checks for alignment with existing policies. In 2023, Thales launched a new CSR program for 2024–2030, now being rolled out across the Group. This program is designed to measure and enhance Thales' positive impact on society, the planet, and its employees. The program is structured around three main pillars: Societies: Leveraging technology to help build more responsible and sustainable societies. Planet: Changing operational practices to better respect planetary boundaries. Employees: Creating an inclusive, attractive work environment where everyone can excel. Within the planet pillar, there are three focus areas: climate change, resources (including circular economy and waste management), and nature (specifically water and biodiversity). This structure aims to reinforce Thales' leadership in sustainable development and environmental stewardship.
[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.

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Row 1

(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

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

The 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, in the working Group related to circular economy, and in the working group relative to life cycle assessment.

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

28000

(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

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☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Chapter 5.1.2 pages 157 to 174

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Universal Registration Document 2024 - Thales.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

THALES' response to environmental issues is reported in the Universal Registration Document, published annually.

Row 2

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS

☑ GRI

☑ 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

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Chapter 3 p. 52 to 64

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

CSR Integrated Report_2024_Protect to build a future we can all trust_EN_0.pdf

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(4.12.1.8) Comment

THALES' response to environmental issues is reported in the CSR Integrated report, published annually.
[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 + 2°C - 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 leverage two major types of levers to keep global warming well below +2°c: technology progress, and sobriety. The scenarios differ in the weight given to these two levers.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Two scenarios have been identified by Thales to assess climate-related risk and opportunities in a low-carbon world, in line with the Paris agreement. The first scenario assumes technological innovation allows the decoupling of GHG emissions and economic growth. The second assumes that technological innovation alone is not sufficient, and calls upon more sober modes of consumption. For both, for each sector Thales operates in, an in depth analysis of future trends was undertaken. When possible, this analysis was quantitative (ex: aeronautics, digital), and if not; qualitatively (ex: 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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ 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). 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

Thales has conducted a global assessement of its its physical risks related to climate change according to two scenarios in line with the Paris agreement: 1) SSP2-4.5 – Middle of the Road Scenario: this scenario is projected to lead global warming of 1.6 to 2.5°C by mid-century and of 2.1 to 3.5°C by the end of the century; 2) SSP5-8.5 – High-reference Scenario (Fossil-fueled Development): this scenario, which is the most pessimistic one, is projected to lead to global warming of 1.9 to 3°C by mid-century and of 3.3 to 5.7°C by end of the century. The physical risks assessed include water-related risks: riverine flood, coastal flood, extreme precipitations, drought,...

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

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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

☑ 2050

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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

Physical risks related to climate change indicators were assessed based upon 2 scenarios (SSP2-4.5 & SSP5-8.5) for 2 different time frames (2030 & 2050) in line with 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 ground its climate-related risk and opportunities analysis in a low-carbon world in line with the Paris agreement: a scenario where technological innovation leads to the decoupling of emissions and economic growth, and another one where the technological innovation alone is not sufficient, resulting in more sober modes of consumption.

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:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

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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

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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). 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

Thales has conducted a global assessement of its its physical risks related to climate change according to two scenarios in line with the Paris agreement: 1) SSP2-4.5 – Middle of the Road Scenario: this scenario is projected to lead global warming of 1.6 to 2.5°C by mid-century and of 2.1 to 3.5°C by the end of the century; 2) SSP5-8.5 – High-reference Scenario (Fossil-fueled Development): this scenario, which is the most pessimistic one, is projected to lead to global warming of 1.9 to 3°C by mid-century and of 3.3 to 5.7°C by end of the century. The physical risks assessed include water-related risks: riverine flood, coastal flood, extreme precipitations, drought,...

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

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(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:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(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)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

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(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The "business as usual" scenario (SSP3 RCP7.0) represents a middle-of-the-road future where temperatures increase by 2.8°C to 4.6°C by 2100. SSP3 is a socioeconomic scenario characterized by regional competition and inequality, including slow economic growth, weak governance and institutions, low investment in the environment and technology, and high population growth, especially in developing countries

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In addition to its global assessment regarding physical risks linked to climate change, Thales has conducted a dedicated risk assessment related to water stress. In this assessment, 2 scenarii were used: "the business as usual" scenario (SSP3-RCP7.0) and the "pessimistic" scenarion (SSP5-RCP 8.5). This "Business as usual" secnario was used in the water stress risk assessment since it is assessed by WRI Aqueduct and data is available on the water stress level for te current situation and 2 time horizons (2030 & 2050).

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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(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

2024

(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)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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The "pessimistic" scenario (SSP5 RCP8.5) represents a future where temperatures increase up to 3.3°C to 5.7°C by 2100. SSP5 describes fossil-fueled development: rapid economic growth and globalization powered by carbon-intensive energy, strong institutions with high investment in education and technology but a lack of global environmental concern, and the population peaking and declining in the 21st century.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In addition to its global assessment regarding physical risks linked to climate change, Thales has conducted a dedicated risk assessment related to water stress. In this assessment, 2 scenarii were used: "the business as usual" scenario (SSP3-RCP7.0) and the "pessimistic" scenarion (SSP5-RCP 8.5). This "Pessimistic" scenario was used in the water stress risk assessment since it is assessed by WRI Aqueduct and data is available on the water stress level for te current situation and 2 time horizons (2030 & 2050).
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

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Thales' scenario analysis identifies both risks and opportunities across its sectors, directly shaping its business processes and strategic planning: Aeronautics Sector: Risks: In a carbon-constrained scenario, a major risk is the economic challenge of maintaining investments needed to decarbonize, such as adopting sustainable aviation fuels (SAF). This could affect long-term sector growth, highlighting the need for strong risk management and financial strategies to ensure resilience. Opportunities: Short-term, the limited near-term impact of new aircraft technologies and SAF (expected to become significant after 2030–2035) points to the need for targeted transition strategies to capture these future markets. Operational Innovations: Scenario analysis underscores the importance of traffic management solutions for maximizing decarbonization. For example, Thales's solar-powered radar air traffic management station in Calama, Chile, replaces fossil fuel generators with solar energy—reducing CO_2 emissions and aligning with environmental goals. This demonstrates how scenario analysis informs corporate strategy, especially in integrating renewable energy and sustainability into core business processes. Digital Sector: The analysis indicates that even if global data flow growth slows under low-carbon scenarios, Thales's cybersecurity services won't be negatively affected. In a "pro-techno" scenario, ongoing digitization will drive new cybersecurity demands, supported by cloud providers' high environmental performance. In an "energy-frugal" scenario, the focus on critical, high-value data will increase the need for robust security, especially for vital infrastructure. 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

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

(i) 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 & 2050). 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

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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. (ii) In 2021, Thales has conducted a global study to assess water stress risks of its direct operations, using the WRI Aqueduct tool. This study has been updated in 2024 and includes a change in the methodology. This study takes into account two scenarii defined by the IPCC (SSP3-7 and SSP5-8.5) for two time horizons (2030 & 2050). Compared to other perils such as natural hazards, machinery breakdown, fire, supply chain failure, water stress is not a major exposure for Thales. (iii) In 2024, Thales launched a pilot project on the physical risks of our supply chain related to climate change, including flood and water stress risks. The analysis was based on 3 scenarios (business as usual, optimistic, pessimistic) defined by the IPCC and two time horizons (2030, 2050). The next step (step 2) is to analyze and assess the net risk for the sites that appear to be at high gross risk. As a consequence, at this stage, no supplier site has been identified at a substantial level of risk pending the results of step 2.
[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

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(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

Thales derives a greater share of revenues from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion than it allocates in expenditures for such activities. Nevertheless, the company has not committed to fully discontinuing these expenditures, primarily due to its involvement in sectors such as banking and payment services, where the use of plastics remains essential. At the same time, Thales is actively working to increase the use of recycled materials in these areas. This initiative seeks to reduce the company's reliance on fossil fuels and forms part of a broader strategy to enhance sustainability and mitigate 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 1.5°C aligned transition plan was presented on May 16 2025 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. The Group's transition plan was approved by the Strategy and CSR Committee (within the Executive Committee) and its operational execution is overseen by distinct Low-Carbon and Environment Steering Committees organized according to the specific category of GHG emissions addressed: Procurement and Operations Committee for Scopes 1, 2 and 3.1, Mobility Committee for Scope 3.6 and Products Committee for Scope 3.11.

(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

The Thales transition plan is designed to clarify the Group's past, current, and future efforts to mitigate GHG emissions and demonstrate how its strategy and business model align with the global shift toward a sustainable economy. Thales acknowledges, however, that there is currently no universally accepted method for translating national GHG reduction targets and pathways directly to the company level, particularly for alignment with a 1.5°C global warming limit as set out in the

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Paris Agreement. Despite this, Thales' low-carbon strategy demonstrates a firm commitment to combating climate change by reducing both its own emissions and those across its value chain. The Group has defined emission reduction pathways targeting 2030, the key aspects of the Thales transition plan include: - Resilience: The plan is rooted in ensuring that Thales' overall strategy and business model are resilient to climate change, factoring in the robustness of the company's assets against physical climate risks. - Scenario-based Approach: The transition plan relies on a climate resilience study that outlines two main scenarios: - Pro-Technology: Focuses on technological advancements driving the transition. - Sobriety: Emphasizes reduced consumption and greater efficiency. These scenarios examine how Thales' core activities may evolve in a low-carbon future. - Assumptions and Dependencies: The plan depends on a complex mix of technological, economic, societal, and political factors. While the scenario analysis offers a structured way to anticipate potential futures, the actual course of the transition will depend on many unpredictable variables. Overall, without underplaying the complexity or uncertainty and challenges ahead, Thales is determined to advance its transition in line with global climate goals.

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

THALES' transition plan is described in its Universal registration Document, especially in chapter 5.1.2.4 "Transition plan for climate change mitigation". Beyond targets to abate carbon emission, THALES describes how it aims to achieve further targets along its low carbon transition pathway. Detailed decarbonization levers and action plans have been tailored to each significant scope and emission category: - for Scopes 1 and 2, the focus is on improving the energy efficiency of the Group's activities and buildings, making use of renewable energy sources, eliminating and managing the most emission-intensive refrigerant gases and transitioning to a fleet of electric or hybrid vehicles. - For Scope 3, actions are being taken to address the following categories: • "Purchased goods and services", by improving the accuracy of procurement-related emission calculations to better manage reductions, engaging in a collaborative approach with the Group's suppliers, by including sustainability aspects in the tendering process and by raising team awareness; • "Business travels", by implementing an eco-responsible business travel policy; • "Use of sold goods and services", by incorporating environmental considerations throughout the product life cycle, developing features to improve customers' environmental performance and working to develop products that strengthen control and understanding of environmental issues. The estimated quantitative contribution of each decarbonization lever to reaching the targets by scope is summarized in the Universal Registration Document 5.1.2.4.4 Decarbonization actions and levers. The impact of each business expected growth's on each scope is also provided (data measured in thousands of tonnes CO2e).

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

Universal Registration Document 2024 - Thales.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

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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 2°C trajectory and by involving its entire value chain: - Reducing the 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 optimize 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, - 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 has 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 2024 Universal Registration Document mentions the target to reduce water withdrawal intensity by 30% by 2030 relative to 2018 levels. (iii) Case study of the most substantial strategic decision made related to climate With almost 50 million SIM cards and 70 million bank cards made from recycled plastic in 2022, Thales and Veolia have joined forces to help this market show its green credentials. The polymer plastic found in high concentrations in waste electrical and 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 and help them address their subscribers' environmental concerns. (iii) Case study of the most substantial strategic decision made related to water Thales Ocean Plastic® cards are made with Ocean Plastic® – a premium material upcycled from plastic bottles collected from coastal communities. The card consists of 70% Ocean Plastic® supplied by Parley and 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: Thales has committed to a low-carbon future. This commitment has been validated by SBTI. The Group has set objectives and action plans to align its strategy with the 2°C trajectory. These plans cover the entire

value chain.The Group has established an action plan to reduce supply chain emissions. - Thales aims to reduce its other emissions, including those linked to procurement and the upstream supply chain, by 15% by 2030. - This plan involves engaging with suppliers to collect actual data on greenhouse gas emissions from purchased goods and services. Thales also aims to reduce the carbon footprint of its purchases and gives preference to suppliers with a low-carbon footprint. A responsible purchasing policy supports this approach. (ii) Case study of the most substantial strategic decision made: Group Purchasing made the fight against climate change one of its six commitments for Responsible Purchasing. This aligns with the Group's Low-Carbon Future Strategy. - In 2022, Thales sent a "low-carbon" questionnaire to more than 500 major suppliers in high-emission categories. This questionnaire measures each supplier's maturity in climate action. - Over 70% of responding suppliers stated they are aligned with the Paris Agreement or have a plan to reduce emissions. - In 2023, Thales validated more than 180 action plans with suppliers. The Group first identified key actions for each procurement category and built a resource library. This helps suppliers create road maps for short-, medium-, and long-term climate action. Thales has also added a new supplier selection criterion: "Non-financial performance – CSR." This score highlights suppliers' CSR commitments, such as reducing CO2 emissions or providing eco-designed solutions.

Investment in R&D

(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

(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 objectives and action plans to align its business strategy to the 2°C trajectory, involving its entire value chain. Thales aims to: - Reduce the Group's other emissions, including those from the use of products and services, by 15% by 2030. - Develop smart traffic management solutions for rail, road, sea, and air to help reduce emissions and optimise energy efficiency. - Improve the efficiency of the digital world by developing solutions designed to be energy efficient by design, particularly in digital data science, algorithms, and artificial intelligence. - Offer customers innovative and eco-responsible functions and services, enabling them to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions and pressure on raw materials and natural resources. - Support a better understanding of climate phenomena, particularly through the development of dedicated space systems. In support of these commitments, dedicated working groups have been created to align Thales's product policy with its carbon strategy objectives and to drive R&D investments towards low-carbon products and services. 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 completing the course. This program illustrates a new approach to learning,

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emphasising the learner's experience while enabling 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 its 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 rapid development of new digital technologies and the growing synergy between them are creating significant momentum, not only to develop new products and solutions for today, but also to invent those that will be needed in a data-driven, autonomous, immersive, and lower carbon world of tomorrow.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

(i) Description of how strategy in this area has been influenced by climate-related risks at the considered time horizon In line with its commitment to a low-carbon future, validated by SBTI, Thales has set objectives and action plans to align its business strategy with the 1.5°C trajectory, targeting a 50.4% reduction in Group emissions by 2030. For several years, Thales has undertaken actions to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions associated with its activities. This action plan focuses on: - Reducing the energy consumption of buildings; - Replacing the most energy-intensive equipment; - Implementing heat recovery processes; - Optimising airflow in clean rooms; - Installing solar panels at sites. Fifteen countries, covering nearly 95% of operational emissions, have established working groups—bringing together operations, property management, human resources, and HSE departments—to jointly develop and implement action plans through to 2030. To support these efforts, energy audits are conducted regularly at the Group's most energy-intensive sites, resulting in tailored reduction programmes. In 2022, an energy efficiency coordination unit was created to respond to the energy crisis and accelerate energy reduction efforts at French sites. This coordination continued in 2023 and was extended to the ten Group countries with the highest energy consumption to further reduce their energy needs. (ii) Case study of the most substantial strategic decision made Following the integration of a new business division (formerly Gemalto), Thales expanded its site footprint by nearly 40 new sites. Real Estate divisions in each country conducted studies to optimise and consolidate both new DIS (ex-Gemalto) and existing Thales sites, aiming to reduce the carbon emissions from operations. As a result, four sites have been closed to date, with activities relocated, and this process is ongoing. In France, the

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"Connect" project for industrial footprint optimisation was launched in 2021. Since 2021, each real estate project must be validated and approved with consideration of 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

(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 made it a priority to preserve both the quality and availability of water. The Group's water management policy is built on several key actions: Reducing and stabilizing the Group's water requirements. Thales has reduced its water use by renovating and monitoring pipes, implementing centralized network management systems, and replacing high-consumption equipment. Over the past 15 years, these efforts have led to a significant reduction and stabilization of water use. Thales has set a target to reduce water withdrawal intensity by 30% by 2030, compared to a 2018 baseline (excluding geothermal needs). Overall, water management and availability have not been identified as material risks at Group level. Analyzing the vulnerability of Group sites to water-related risks. A study by AXA XL Risk Consulting in 2021, updated in 2024, identified sites located in water-stressed zones. In 2024, water withdrawals at sites in areas of high water stress (with a WRI score above 3) represented 2.4% of the Group's total water consumption. However, climate change projections to 2030 indicate a significant increase in the number of water-stressed areas. For example, 18 sites faced water restrictions in 2024, compared to 21 in 2023, 19 in 2022, and 6 in 2018. Group-wide mapping of the water cycle. Thales has mapped the entire water cycle across its operations to improve resource management. This led to an overhaul of water indicators, enhancing reporting and aligning with the requirements of the CDP's water program. (ii) Some examples of water conservation initiatives in Thales In California, where water availability is limited due to shortages, fires, and ongoing climate change, a Thales site implemented an action plan that includes: creating a visual dashboard to detect leaks and track significant changes in water consumption, supporting regular plant inspections; using reclaimed or recycled water when available; and regularly communicating the importance of water conservation. In France, a site specializing in imaging solutions has invested in optimizing water use, including retrofitting a system to recycle and reuse chemical wastewater. At the end of 2023, another site began installing an evapo-concentrator to recover non-concentrated effluent from its surface treatment workshop for reuse in the industrial

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process—expected to save between 550 and 600 m³ of water annually. This system will both reduce water withdrawals and prevent effluent discharge 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

(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, Thales, for the first time, incorporated climate targets into the terms and conditions of its new €1.5 billion revolving credit facility, signed with 17 international banks. The interest rate of this facility is now linked to Thales' progress in reducing direct and indirect carbon emissions (scopes 1, 2, and 3), in accordance with the Group's policies and long-term commitments. As a

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result, the cost of the loan will vary depending on Thales' performance against these climate objectives. Climate-related opportunities also play a role in Thales's financial planning as part of its sustainable growth strategy. As the physical impacts of climate change intensify, demand for some of Thales's products and services is expected to increase. This may potentially boost revenues, particularly as new product standards drive further demand for low-carbon solutions developed by Thales. At the same time, Thales continuously strives to improve industrial efficiency and optimize its product portfolio, aiming to reduce energy-related operating costs for both Thales and its customers. The Group's low-carbon strategy directly influences its financial planning, particularly in terms of direct costs and investments. For example, Thales invests approximately €8 million annually in energy-saving measures across its ten most emissive countries. These expenses are factored into the Group's financial planning for both direct costs and capital expenditures. (ii) Time horizon covered by the financial planning The financial planning covers a three-year time horizon, with investment planning aligned to support the deployment of Thales's low-carbon strategy through 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?

	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

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(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:

☑ 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)

11000000

(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

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

12

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

88

(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 eligible and aligned KPIs required by the Taxonomy regulation as described in the delegated act: Scope of Consolidation The scope of consolidation is identical to that used in the consolidated financial statements. Methodology for Determining the Base (Denominator) - Turnover: The denominator for turnover is the consolidated turnover for the 2024 financial year, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions (see Note 2 to the consolidated statements presented in section 7.1 of this Universal Registration Document). - Capital Expenditure: The denominator for capital expenditure includes acquisitions of tangible and intangible fixed assets (such as information systems, technical expenditure [engineering], production and services, real estate, and capitalized development costs), increases in right-of-use assets under leasing contracts, and additions to tangible and intangible fixed assets resulting from business acquisitions in 2024. - Operating Expenses: The denominator for operating expenses consists of non-customer-financed research and development costs as reported in the consolidated income statement, as well as 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 resulting denominator is €1.4 billion, or 7.8% of the Group's total operating expenditure. Thales has therefore opted for the materiality exemption allowed for operating expenditure. Methodology for Determining Eligible and Aligned Amounts (Numerator) - Turnover: The numerator for turnover is the amount, excluding intra-Group sales, from eligible or aligned activities considered individually. - Capital Expenditure: The numerator includes: - Operating investments related to eligible or aligned activities (as defined for turnover); - Eligible or aligned real estate investments. For these, Thales did not include industrial and modular buildings in its analyses. For “mixed use” buildings (hosting both industrial and office activities), only those with an office space exceeding 1,000 m² were included, and the capital expenditure was determined proportionally to the total surface area; - Increases in right-of-use assets under leasing contracts related to eligible or aligned activities (recognized under IFRS 16). Data Sources and Avoidance of Double Counting - Turnover, operating expenses, and tangible and intangible asset values are sourced from the information systems of Group companies. - Turnover, operating expenditure, and capital expenditure have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. - Each product or project is allocated to a specific activity. - Real estate expenditure is handled separately by the Real Estate function for the Group as a whole. Analysis Thresholds for Reporting - For turnover, a threshold of 1% of Group turnover was applied to each Taxonomy-eligible activity identified, whether dedicated to a Business Line or cross-functional to several of them. Eligible activities generating turnover of less than 1% of Group turnover are not presented in this report. - For capital expenditure, a threshold of €100,000 was applied per investment. This methodology is identical to that used for the statement published in 2024.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

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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:

☑ 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)

60000000

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

6

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

7

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

7

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

21

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

79

(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 eligible and aligned KPIs required by the Taxonomy regulation as described in the delegated act: Scope of Consolidation The scope of consolidation is identical to that used in the consolidated financial statements. Methodology for Determining the Base (Denominator) - Turnover: The denominator for turnover is the consolidated turnover for the 2024 financial year, under IFRS, excluding intragroup transactions (see Note 2 to the consolidated statements presented in section 7.1 of this Universal Registration Document). - Capital Expenditure: The denominator for capital expenditure includes acquisitions of tangible and intangible fixed assets (such as information systems, technical expenditure [engineering], production and services, real estate, and capitalized development costs), increases in right-of-use assets under leasing contracts, and additions to tangible and intangible fixed assets resulting from business acquisitions in 2024. - Operating Expenses: The denominator for operating expenses consists of non-customer-financed research and development costs as reported in the consolidated income statement, as well as 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 resulting denominator is €1.4 billion, or 7.8% of the Group's total operating expenditure. Thales has therefore opted for the materiality exemption allowed for operating expenditure. Methodology for Determining Eligible and Aligned Amounts (Numerator) - Turnover: The numerator for turnover is the amount, excluding intra-Group sales, from eligible or aligned activities considered individually. - Capital Expenditure: The numerator includes: - Operating investments related to eligible or aligned activities (as defined for turnover); - Eligible or aligned real estate investments. For these, Thales did not include industrial and modular buildings in its analyses. For “mixed use” buildings (hosting both industrial and office activities), only those with an office space exceeding 1,000 m² were included, and the capital expenditure was determined proportionally to the total surface area; - Increases in right-of-use assets under leasing contracts related to eligible or aligned activities (recognized under IFRS 16). Data Sources and Avoidance of Double Counting - Turnover, operating expenses, and tangible and intangible asset values are sourced from the information systems of Group companies. - Turnover, operating expenditure, and capital expenditure have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. - Each product or project is allocated to a specific activity. - Real estate expenditure is handled separately by the Real Estate function for the Group as a whole. Analysis Thresholds for Reporting - For turnover, a threshold of 1% of Group turnover was applied to each Taxonomy-eligible activity identified, whether dedicated to a Business Line or cross-functional to several of them. Eligible activities generating turnover of less than 1% of Group turnover are not presented in this report. - For capital expenditure, a threshold of €100,000 was applied per investment. This methodology is identical to that used for the statement published in 2024.

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[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

(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

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

11000000

(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

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

1000000

(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

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0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The eligibility analysis covered all Thales' business operations. Turnover, operating expenses and tangible and intangible fixed assets have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. Each product/project has been allocated to a specific activity, and real estate expenditure has been handled separately by the Real Estate function for the Group as a whole. The eligibility analyses were performed by the teams in charge of Group Product Policy and HSE, then by the Product, HSE and Finance teams of each Global Business Unit in order to determine whether the activities of each product line meet regulatory definitions, and to determine the corresponding turnover based on information available in ERP systems. Because operating expenses as defined in the Taxonomy regulation are non-material, the eligibility analysis focused exclusively on turnover and capital expenditure. For turnover: As for the 2024 disclosure, the analysis identified the following as eligible for Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation: • managed services spread across the Business Lines of the Cybersecurity and Digital Identity (CDI) Global Business Unit, as well as the Secure Information and Communications Systems (SIX) Global Business Unit falling within the scope of the crossfunctional activity "Data processing, hosting and related activities" (CCM 8.1) for the climate change mitigation objective; • SIX's aeronautical activities (radio navigation) and the Avionics Global Business Unit for commercial and military aircraft and helicopters: air traffic control solutions, flight management and piloting equipment, measuring instruments (altitude, angle of incidence, etc.) and positioning instruments (inertia, GPS, etc.) and display and control screens under the "Manufacture of aircraft" scope of activity (CCM 3.21) for the climate change mitigation objective, For CAPEX: Thales identified the capital expenditure directly related to the turnover eligible activities identified: • for climate change mitigation objective: – Data processing, hosting and related activities (CCM 8.1) for the Global Business Units concerned (CDI and SIX), – Aircraft manufacturing activities (CCM 3.21) of the Avionics Global Business Unit (AVS); In addition to these capital expenditures, Thales also considered investments that cut across all Group activities and identified CapEx that is "individually eligible" for the climate change mitigation

(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 European Code of Conduct on Data Center Energy Efficiency to assess whether the substantial contribution criteria had been met. The activity meets the substantial contribution criteria 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. As of the end of 2024, two Group data centers (Élancourt and Toulouse) are registered with the European Code of Conduct, but the Élancourt site is the only one that meets all the substantial contribution criteria. Over the 2025 financial year, as ongoing improvements to the cooling system are implemented, the Toulouse data center should also achieve 100% compliance.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

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☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

"Climate change adaptation" This DNSH principle is applied to all mentioned activities. To do this, Thales assessed the physical climate risks and vulnerability of its sites as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Appendix A), with the help of an external provider. This assessment of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all physical risks associated with climate change was carried out to: • assess current and future exposure; • identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; • propose generic categories of adaptation solutions. The study was completed in line with Green Taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). It 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 11 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 risks at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites is under way to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. "Transition to a circular economy" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) The processes have evolved to systematically incorporate ecodesign in all developments. A dedicated training plan is being rolled out to the Group's engineers. There is also a waste management plan for electrical and electronic equipment. "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) Where applicable, an analysis of the quality of bodies of water 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

URD_ extract Taxonomy 2024.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

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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)

482000000

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

2

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

12000000

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

1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

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The eligibility analysis covered all Thales' business operations. Turnover, operating expenses and tangible and intangible fixed assets have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. Each product/project has been allocated to a specific activity, and real estate expenditure has been handled separately by the Real Estate function for the Group as a whole. The eligibility analyses were performed by the teams in charge of Group Product Policy and HSE, then by the Product, HSE and Finance teams of each Global Business Unit in order to determine whether the activities of each product line meet regulatory definitions, and to determine the corresponding turnover based on information available in ERP systems. Because operating expenses as defined in the Taxonomy regulation are non-material, the eligibility analysis focused exclusively on turnover and capital expenditure. For turnover: As for the 2024 disclosure, the analysis identified the following as eligible for Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation: • managed services spread across the Business Lines of the Cybersecurity and Digital Identity (CDI) Global Business Unit, as well as the Secure Information and Communications Systems (SIX) Global Business Unit falling within the scope of the crossfunctional activity "Data processing, hosting and related activities" (CCM 8.1) for the climate change mitigation objective; • SIX's aeronautical activities (radio navigation) and the Avionics Global Business Unit for commercial and military aircraft and helicopters: air traffic control solutions, flight management and piloting equipment, measuring instruments (altitude, angle of incidence, etc.) and positioning instruments (inertia, GPS, etc.) and display and control screens under the "Manufacture of aircraft" scope of activity (CCM 3.21) for the climate change mitigation objective, For CAPEX: Thales identified the capital expenditure directly related to the turnover eligible activities identified: • for climate change mitigation objective: – Data processing, hosting and related activities (CCM 8.1) for the Global Business Units concerned (CDI and SIX), – Aircraft manufacturing activities (CCM 3.21) of the Avionics Global Business Unit (AVS); In addition to these capital expenditures, Thales also considered investments that cut across all Group activities and identified CapEx that is "individually eligible" for the climate change mitigation

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Not all our suppliers' data centers comply with the European Code of Conduct (CCM 8.1 activity). In some cases, refrigerants are present beyond authorized thresholds (CCM 8.1 activity – Toulouse data center).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

"Climate change adaptation" This DNSH principle is applied to all mentioned activities. To do this, Thales assessed the physical climate risks and vulnerability of its sites as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Appendix A), with the help of an external provider. This assessment of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all physical risks associated with climate change was carried out to: • assess current and future exposure; • identify the sites most affected and

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the risks with the biggest impacts; • propose generic categories of adaptation solutions. The study was completed in line with Green Taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). It 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 11 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 risks at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites is under way to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. "Transition to a circular economy" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) The processes have evolved to systematically incorporate ecodesign in all developments. A dedicated training plan is being rolled out to the Group's engineers. There is also a waste management plan for electrical and electronic equipment. "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) Where applicable, an analysis of the quality of bodies of water 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

URD_ extract Taxonomy 2024.pdf

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:

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☑ 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)

26000000

(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

The eligibility analysis covered all Thales' business operations. Turnover, operating expenses and tangible and intangible fixed assets have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. Each product/project has been allocated to a specific activity, and real estate expenditure has been handled separately by the Real Estate

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function for the Group as a whole. The eligibility analyses were performed by the teams in charge of Group Product Policy and HSE, then by the Product, HSE and Finance teams of each Global Business Unit in order to determine whether the activities of each product line meet regulatory definitions, and to determine the corresponding turnover based on information available in ERP systems. Because operating expenses as defined in the Taxonomy regulation are non-material, the eligibility analysis focused exclusively on turnover and capital expenditure. For turnover: As for the 2024 disclosure, the analysis identified the following as eligible for Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation: • managed services spread across the Business Lines of the Cybersecurity and Digital Identity (CDI) Global Business Unit, as well as the Secure Information and Communications Systems (SIX) Global Business Unit falling within the scope of the crossfunctional activity "Data processing, hosting and related activities" (CCM 8.1) for the climate change mitigation objective; • SIX's aeronautical activities (radio navigation) and the Avionics Global Business Unit for commercial and military aircraft and helicopters: air traffic control solutions, flight management and piloting equipment, measuring instruments (altitude, angle of incidence, etc.) and positioning instruments (inertia, GPS, etc.) and display and control screens under the "Manufacture of aircraft" scope of activity (CCM 3.21) for the climate change mitigation objective, For CAPEX: Thales identified the capital expenditure directly related to the turnover eligible activities identified: • for climate change mitigation objective: – Data processing, hosting and related activities (CCM 8.1) for the Global Business Units concerned (CDI and SIX), – Aircraft manufacturing activities (CCM 3.21) of the Avionics Global Business Unit (AVS); In addition to these capital expenditures, Thales also considered investments that cut across all Group activities and identified CapEx that is "individually eligible" for the climate change mitigation

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Thales is implementing a new Group policy to encourage the selection of environmentally friendly vehicles. The Group's 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. For the main contract, the proportion of vehicles compliant with the CO2 emissions criteria rose from 51% in 2023 to 99% in 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

"Climate change adaptation" This DNSH principle is applied to all mentioned activities. To do this, Thales assessed the physical climate risks and vulnerability of its sites as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Appendix A), with the help of an external provider. This assessment of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all physical risks associated with climate change was carried out to: • assess current and future exposure; • identify the sites most affected and

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the risks with the biggest impacts; • propose generic categories of adaptation solutions. The study was completed in line with Green Taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). It 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 11 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 risks at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites is under way to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. "Transition to a circular economy" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) The processes have evolved to systematically incorporate ecodesign in all developments. A dedicated training plan is being rolled out to the Group's engineers. There is also a waste management plan for electrical and electronic equipment. "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) Where applicable, an analysis of the quality of bodies of water 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

URD_ extract Taxonomy 2024.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Renovation of existing 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:

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☑ 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)

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

The eligibility analysis covered all Thales' business operations. Turnover, operating expenses and tangible and intangible fixed assets have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. Each product/project has been allocated to a specific activity, and real estate expenditure has been handled separately by the Real Estate

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function for the Group as a whole. The eligibility analyses were performed by the teams in charge of Group Product Policy and HSE, then by the Product, HSE and Finance teams of each Global Business Unit in order to determine whether the activities of each product line meet regulatory definitions, and to determine the corresponding turnover based on information available in ERP systems. Because operating expenses as defined in the Taxonomy regulation are non-material, the eligibility analysis focused exclusively on turnover and capital expenditure. For turnover: As for the 2024 disclosure, the analysis identified the following as eligible for Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation: • managed services spread across the Business Lines of the Cybersecurity and Digital Identity (CDI) Global Business Unit, as well as the Secure Information and Communications Systems (SIX) Global Business Unit falling within the scope of the crossfunctional activity "Data processing, hosting and related activities" (CCM 8.1) for the climate change mitigation objective; • SIX's aeronautical activities (radio navigation) and the Avionics Global Business Unit for commercial and military aircraft and helicopters: air traffic control solutions, flight management and piloting equipment, measuring instruments (altitude, angle of incidence, etc.) and positioning instruments (inertia, GPS, etc.) and display and control screens under the "Manufacture of aircraft" scope of activity (CCM 3.21) for the climate change mitigation objective, For CAPEX: Thales identified the capital expenditure directly related to the turnover eligible activities identified: • for climate change mitigation objective: – Data processing, hosting and related activities (CCM 8.1) for the Global Business Units concerned (CDI and SIX), – Aircraft manufacturing activities (CCM 3.21) of the Avionics Global Business Unit (AVS); In addition to these capital expenditures, Thales also considered investments that cut across all Group activities and identified CapEx that is "individually eligible" for the climate change mitigation

(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

"Climate change adaptation" This DNSH principle is applied to all mentioned activities. To do this, Thales assessed the physical climate risks and vulnerability of its sites as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Appendix A), with the help of an external provider. This assessment of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all physical risks associated with climate change was carried out to: • assess current and future exposure; • identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; • propose generic categories of adaptation solutions. The study was completed in line with Green Taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). It takes into account two climate change scenarios defined by the IPCC (SSP2-4.5

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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 11 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 risks at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites is under way to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. "Transition to a circular economy" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) The processes have evolved to systematically incorporate ecodesign in all developments. A dedicated training plan is being rolled out to the Group's engineers. There is also a waste management plan for electrical and electronic equipment. "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) Where applicable, an analysis of the quality of bodies of water 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

URD_ extract Taxonomy 2024.pdf

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

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(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)

16000000

(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

(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

The eligibility analysis covered all Thales' business operations. Turnover, operating expenses and tangible and intangible fixed assets have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. Each product/project has been allocated to a specific activity, and real estate expenditure has been handled separately by the Real Estate function for the Group as a whole. The eligibility analyses were performed by the teams in charge of Group Product Policy and HSE, then by the Product, HSE and Finance teams of each Global Business Unit in order to determine whether the activities of each product line meet regulatory definitions, and to determine the corresponding turnover based on information available in ERP systems. Because operating expenses as defined in the Taxonomy regulation are non-material, the

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eligibility analysis focused exclusively on turnover and capital expenditure. For turnover: As for the 2024 disclosure, the analysis identified the following as eligible for Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation: • managed services spread across the Business Lines of the Cybersecurity and Digital Identity (CDI) Global Business Unit, as well as the Secure Information and Communications Systems (SIX) Global Business Unit falling within the scope of the crossfunctional activity "Data processing, hosting and related activities" (CCM 8.1) for the climate change mitigation objective; • SIX's aeronautical activities (radio navigation) and the Avionics Global Business Unit for commercial and military aircraft and helicopters: air traffic control solutions, flight management and piloting equipment, measuring instruments (altitude, angle of incidence, etc.) and positioning instruments (inertia, GPS, etc.) and display and control screens under the "Manufacture of aircraft" scope of activity (CCM 3.21) for the climate change mitigation objective, For CAPEX: Thales identified the capital expenditure directly related to the turnover eligible activities identified: • for climate change mitigation objective: – Data processing, hosting and related activities (CCM 8.1) for the Global Business Units concerned (CDI and SIX), – Aircraft manufacturing activities (CCM 3.21) of the Avionics Global Business Unit (AVS); In addition to these capital expenditures, Thales also considered investments that cut across all Group activities and identified CapEx that is "individually eligible" for the climate change mitigation

(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

"Climate change adaptation" This DNSH principle is applied to all mentioned activities. To do this, Thales assessed the physical climate risks and vulnerability of its sites as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Appendix A), with the help of an external provider. This assessment of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all physical risks associated with climate change was carried out to: • assess current and future exposure; • identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; • propose generic categories of adaptation solutions. The study was completed in line with Green Taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). It 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 11 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 risks at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites is under way to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in

drawing up an adaptation plan. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. "Transition to a circular economy" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) The processes have evolved to systematically incorporate ecodesign in all developments. A dedicated training plan is being rolled out to the Group's engineers. There is also a waste management plan for electrical and electronic equipment. "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) Where applicable, an analysis of the quality of bodies of water 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

URD_ extract Taxonomy 2024.pdf

Row 6

(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

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☑ 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)

1000000

(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

The eligibility analysis covered all Thales' business operations. Turnover, operating expenses and tangible and intangible fixed assets have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. Each product/project has been allocated to a specific activity, and real estate expenditure has been handled separately by the Real Estate function for the Group as a whole. The eligibility analyses were performed by the teams in charge of Group Product Policy and HSE, then by the Product, HSE and Finance teams of each Global Business Unit in order to determine whether the activities of each product line meet regulatory definitions, and to determine the corresponding turnover based on information available in ERP systems. Because operating expenses as defined in the Taxonomy regulation are non-material, the eligibility analysis focused exclusively on turnover and capital expenditure. For turnover: As for the 2024 disclosure, the analysis identified the following as eligible for Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation: • managed services spread across the Business Lines of the Cybersecurity and Digital Identity (CDI) Global Business Unit, as well as the Secure Information and Communications Systems (SIX) Global Business Unit falling within the scope of the crossfunctional

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activity “Data processing, hosting and related activities” (CCM 8.1) for the climate change mitigation objective; • SIX's aeronautical activities (radio navigation) and the Avionics Global Business Unit for commercial and military aircraft and helicopters: air traffic control solutions, flight management and piloting equipment, measuring instruments (altitude, angle of incidence, etc.) and positioning instruments (inertia, GPS, etc.) and display and control screens under the “Manufacture of aircraft” scope of activity (CCM 3.21) for the climate change mitigation objective, For CAPEX: Thales identified the capital expenditure directly related to the turnover eligible activities identified: • for climate change mitigation objective: – Data processing, hosting and related activities (CCM 8.1) for the Global Business Units concerned (CDI and SIX), – Aircraft manufacturing activities (CCM 3.21) of the Avionics Global Business Unit (AVS); In addition to these capital expenditures, Thales also considered investments that cut across all Group activities and identified CapEx that is “individually eligible” for the climate change mitigation

(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 checked with its suppliers to ensure 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

"Climate change adaptation" This DNSH principle is applied to all mentioned activities. To do this, Thales assessed the physical climate risks and vulnerability of its sites as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Appendix A), with the help of an external provider. This assessment of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all physical risks associated with climate change was carried out to: • assess current and future exposure; • identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; • propose generic categories of adaptation solutions. The study was completed in line with Green Taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). It 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 11 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 risks at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites is under way to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. "Transition to a circular economy" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) The processes have evolved to systematically incorporate ecodesign in all developments. A dedicated training plan is being rolled out to the Group's engineers. There is also a waste management plan for electrical and electronic equipment.

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"Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) Where applicable, an analysis of the quality of bodies of water 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

URD_ extract Taxonomy 2024.pdf

Row 7

(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

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

1000000

(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

The eligibility analysis covered all Thales' business operations. Turnover, operating expenses and tangible and intangible fixed assets have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. Each product/project has been allocated to a specific activity, and real estate expenditure has been handled separately by the Real Estate function for the Group as a whole. The eligibility analyses were performed by the teams in charge of Group Product Policy and HSE, then by the Product, HSE and Finance teams of each Global Business Unit in order to determine whether the activities of each product line meet regulatory definitions, and to determine the corresponding turnover based on information available in ERP systems. Because operating expenses as defined in the Taxonomy regulation are non-material, the eligibility analysis focused exclusively on turnover and capital expenditure. For turnover: As for the 2024 disclosure, the analysis identified the following as eligible for Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation: • managed services spread across the Business Lines of the Cybersecurity and Digital Identity (CDI) Global Business Unit, as well as the Secure Information and Communications Systems (SIX) Global Business Unit falling within the scope of the crossfunctional activity "Data processing, hosting and related activities" (CCM 8.1) for the climate change mitigation objective; • SIX's aeronautical activities (radio navigation) and the Avionics Global Business Unit for commercial and military aircraft and helicopters: air traffic control solutions, flight management and piloting equipment, measuring

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instruments (altitude, angle of incidence, etc.) and positioning instruments (inertia, GPS, etc.) and display and control screens under the "Manufacture of aircraft" scope of activity (CCM 3.21) for the climate change mitigation objective, For CAPEX: Thales identified the capital expenditure directly related to the turnover eligible activities identified: • for climate change mitigation objective: – Data processing, hosting and related activities (CCM 8.1) for the Global Business Units concerned (CDI and SIX), – Aircraft manufacturing activities (CCM 3.21) of the Avionics Global Business Unit (AVS); In addition to these capital expenditures, Thales also considered investments that cut across all Group activities and identified CapEx that is "individually eligible" for the climate change mitigation

(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

"Climate change adaptation" This DNSH principle is applied to all mentioned activities. To do this, Thales assessed the physical climate risks and vulnerability of its sites as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Appendix A), with the help of an external provider. This assessment of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all physical risks associated with climate change was carried out to: • assess current and future exposure; • identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; • propose generic categories of adaptation solutions. The study was completed in line with Green Taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). It 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 11 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 risks at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites is under way to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. "Transition to a circular economy" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) The processes have evolved to systematically incorporate ecodesign in all developments. A dedicated training plan is being rolled out to the Group's engineers. There is also a waste management plan for electrical and electronic equipment. "Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) Where applicable, an analysis of the quality of bodies of water affected by Thales' infrastructures has been carried out.

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(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

URD_ extract Taxonomy 2024.pdf

Row 8

(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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☑ Activity enabling mitigation

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

4000000

(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

The eligibility analysis covered all Thales' business operations. Turnover, operating expenses and tangible and intangible fixed assets have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. Each product/project has been allocated to a specific activity, and real estate expenditure has been handled separately by the Real Estate function for the Group as a whole. The eligibility analyses were performed by the teams in charge of Group Product Policy and HSE, then by the Product, HSE and Finance teams of each Global Business Unit in order to determine whether the activities of each product line meet regulatory definitions, and to determine the corresponding turnover based on information available in ERP systems. Because operating expenses as defined in the Taxonomy regulation are non-material, the eligibility analysis focused exclusively on turnover and capital expenditure. For turnover: As for the 2024 disclosure, the analysis identified the following as eligible for Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation: • managed services spread across the Business Lines of the Cybersecurity and Digital Identity (CDI) Global Business Unit, as well as the Secure Information and Communications Systems (SIX) Global Business Unit falling within the scope of the crossfunctional activity "Data processing, hosting and related activities" (CCM 8.1) for the climate change mitigation objective; • SIX's aeronautical activities (radio navigation) and the Avionics Global Business Unit for commercial and military aircraft and helicopters: air traffic control solutions, flight management and piloting equipment, measuring instruments (altitude, angle of incidence, etc.) and positioning instruments (inertia, GPS, etc.) and display and control screens under the "Manufacture of aircraft" scope of activity (CCM 3.21) for the climate change mitigation objective, For CAPEX: Thales identified the capital expenditure directly related to the turnover eligible activities identified: • for climate change mitigation objective: – Data processing, hosting and related activities (CCM 8.1) for the Global Business Units concerned

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(CDI and SIX), – Aircraft manufacturing activities (CCM 3.21) of the Avionics Global Business Unit (AVS); In addition to these capital expenditures, Thales also considered investments that cut across all Group activities and identified CapEx that is "individually eligible" for the climate change mitigation

(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 considered the existence of a class A rating under the French Diagnostic de Performance Énergétique (or its 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 where no certification exists). To the extent possible, Thales is committed to only taking on new leases for 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, only a small share (4%) of eligible capital expenditure for this acquisition and building ownership activity meets these substantial contribution criteria. In 2024, 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

"Climate change adaptation" This DNSH principle is applied to all mentioned activities. To do this, Thales assessed the physical climate risks and vulnerability of its sites as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Appendix A), with the help of an external provider. This assessment of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all physical risks associated with climate change was carried out to: • assess current and future exposure; • identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; • propose generic categories of adaptation solutions. The study was completed in line with Green Taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). It 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 11 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 risks at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites is under way to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. "Transition to a circular economy" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) The processes have evolved to systematically incorporate ecodesign in all developments. A dedicated training plan is being rolled out to the Group's engineers. There is also a waste management plan for electrical and electronic equipment.

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"Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources" • analysis of data processing activity (CCM 8.1) Where applicable, an analysis of the quality of bodies of water 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

URD_ extract Taxonomy 2024.pdf

Row 9

(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

(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

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

2044000000

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

10

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

19000000

(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

The eligibility analysis covered all Thales' business operations. Turnover, operating expenses and tangible and intangible fixed assets have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. Each product/project has been allocated to a specific activity, and real estate expenditure has been handled separately by the Real Estate function for the Group as a whole. The eligibility analyses were performed by the teams in charge of Group Product Policy and HSE, then by the Product, HSE and Finance teams of each Global Business Unit in order to determine whether the activities of each product line meet regulatory definitions, and to determine the corresponding turnover based on information available in ERP systems. Because operating expenses as defined in the Taxonomy regulation are non-material, the eligibility analysis focused exclusively on turnover and capital expenditure. For turnover: As for the 2024 disclosure, the analysis identified the following as eligible for Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation: • managed services spread across the Business Lines of the Cybersecurity and Digital Identity (CDI) Global Business Unit, as well as the Secure Information and Communications Systems (SIX) Global Business Unit falling within the scope of the crossfunctional activity "Data processing, hosting and related activities" (CCM 8.1) for the climate change mitigation objective; • SIX's aeronautical activities (radio navigation) and the Avionics Global Business Unit for commercial and military aircraft and helicopters: air traffic control solutions, flight management and piloting equipment, measuring instruments (altitude, angle of incidence, etc.) and positioning instruments (inertia, GPS, etc.) and display and control screens under the "Manufacture of aircraft" scope of activity (CCM 3.21) for the climate change mitigation objective, For CAPEX: Thales identified the capital expenditure directly related to the turnover eligible activities identified: • for climate change mitigation objective: – Data processing, hosting and related activities (CCM 8.1) for the Global Business Units concerned (CDI and SIX), – Aircraft manufacturing activities (CCM 3.21) of the Avionics Global Business Unit (AVS); In addition to these capital expenditures, Thales also considered investments that cut across all Group activities and identified CapEx that is "individually eligible" for the climate change mitigation

(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

Given fleet renewal, only a share of turnover meets the criteria

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The discrepancy between turnover eligibility and alignment is mainly due to alignment impediments arising from the pollution DNSH principle (Appendix C): insufficient proof of "essential" use of substances.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

URD_ extract Taxonomy 2024.pdf

Row 10

(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

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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)

5000000

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

1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The eligibility analysis covered all Thales' business operations. Turnover, operating expenses and tangible and intangible fixed assets have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. Each product/project has been allocated to a specific activity, and real estate expenditure has been handled separately by the Real Estate function for the Group as a whole. The eligibility analyses were performed by the teams in charge of Group Product Policy and HSE, then by the Product, HSE and Finance teams of each Global Business Unit in order to determine whether the activities of each product line meet regulatory definitions, and to determine the corresponding turnover based on information available in ERP systems. Because operating expenses as defined in the Taxonomy regulation are non-material, the eligibility analysis focused exclusively on turnover and capital expenditure. For turnover: As for the 2024 disclosure, the analysis identified the following as eligible for Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation: • managed services spread across the Business Lines of the Cybersecurity and Digital Identity (CDI) Global Business Unit, as well as the Secure Information and Communications Systems (SIX) Global Business Unit falling within the scope of the crossfunctional activity "Data processing, hosting and related activities" (CCM 8.1) for the climate change mitigation objective; • SIX's aeronautical activities (radio navigation) and the Avionics Global Business Unit for commercial and military aircraft and helicopters: air traffic control solutions, flight management and piloting equipment, measuring instruments (altitude, angle of incidence, etc.) and positioning instruments (inertia, GPS, etc.) and display and control screens under the "Manufacture of aircraft"

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scope of activity (CCM 3.21) for the climate change mitigation objective, For CAPEX: Thales identified the capital expenditure directly related to the turnover eligible activities identified: • for climate change mitigation objective: – Data processing, hosting and related activities (CCM 8.1) for the Global Business Units concerned (CDI and SIX), – Aircraft manufacturing activities (CCM 3.21) of the Avionics Global Business Unit (AVS); In addition to these capital expenditures, Thales also considered investments that cut across all Group activities and identified CapEx that is "individually eligible" for the climate change mitigation

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Company vehicles for which Thales does not have information from the service provider that manages part of the international fleet

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Company vehicles for which Thales does not have information from the service provider that manages part of the international fleet

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

URD_ extract Taxonomy 2024.pdf

Row 11

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

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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)

96000000

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

11

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The eligibility analysis covered all Thales' business operations. Turnover, operating expenses and tangible and intangible fixed assets have been calculated with care to avoid double counting. Each product/project has been allocated to a specific activity, and real estate expenditure has been handled separately by the Real Estate function for the Group as a whole. The eligibility analyses were performed by the teams in charge of Group Product Policy and HSE, then by the Product, HSE and Finance teams of each Global Business Unit in order to determine whether the activities of each product line meet regulatory definitions, and to determine the corresponding turnover based on information available in ERP systems. Because operating expenses as defined in the Taxonomy regulation are non-material, the eligibility analysis focused exclusively on turnover and capital expenditure. For turnover: As for the 2024 disclosure, the analysis identified the following as eligible for

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Climate Change Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation: • managed services spread across the Business Lines of the Cybersecurity and Digital Identity (CDI) Global Business Unit, as well as the Secure Information and Communications Systems (SIX) Global Business Unit falling within the scope of the crossfunctional activity "Data processing, hosting and related activities" (CCM 8.1) for the climate change mitigation objective; • SIX's aeronautical activities (radio navigation) and the Avionics Global Business Unit for commercial and military aircraft and helicopters: air traffic control solutions, flight management and piloting equipment, measuring instruments (altitude, angle of incidence, etc.) and positioning instruments (inertia, GPS, etc.) and display and control screens under the "Manufacture of aircraft" scope of activity (CCM 3.21) for the climate change mitigation objective, For CAPEX: Thales identified the capital expenditure directly related to the turnover eligible activities identified: • for climate change mitigation objective: – Data processing, hosting and related activities (CCM 8.1) for the Global Business Units concerned (CDI and SIX), – Aircraft manufacturing activities (CCM 3.21) of the Avionics Global Business Unit (AVS); In addition to these capital expenditures, Thales also considered investments that cut across all Group activities and identified CapEx that is "individually eligible" for the climate change mitigation

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Lease renewals for premises that do not meet the substantial contribution criteria (energy performance criteria)

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

"Climate change adaptation" This DNSH principle is applied to all mentioned activities. To do this, Thales assessed the physical climate risks and vulnerability of its sites as recommended by the Delegated Regulation (Appendix A), with the help of an external provider. This assessment of the vulnerability of the Group's assets (365 sites studied) to all physical risks associated with climate change was carried out to: • assess current and future exposure; • identify the sites most affected and the risks with the biggest impacts; • propose generic categories of adaptation solutions. The study was completed in line with Green Taxonomy definitions (cold wave, heat wave, extreme temperature, forest fire, flood, drought, landslide, storm, etc.). It 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 11 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 risks at the Group level. A process involving three pilot sites is under way to define a methodology that will support the sites concerned in drawing up an adaptation plan. Any work carried out on the 46 sites concerned is considered non-aligned until their respective adaptation plans have been drawn up. "Pollution prevention and control" For most of Thales' eligible activities, except for the CCM 6.5 and CCM 8.1 activities, compliance with the DNSH principle requires

compliance with Appendix C of the regulation. These are based on the following European regulations or directives: (EU) 2019/1021 – POPs, (EU) 2017/852 – Mercury, (EC) 1005/2009 – ODSs, (2011/65/EU) – RoHS, (EC) 1907/2006 – REACH and (EC) 1272/2008 – CLP. Thales' activities comply with all these regulations, except for special regulatory exclusions (e.g., aircraft manufacturing).

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

URD_ extract Taxonomy 2024.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 under Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of 18 June 2020, along with its delegated acts, to create a framework that supports sustainable investment. This regulation requires Thales to report, based on its accounts as of December 31, 2023, the turnover, operating expenses (OpEx), and capital expenditure (CapEx) related to: • Group activities that are eligible for and aligned with the first two environmental objectives of the green taxonomy: climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. • Group activities that are now eligible for these first two objectives, due to a broader scope of the taxonomy. • Group activities eligible for four new objectives: sustainable use and protection of aquatic and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Thales operates in the defence, aeronautics, space, and identity and digital security sectors.

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Some of its products, solutions, and services offer significant benefits in the fight against global warming, including: • Air traffic management (ATM) and avionics solutions that optimize aircraft trajectories and reduce air transport fuel consumption by up to 10%. • Flight simulators that fulfill training needs while maintaining a very low carbon footprint. • Earth observation satellites, which provide essential data for understanding issues related to global warming. • Satellite navigation solutions. Thales Alenia Space plays a key role in programs such as Galileo and EGNOS, which are vital for optimizing sea, air, and land travel in Europe. These activities show how Thales's technology can help fight global warming. However, most of them are not currently included among the activities eligible for the climate objectives under Annexes 1 and 2 of the Delegated Regulation.

(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

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(5.9.5) Please explain

Water related OPEX represent water withdrawal cost. In 2024, water related OPEX increased by 6% as compared to 2023, mainly linked to withdrawals increase due to business increase. In 2025, we project these OPEX to remain flat as compared to 2024. CAPEX is not consolidated at Corporate level since it is included in the site Global budget and is not specifically tagged. However, to date, water-related CAPEX are estimated as stable with no change foreseen in the 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. This allows us to manage sustainable projects without the need for a separate carbon pricing system. However, 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 material at the Group level per CSRD requirements, therefore, 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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

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(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(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 700 suppliers in 2024. 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 threshold 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

700

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

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☑ Dependence on water
☑ Impact on water availability
☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

As per Duty of Vigilance 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 threshold 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

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(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

☑ 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 in 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. Non-compliance of any kind constitutes a breach of their contractual obligations and 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 ESG (Environment, Social & Governance) maturity. 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

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(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

☑ 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

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(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

In addition to requiring suppliers to sign the Thales Integrity & Corporate Responsibility Charter—which includes commitments to environmental protection and supporting the fight against climate change—Thales contracts also include specific environmental requirements. Suppliers must ensure that the manufacturing and delivery of their products comply with all relevant international, European, and national regulations concerning health, safety, and the environment. This includes, but is not limited to, regulations regarding: 1. Products, chemicals, and hazardous substances (such as REACH, RoHS), including their transportation, 2. The supply of minerals from conflict areas, 3. Circular economy practices, such as reuse and recycling of waste 4. Energy consumption, 5. Preservation of natural resources and protection of soil, water, air, biodiversity, and ecosystems, 6. Carbon footprint management, 7. Electrical safety, fire protection, and protection against electromagnetic, ionizing, optical, radioactive radiation, and excessive vibration, 8. Safety and protection of people, 9. Prevention of pollution and other nuisances. If a supplier fails to comply with these legal obligations, they must promptly inform Thales of the issue and compensate the Group for any resulting consequences. In such cases, the supplier is also required to provide clear instructions to ensure the product can be used safely and disposed of with minimal environmental impact at the end of its life.

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

In addition to requiring suppliers to sign the Thales Integrity & Corporate Responsibility Charter—which includes commitments to environmental protection and supporting the fight against climate change—Thales contracts also include specific environmental requirements. Suppliers must ensure that the manufacturing and

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delivery of their products comply with all relevant international, European, and national regulations concerning health, safety, and the environment. This includes, but is not limited to, regulations regarding: 1. Products, chemicals, and hazardous substances (such as REACH, RoHS), including their transportation, 2. The supply of minerals from conflict areas, 3. Circular economy practices, such as reuse and recycling of waste 4. Energy consumption, 5. Preservation of natural resources and protection of soil, water, air, biodiversity, and ecosystems, 6. Carbon footprint management, 7. Electrical safety, fire protection, and protection against electromagnetic, ionizing, optical, radioactive radiation, and excessive vibration, 8. Safety and protection of people, 9. Prevention of pollution and other nuisances. If a supplier fails to comply with these legal obligations, they must promptly inform Thales of the issue and compensate the Group for any resulting consequences. In such cases, the supplier is also required to provide clear instructions to ensure the product can be used safely and disposed of with minimal environmental impact at the end of its life.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(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%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ 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

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(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. To support this process, we first identified practical ways to reduce emissions and created a library of resources tailored to each procurement category. This helped us encourage suppliers to develop and implement roadmaps for reducing emissions in the short, medium, and long term

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 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

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

(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%

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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:

☑ 100%

(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.

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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

☑ Certification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify :Charter signature and commitment to respect the charter content

(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

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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:

☑ 100%

(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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All Thales suppliers and subcontractors are required to sign the Partners' and Suppliers' Integrity and Corporate Responsibility (ICR) Charter during the qualification phase, before any agreement is made. The charter, which was updated in 2021 and is aligned with the International Forum on Business Ethical Conduct (IFBEC) Code of Conduct, sets out clear expectations for Thales' suppliers and subcontractors. These include commitments to respect human rights, protect the environment—including climate-related issues—and ensure personal health and safety. In addition, according to the ICR Charter, partners and suppliers shall establish an appropriate management system for Environment, Health and Safety (i.e. ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 50001, etc.) and promote the awareness of those policies amongst workers and suppliers. A supplier selection criterion entitled "Non-financial performance – CSR" has been defined and accounts for 15% of the overall assessment score. This criterion assesses the sustainability commitments made by suppliers, including for instance any ISO 45001 (occupational health and safety management system), ISO 14001 (environmental management system) and ISO 37001 (anti-bribery management system) certifications, as well as a specific criterion relating to inclusion and diversity.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

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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

☑ Certification

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

☑ Other, please specify :Charter signature and commitment to respect the charter content

(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%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ 76-99%

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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:

☑ 100%

(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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All Thales suppliers and subcontractors are required to sign the Partners' and Suppliers' Integrity and Corporate Responsibility (ICR) Charter during the qualification phase, before any agreement is made. The charter, which was updated in 2019 and is aligned with the International Forum on Business Ethical Conduct (IFBEC) Code of Conduct, sets out clear expectations for Thales' suppliers and subcontractors. These include commitments to respect human rights, protect the environment—including climate-related issues—and ensure personal health and safety. In addition, according to the ICR Charter, partners and suppliers shall establish an appropriate management system for Environment, Health and Safety (i.e. ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 50001, etc.) and promote the awareness of those policies amongst workers and suppliers. A supplier selection criterion entitled "Non-financial performance – CSR" has been defined and accounts for 15% of the overall assessment score. This criterion assesses the sustainability commitments made by suppliers, including for instance any ISO 45001 (occupational health and safety management system), ISO 14001 (environmental management system) and ISO 37001 (anti-bribery management system) certifications, as well as a specific criterion relating to inclusion and diversity.
[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

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Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

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

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

☑ Support suppliers to 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

☑ Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

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Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(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 Thales works with the Group's most emission-intensive suppliers to encourage them, by using quantified, milestone-based action plans, to implement road maps to lower their GHG emissions in the short, medium and long-term. At the end of 2024, more than 280 supplier action plans had been validated, which accounts for 45% of the "Purchased goods and services" carbon footprint. In addition, the levers for reducing emissions per procurement category were identified by Thales to assist its suppliers in defining their decarbonization pathways..THALES 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

(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

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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:

☑ 76-99%

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

Thales asks its suppliers to (i) comply with international standards and applicable laws and regulations in the countries where they are registered and conduct their operations, and (ii) impose these same requirements on their own suppliers. Thales also expects all its suppliers to share its commitment to Human Rights by treating people with respect and dignity, fostering diversity, accepting diverging opinions, promoting equal opportunities, and instilling an ethical and inclusive culture, in accordance with the International Labour Organization's (ILO) conventions. Moreover, Thales encourages its suppliers to fully comply with the United Nations Guiding Principles and ILO fundamental conventions covering freedom of association, collective bargaining, forced labor, child labor, minimum age, equal compensation, discrimination, and occupational health and safety. The Integrity & Corporate Responsibility Charter for Partners and Suppliers includes specific commitments which Thales expects of its suppliers, particularly in areas relating to Human Rights and fundamental freedoms, the environment, and health and safety. It specifies its expectations in relation to: • the fight against modern slavery, human trafficking, including forced or indentured labor, child labor, discrimination, inequality, and physical and psychological harassment; • working conditions: health and safety, minimum wage, working hours and weekly rest periods, social dialog (freedom of association and collective bargaining), and respect for privacy; • compliance with applicable laws and regulations concerning the sourcing of conflict minerals such as 3TG (tungsten, tin, tantalum and gold). The terms of this Charter are reviewed regularly based on the Code of Conduct of the International Forum on Business Ethical Conduct (IFBEC), the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the ILO Conventions, particularly in areas relating to value chain workers. The ICR Charter is published on the Thales website and is available in several languages.

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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 :Partners and Suppliers shall establish an appropriate management system for Environment, Health and Safety (i.e. ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 50001, etc.) and promote the awareness of those policies amongst workers and suppliers.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Provide training via 3rd party (EcoVadis) & best practices on how to develop water management policy

Information collection

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(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

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Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue 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 measures and evaluates suppliers on a sector basis. This drives suppliers to proactively improve their performance in comparison to their competitors.

(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 :Push suppliers to define water management policy (policy, targets, monitoring, etc) Identify gaps and increase CSR maturity through access to resources and training (specific training on Water management available on EcoVadis Academy to suppliers)

(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:

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☑ 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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Most of Thales' Scope 3 emissions come from the equipment supplied to aircraft manufacturers. As a result, these manufacturers are particularly interested in receiving detailed information about the emissions associated with products from their key suppliers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Thales provides major customers with information about the portion of Scope 3 emissions linked to their specific deliveries. Thales is also a member of the Airbus Supplier Sustainability Council. For example, in 2023, Thales reported emissions data through the CDP Supply Chain Module of the Climate questionnaire, allocating emissions according to the goods or services sold to five major companies in the aeronautical sector, including both aircraft manufacturers and airlines.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

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Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Thales actively engages with investors and shareholders, understanding their role in our responsible and sustainable growth. Capital Markets Day serves as a key information event, where investors and financial analysts are informed about the company's strategic direction, with ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) leadership highlighted as one of our top priorities. Executives, including the CEO and CFO, present Thales's long-term financial and strategic aims, emphasizing how our strengthened ESG ambitions are integral to our business model. The rationale for this engagement is to maintain transparency, build trust, and ensure stakeholders are informed and aligned with our sustainability vision.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A direct effect and measure of our successful engagement is Thales's recent inclusion in the CAC 40 ESG Index, reflecting external recognition of our progress and credibility in ESG performance. By communicating these achievements and future commitments, Thales demonstrates accountability and ensures investors can track our progress on environmental and social responsibility across the value chain.

Climate change

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(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ 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:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Thales is committed to fostering a company-wide culture of environmental responsibility and climate awareness. As part of our environmental engagement, we have implemented the Climate Passport training programme across the Group. This large-scale initiative consists of a three-hour, four-module e-learning course designed to increase employee understanding of climate change challenges, impacts, and mitigation strategies. Our rationale for engaging employees is to empower them, regardless of their role, to actively contribute to the Group's sustainability objectives and support the transition to a low-carbon economy. In addition to Climate Passport, our in-house CSR training incorporates HSE modules and targeted e-learning courses on environmental risk management and eco-design, ensuring employees in key operational roles are equipped with relevant, practical knowledge. To strengthen these efforts, specific training (e.g., the "Low-Carbon Procurement" module) is provided for central functions such as procurement, amplifying sustainability considerations throughout the value chain. Furthermore, employees participate in interactive "Climate Fresk" workshops, which promote hands-on learning and collaborative problem-solving. Collectively, these programmes broaden the engagement scope to include awareness, skills development, and behaviour change among our workforce, ensuring a holistic approach to shaping Thales's environmental performance.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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In 2024, 67% of Thales managers – 35,000 people in total out of 83000 group employees (42%) completed the course, which is now an integral part of the onboarding process for new hires. By the end of 2025, we are aiming for 85% of managers to have completed the course.
[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) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, an acquisition

☑ Yes, a divestment

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Acquisition: Cobham Aerospace Communications Get SAT Digital Receiver Technology Divestment: Ground Transportation System Electrical Systems

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In April 2024, the Group finalized the acquisition of Cobham Aerospace Communications, reinforcing its position as world leader in innovative digital communication solutions and secure cockpit connectivity. Apart from this, having signed an agreement on August 4, 2021 to sell its business, Thales announced on May 31, 2024 that it had completed the sale of the Ground Transportation Systems business to Hitachi Rail. Thales also carried out two acquisitions to strengthen its technology portfolio. In May 2024, The Group acquired Get SAT, a leading manufacturer of antennas dedicated to satellite communications, notably for companies in the defence, civil aeronautics and emergency services sectors. This acquisition strengthens the Group's secure satellite communications offering and its position in communications integration. In October 2024, Thales acquired Digital Receiver Technology, inc. from Boeing, a company specializing in digital signal processing products, particularly wireless receivers and transceivers. This strategic acquisition strengthens Thales' position in the US defence market and broadens its portfolio of leading-edge technologies. The Group thus re-affirms its strategy of targeted acquisitions to round out its geographic presence and its technologies portfolio, with a view to strengthening its position in its three major areas of business: Defence, Aerospace, and Cyber security & Digital. Thales has no plans to diversify into markets

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other than those in which it already operates. In October 2023, the Group also finalized the sale of its aeronautical electrical systems business to Safran. When disposing of businesses, previous years' data are recalculated, excluding the establishments concerned; Acquired companies are integrated in annual reporting for the year when they are acquired; their contribution is calculated as from their date of acquisition. The results for the base year are reassessed for this new perimeter based on the data available at the time of integration.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In 2024, Thales updated the values used for its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions base year due to several significant changes: 1. The Group's methodological guide for accounting GHG emissions was revised. As a result, emissions from company vehicles not owned by the Group (but on long-term leases) were moved from Scope 3.6 to Scope 1. This required recalculating base year emissions to reflect the new approach. Importantly, this change did not affect the Group's emissions reduction target, which remains an absolute 50.4% reduction of 2018 emissions by 2030. 2. Changes in the scope of the Group's activities, notably the disposal of the ELS (aeronautical electrical systems) business, led to a significant change in Scope 3 emissions and required a recalculation of baseline values for Scopes 1, 2, and 3. 3. Other minor methodological changes were made, including adjustments to upstream energy emissions (now isolated in Scope 3) and updates to the calculation methods for Scope 2 emissions (both location-based and market-based). The 2024 environmental reporting perimeter now matches the financial reporting perimeter, except for activities currently being divested. For consistent performance comparison, previous years' results are recalculated and adjusted to align with the current reporting perimeter and methodology. This ensures that Thales's emissions tracking remains accurate and comparable over time, despite changes in methodology and business scope.
[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

In the case of business disposals, previous years' data are recalculated, excluding the establishments concerned. Acquired companies are integrated in annual reporting as from the year of their acquisition. The results for the base year are reassessed for this new perimeter based on the data available at the time of integration. In 2024, Thales updated the values used for its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions base year due to several significant changes: 1. The Group's methodological guide for accounting GHG emissions was revised. As a result, emissions from company vehicles not owned by the Group (but on long-term leases) were moved from Scope 3.6 to Scope 1. This required recalculating base year emissions to reflect the new approach. Importantly, this change did not affect the Group's emissions reduction target, which remains an absolute 50.4% reduction of 2018 emissions by 2030. 2. Changes in the scope of the Group's activities, notably the disposal of the ELS (aeronautical electrical systems) business, led to a significant change in Scope 3 emissions and required a recalculation of baseline values for Scopes 1, 2, and 3. 3. Other minor methodological changes were made, including adjustments to upstream energy emissions (now isolated in Scope 3) and updates to the calculation methods for Scope 2 emissions (both location-based and market-based). The 2024 environmental reporting perimeter now matches the financial reporting perimeter, except for activities currently being divested. For consistent performance comparison, previous years' results are recalculated and adjusted to align with the current reporting perimeter and methodology. This ensures that Thales's emissions tracking remains accurate and comparable over time, despite changes in methodology and business scope. The categories are deemed significant if the corresponding emissions are more than 2% of total Scope 3 emissions. Below that, a category may be held to be significant if its emissions factor into the reduction targets.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

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

	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]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

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12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100259

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year Scope 1 emissions are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methodology. The main resources used to determine emission factors for Scope 1&2 are IEA, IPCC, DEFRA, Base Carbone, eGrid, AIB, Green-e, NGA. 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

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

167189

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year Scope 2 location based emissions are calculated according to the GHG Protocol. The main resources used to determine emission factors for Scope 1&2 are IEA, IPCC, DEFRA, Base Carbone, eGrid, AIB, Green-e, NGA. 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)

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(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

165321

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Base year Scope 2 market based emissions are calculated according to the GHG Protocol. The main resources used to determine emission factors for Scope 1&2 are IEA, IPCC, DEFRA, Base Carbone, eGrid, AIB, Green-e, NGA. 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

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2123000

(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). The main sources to determine emission factors for Scope 3.1 are Procurement: EXIOBASE, EPA, Ecoinvent, ADEME or Base Empreinte, supplier-specific emission factors;

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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

Emissions relating to capital goods are recorded in category 1 "Purchased goods and services"

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

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions relating to fuel and energy related activities are not available for base year 2018 but are calculated according to GHG Protocol for the most recent year and represent less 1% of overall scope 3 emissions (39000/10065000 =0,39%)

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream transportation and distribution activities are recorded in category 1 "purchased goods and services" and have been evaluated in 2018 to approximately 4400 tons of CO2 and therefore not calculated yearly (4400/10065000=0.04%)

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

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 (2111/10065000= 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)

316000

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions relating to employee commuting are not relevant and represent less than 1% of overall scope 3 emissions (96000/10065000 =0;95%)

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

Emissions related to upstream leased assets are recorded on a case dependent basis in Scopes 1, 2 or 3 - "Fuel and energy related activities"

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Downstream transportation and distribution are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methology, using emissions factors from DEFRA or supplier emissions data.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(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 (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 applicable 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)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

7508000

(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. The main sources to determine emission factors for Scope 3.11 are: - Use of products, direct emissions: consumption emission factors corresponding to the energy source (including IEA for electrical consumption) Use of products, indirect emissions: emission factors defined according to the type of platform (e.g., based on ICAO data for commercial aeronautical platforms) or estimated by in-house experts.

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

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

(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)

85654

(7.6.3) Methodological details

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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 1 emissions data disclosed in the CDP report can be updated compared to the data shared in the Universal Registration Document.
[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)

128506

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

31552

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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. Scope 2 emissions data disclosed in the CDP report can be updated compared to the data shared in the Universal Registration Document.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2365000

(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

(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 2024, 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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions relating to capital goods are recorded in category 1 "Purchased goods and services"

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

39000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions related to fuel and energy related activities (not included in Scope 1&2) are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methodology. 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.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution activities are recorded in category 1 "purchased goods and services" and have been evaluated to approximately 4400 tons of CO2 and therefore not calculated yearly (4400/7581000=0.06%)

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 (2111/7581000= 0,03%).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

208675

(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. Scope 3.6 emissions data disclosed in the CDP report can be updated compared to the data shared in the Universal Registration Document.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions relating to employee commuting are not relevant and represent less than 1% of overall scope 3 emissions (96000/10065000 =0;95%)

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions related to upstream leased assets are recorded on a case-dependent basis in Scopes 1, 2 or 3 - "Fuel and energy related activities"

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

100000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Spend-based method

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

5

(7.8.5) Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution are calculated according to the GHG Protocol methology, using emissions factors from DEFRA or supplier emissions data.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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 applicable 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)

4869000

(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

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.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Thales's business model does not comprise franchise, therefore Scope 3 "Franchises" emissions are not relevant.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

We consider all our emissions the categories listed before.
[Fixed row]

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Universal Registration Document 2024 - Thales.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

5.2 Sustainability auditors' report p.223-225

(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

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

Universal Registration Document 2024 - Thales.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

5.2 Sustainability auditors' report p.223-225

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ 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

Universal Registration Document 2024 - Thales.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

5.2 Sustainability auditors' report p.223-225

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ 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

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Universal Registration Document 2024 - Thales.pdf

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

5.2 Sustainability auditors' report p.223-225

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Increased

(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)

3072

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.16

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The ratio of renewable energy consumption moved from 68,6% in 2023 to 72,0% in 2024; it moved from 86,9% in 2023 to 89,6% in 2024 for renewable electricity, and from 18,7% in 2023 to 19,7% in 2024 for fuel from renewable sources (biogas, biofuel). Based on 2023 energy consumption, 2024 emissions would have been 3020 tCO2 lower given the evolution in the share of renewables energy consumption.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1300

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.34

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Proactive emissions reduction initiatives or activities listed in question 7.55.2 led to a change of 1300 tCO2 in gross global scopes 1&2 emissions.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127.7

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.13

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Disvestment of the Power Generation and Transportation activities, in 2024, led to an increase of 127,7 tCO2 on gross global scope 1&2 emissions.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1815.3

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.87

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Acquisitions of Imperva, Tesserent and Cobham Aerospace Communications, completed in 2024, and led to an increase of 1815,3 tCO2 on gross global scope 1&2 emissions.

Mergers

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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 merger had an effect on gross global scope 1&2 emissions

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10516

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

10.83

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The growth of activity between 2023 and 2024 led to an increase of 10 516 tCO2 on gross global scope 1&2 emissions.

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Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8320

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.57

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

1. The Group's methodological guide for accounting GHG emissions was revised. As a result, emissions from company vehicles not owned by the Group (but on long-term leases) were moved from Scope 3.6 to Scope 1. This led to an increase of 8320 tCO2 on gross global scope 1&2 emissions.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

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(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Boundaries used to calculate GHG emissions remained the same as last year and therefore did not change gross global scope 1&2 emissions.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no change in physical operating conditions which had a significant influence on gross global scope 1&2 emissions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

4.12

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

An update in emission factors between 2023 and 2024 led to changes on gross global scope 1&2 emissions.

Other

(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 other reason with an effet on gross global scopes 1&2 emissions
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

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Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

75

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Emission factor for Biogas emissions into Scope 1: Base Carbone v23.2 \ "Identifiant de l'élément" = "27958" \ "Type poste" = "Combustion". Indirect emissions from biogas consumption are also calculated: scope 3.3 = 2030 TCO2 (Emission factor for Biogas emissions into Scope 3.3: Base Carbone v23.2 \ "Identifiant de l'élément" = "27958" \ "Type poste" = "Amont").
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

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

53675

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 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

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

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19465

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

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

12054

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ NF3

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

4

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(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ PFCs

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

62

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ SF6

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

267

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 8

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :R22

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

126

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

0

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

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0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43244

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

34558

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

13695

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4937

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

1340

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

141

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128

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

1293

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

71

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

123

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

962

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

611

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Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

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

0

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77

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

4914

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

295

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

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21

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

0

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

0

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

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

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

281

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

0

Denmark

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(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13

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

0

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

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27

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

69

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

69

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

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

1290

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

734

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14544

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

13239

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

2016

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1713

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

5824

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

697

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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65

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

0

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

476

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

2302

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

1038

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

504

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

641

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

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524

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8928

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

9160

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

326

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

41

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

41

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

488

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

8

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

25

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

207

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

4820

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

83

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23

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

371

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

371

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Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

835

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

4803

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

147

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

53

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

365

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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118

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1893

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

10988

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

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13

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

74

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

163

Romania

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(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159

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

249

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

197

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

432

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

431

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

431

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

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

10503

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

889

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

406

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

1341

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

786

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

238

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

841

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

101

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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36

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

47

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

42

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180

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

213

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

151

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)

5

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

264

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

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

782

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

1447

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

1447

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1031

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

558

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

558

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3310

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

7003

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

21

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

774

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

8075

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

5512

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[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(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)

4592

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Out of Division (headquarters)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

4518

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Space

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

14046

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Digital Identity and Security

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

5664

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Defence and Security

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

6312

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Defence Mission systems

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3202

Row 7

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Thales Land and Air Systems

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

47321
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(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)

5613

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

3157

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

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Thales Space

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

12985

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

500

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Thales Digital Identity and Security

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

41661

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

2973

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Thales Defence Mission Systems

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

6104

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

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2945

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Thales Defence and Security

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

10396

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

2937

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Thales Aerospace

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

14168

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

8361

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Thales Land and Air Systems

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

36906

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

10678
[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)

85654

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

128506

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

31552

(7.22.4) Please explain

The scope of environmental and financial reporting are the same. Activities in the process of being divested are excluded.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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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]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

10500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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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

Thales has developed a tool to measure the carbon emissions of its products by using real data related to raw materials and transportation. For other emission sources—such as energy consumption, business travel, and amortization—the tool relies on extrapolations based on site-level footprint data. This approach allows Thales to more accurately assess the carbon impact of its products throughout their lifecycle.

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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

{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

10500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

220

(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}

Thales has developed a tool to measure the carbon emissions of its products by using real data related to raw materials and transportation. For other emission sources—such as energy consumption, business travel, and amortization—the tool relies on extrapolations based on site-level footprint data. This approach allows Thales to more accurately assess the carbon impact of its products throughout their lifecycle.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

10500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

573

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

Thales has developed a tool to measure the carbon emissions of its products by using real data related to raw materials and transportation. For other emission sources—such as energy consumption, business travel, and amortization—the tool relies on extrapolations based on site-level footprint data. This approach allows Thales to more accurately assess the carbon impact of its products throughout their lifecycle.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

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Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

10500000

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

53

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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 has developed a tool to measure the carbon emissions of its products by using real data related to raw materials and transportation. For other emission sources—such as energy consumption, business travel, and amortization—the tool relies on extrapolations based on site-level footprint data. This approach allows Thales to more accurately assess the carbon impact of its products throughout their lifecycle.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

21658976

(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

{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

Thales has developed a tool to measure the carbon emissions of its products by using real data related to raw materials and transportation. For other emission sources—such as energy consumption, business travel, and amortization—the tool relies on extrapolations based on site-level footprint data. This approach allows Thales to more accurately assess the carbon impact of its products throughout their lifecycle.

Row 6

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

21658974

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

416

(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 has developed a tool to measure the carbon emissions of its products by using real data related to raw materials and transportation. For other emission sources—such as energy consumption, business travel, and amortization—the tool relies on extrapolations based on site-level footprint data. This approach allows Thales to more accurately assess the carbon impact of its products throughout their lifecycle.

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Row 7

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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}

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

21658976

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1210

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

Thales has developed a tool to measure the carbon emissions of its products by using real data related to raw materials and transportation. For other emission sources—such as energy consumption, business travel, and amortization—the tool relies on extrapolations based on site-level footprint data. This approach allows Thales to more accurately assess the carbon impact of its products throughout their lifecycle.

Row 8

(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 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

21658976

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

283

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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 has developed a tool to measure the carbon emissions of its products by using real data related to raw materials and transportation. For other emission sources—such as energy consumption, business travel, and amortization—the tool relies on extrapolations based on site-level footprint data. This approach allows Thales to more accurately assess the carbon impact of its products throughout their lifecycle.

Row 9

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

8276464

(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:

{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

Thales has developed a tool to measure the carbon emissions of its products by using real data related to raw materials and transportation. For other emission sources—such as energy consumption, business travel, and amortization—the tool relies on extrapolations based on site-level footprint data. This approach allows Thales to more accurately assess the carbon impact of its products throughout their lifecycle.

Row 10

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

8276464

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

313

(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 has developed a tool to measure the carbon emissions of its products by using real data related to raw materials and transportation. For other emission sources—such as energy consumption, business travel, and amortization—the tool relies on extrapolations based on site-level footprint data. This approach allows Thales to more accurately assess the carbon impact of its products throughout their lifecycle.

Row 11

{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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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}

8276464

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

684

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

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:

(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 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

8276464

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

43

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

{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

11912900

(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

{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 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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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}

11912900

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

449

(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

{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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

11912900

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1047

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

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 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

11912900

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

62

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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

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 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

133580

(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 18

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

133580

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

19

(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 19

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

133580

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

66

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased goods and services

(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

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 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

133580

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.01

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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 21

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

1465000

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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

(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 2: location-based

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

1465000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11

(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 23

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

1465000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2583

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

{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 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 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

1465000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

41

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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 25

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3787000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3

(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 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

{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

3787000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

126

(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 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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3787000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

190

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

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:

{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 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3787000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

19

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3633000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10

(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:

{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

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:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3633000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

101

(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 31

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3633000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

205

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

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 32

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3633000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

transport

(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 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

75000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(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 34

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

75000

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(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 35

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

75000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

164

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

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 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

75000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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

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:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3450566

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

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 38

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3450566

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

66

(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 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3450566

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

226

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

purchased goods and services

(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

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 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3450566

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

5305000

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

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 42

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

5305000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

112

(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 43

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

5305000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

348

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

{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 44

(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 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

5305000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

28

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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 45

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

1904950

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(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 46

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

{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

1904950

(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

{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 47

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

1904950

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

60

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

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 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

1904950

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

46

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

345000

(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:

{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

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

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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

345000

(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

(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:

{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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

345000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

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

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

345000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

transport

(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 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

55025

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.01

(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 54

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

55025

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.1

(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

(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 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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

55025

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

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 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

55025

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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

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 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

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)

Row 58

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.004

(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 59

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

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

(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

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 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

3000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.002

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

262080

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.04

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

262080

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(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 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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

262080

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

{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 64

(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 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

262080

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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 65

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

37823488

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

20

(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 66

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

{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

37823488

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

225

(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 67

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

37823488

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1442

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

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

(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 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

37823488

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

139

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

1333800

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

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:

{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

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 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

1333800

(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 71

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

1333800

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

86

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

1333800

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

transport

(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:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

7063000

(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 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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

7063000

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

46

(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:

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

7063000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

289

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

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 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

7063000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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

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 77

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

2981450

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

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 78

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

2981450

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6

(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 79

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

2981450

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

97

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

purchased goods and services

(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

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 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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

2981450

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

22

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

transport

(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 81

(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 'the requesting members'

(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 :Number of Units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

349

{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 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to 'the requesting member' 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 82

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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 :Number of Units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

395

(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 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to the 'requesting member' 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 83

{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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

72200

(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 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with 'the requesting member' and the total revenue of the business unit.

Row 84

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Ratio of scope 1 emissions of each site with activity for the requesting member

(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 :Number of Units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15

(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 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to 'the requesting member' 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 85

{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:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site with activity for the requesting member

(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 :Number of Units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

22

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of electricity 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 2 are identified for each site delivering to 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to the 'requesting member' 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 86

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

980

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

pstream 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 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with 'the requesting member' and the total revenue of the business unit.

Row 87

(7.26.1) Requesting member

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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 'the requesting members'

(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 :Number of Units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

28

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Consumption of substances and fossil energies on sites

(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 1 are identified for each site delivering to 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to 'the requesting member' 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 88

(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 'the requesting members'

(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 :Number of Units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

41

(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 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to the 'requesting member' 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 89

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2410

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Upstream supply chain (Scope 3 - Purchased goods and services)

{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 3 (purchased goods and services) are identified for each Business unit delivering to 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with 'the requesting member' and the total revenue of the business unit.

Row 90

(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 'the requesting members'

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ 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 :Number of Units

(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

(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 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to 'the requesting member' 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 91

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

he allocation is based on the ratio of scope 2 emissions of each site that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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 :Number of Units

(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

{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 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to the 'requesting member' 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 92

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(7.26.6) Allocation method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

50

(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 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with 'the requesting member' and the total revenue of the business unit.

Row 93

(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:

☑ 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 'the requesting members'

(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 :Number of Units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14

(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 1 are identified for each site delivering to 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to 'the requesting member' 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 94

(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 'the requesting members'

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

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 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to the 'requesting member' 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 95

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1460

(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:

{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 3 (purchased goods and services) are identified for each Business unit delivering to 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with 'the requesting member' and the total revenue of the business unit.

Row 96

(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 'the requesting members'

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Number of Units

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.3

(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

Emissions scope 1 are identified for each site delivering to 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to 'the requesting member' 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 97

(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:

☑ 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 'the requesting members'

(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 :Number of Units

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Emissions scope 2 are identified for each site delivering to 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the number of products delivered to the 'requesting member' 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 98

(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)

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

The allocation is based on the ratio of revenue of each Business unit that has activity for 'the requesting members'

(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:

☑ Currency

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9160

(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 'the requesting member' and allocation is made by using the ratio between the revenue made with 'the requesting member' and the total revenue of the business unit.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

In the future, we may consider developing the ability to allocate emissions on a customer basis using a statistic consolidation with a sectoral approach covering our top 10 major contributors.
[Fixed row]

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

47315

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

209981

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

257296.00

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

581120

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

64199

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

645319.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

8475

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4910

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

13385.00

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

2145

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1564

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3709.00

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

297

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

81

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

378.00

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

9363

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

9363.00

Total energy consumption

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

648715

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

280735

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

929450.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

47315

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

47315

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Biogas only, HVO will be included starting in 2025. As the internal reporting system does not allow to segregate the uses by type of fuel, it is assumed that the biogas is mainly consumed for self-generation of heat.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

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

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

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

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Thales sometime 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

13035

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

13035

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In this section Thales takes into account the consumption of all type of oil used on sites (diesel, oil, LPG, kerosene, FOD, etc.). As the internal reporting system does not allow to segregate the uses by type of fuel, it is assumed that the oil is mainly consumed for self-generation of electricity into emergency generators.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

196946

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

196946

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In this section, Thales takes into account natural gas consumption. As the internal reporting system does not allow to segregate the uses by type of fuel, it is assumed that the gas is mainly consumed for self-generation of heat.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other non-renewable fuels consumed by Thales.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

257296

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

13035

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

244261

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

5177

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5172

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5177

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5172

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

{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

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5405

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 2

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31897

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Australian LGC

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Australian LGC, retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1285

(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?

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8617.12

(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:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

259.07

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 6

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7564

(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}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 7

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2964

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 8

(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:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7538.62

(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:
☑ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Cambodia

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

136.82

(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:

☑ Cambodia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 10

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

661.55

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 11

(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:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6999.31

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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)

14550.54

(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

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 15

{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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

140.59

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 16

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1764

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Indian REC

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Indian REC, retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 17

(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:

{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)

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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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:

☑ 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)

30630.36

(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?

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 19

(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:

☑ 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)

879.18

(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:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(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)

11617

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

{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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13492

(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

(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}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1407

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(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:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

837.2

(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:
☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

165.92

(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

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 25

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16886.99

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 26

(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:

☑ Solar

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25080

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

As there is not enough renewable energy produced in Singapore, we contracted with a supplier for Viet Nam to access to renewable electricity.

Row 27

(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)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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)

616.28

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 28

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5091.12

(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

{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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

441

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar US REC, retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 30

(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:

{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)

1622.21

(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

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

415.33

(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

(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:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 32

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

632.76

(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:

☑ 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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 33

(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

{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)

561.63

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 34

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

{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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

33870.05

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 35

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3106

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar US REC, retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 36

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(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:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7719.23

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar US REC, retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 37

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

911.59

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

The related sites are connected to a local network providing them in heat produced from sustainable biomass (guarenteed into supplying contract)

Row 39

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5002.2

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The related sites are connected to a local network providing them in heat produced from sustainable biomass (guarenteed into supplying contract)

Row 40

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2145

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The related sites are connected to a local network providing them in steam produced from sustainable biomass (guarenteed into supplying contract)

Row 41

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

642.81

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The related sites are connected to a local network providing them in heat produced from sustainable biomass (guarenteed into supplying contract)

Row 42

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Cooling

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

286.23

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The related sites are connected to a local network providing them in Cooling produced from geothermy (guarenteed into supplying contract)

Row 43

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

185

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1921

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 44

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4642

(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:

☑ Yes

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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

1922

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 45

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

181

(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:

☑ 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)

1925

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 46

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5808

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1929

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 47

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3639

(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:

☑ 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)

1935

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 48

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

133

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1943

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 49

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1472

(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:

☑ 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)

1945

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 50

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2629

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1947

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 51

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7410

(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:

☑ 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)

1949

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 52

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7411

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1950

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 53

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8137

(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:

☑ 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)

1951

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 54

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20563

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1952

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from large hydropower (>25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 55

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1521

(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:

☑ 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)

1955

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 56

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

461

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1959

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 57

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1969

(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:

☑ 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)

1961

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 58

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

28090

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1962

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from large hydropower (>25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 59

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2784

(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:

☑ 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)

1963

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 60

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26821

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1966

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from large hydropower (>25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 61

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31072

(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:

☑ 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)

1968

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from large hydropower (>25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 62

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1759

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1969

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 63

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

415

(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:

☑ 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)

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 64

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16504

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1974

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from large hydropower (>25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 65

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15391

(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:

☑ 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)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from large hydropower (>25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 66

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

424

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1984

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 67

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3757

(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:

☑ 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)

1986

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from small hydropower (<25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 68

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43234

(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:

☑ Yes

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

1990

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from large hydropower (>25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 69

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

751

(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:

☑ 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)

2003

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from wind turbines in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 70

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

525

(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:

☑ Yes

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

2007

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from wind turbines in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 71

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

56517

(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:

☑ 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)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from large hydropower (>25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 72

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1362

(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:

☑ Yes

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

2013

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from large hydropower (>25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 73

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27611

(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:

☑ 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)

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) from large hydropower (>25 MW) facilities in France. All certificates are issued and retired within the national registry, ensuring compliance with EU Renewable Energy Directive and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 74

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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)

5333

(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:

☑ Yes

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

2017

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(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs) in France, canceled in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 75

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

857

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs) in France, retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 76

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

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☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6635

(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

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of solar Guarantees of Origin (GOs), retired in the national registry, ensuring traceability and compliance with Scope 2 Quality Criteria.

Row 78

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Cooling

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11.03

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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The related sites are connected to a local network providing them in Cooling produced from geothermy (guarenteed into supplying contract)
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

0.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48804.52

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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)

48804.52

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(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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0.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9830.77

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

733.07

(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)

10563.84

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9635.26

(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)

9635.26

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7868.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

167.5

(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)

8035.64

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

0

(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)

0.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8020.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

124

(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)

8144.54

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

136.82

(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)

136.82

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

0.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

661.55

(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)

661.55

Denmark

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(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

0.00

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

170.43

(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)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

170.43

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6999.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4797.81

(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)

11797.12

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

347308.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

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3495

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6177.46

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4191.51

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

361172.60

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14691.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3438.51

(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)

18129.66

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Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

0.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3212.75

(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)

3212.75

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1448.75

(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)

1448.75

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32412.87

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(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

15.2

(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)

32428.07

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

88.51

(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)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

88.51

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80.16

(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)

80.16

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11820.26

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

633

(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)

12453.26

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

514.18

(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)

514.18

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

14899

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

12.17

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

727

(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)

15638.17

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2027.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

208.8

(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)

2236.30

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

165.92

(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)

165.92

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16886.99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

51.69

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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)

16938.68

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

489.92

(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)

489.92

Romania

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(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

916

(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)

916.00

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

704

(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)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

704.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27400.43

(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)

27400.43

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1489.72

(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)

1489.72

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5585.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

84.27

(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)

5669.47

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

441

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

208.17

(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)

649.17

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2377.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1679.04

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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)

4056.12

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

632.76

(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)

632.76

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

561.63

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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)

561.63

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3416

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

67

(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)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

3483.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1176.5

(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)

1176.50

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33943.76

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

23.24

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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)

33967.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28501.5

(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)

28501.50
[Fixed row]

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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

0.00569597

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

117206

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

20577000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

15

(7.45.7) Direction of change

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Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, Thales's gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emission intensity decreased by 14,8% compared to 2023. This was driven mainly by two factors: 1. An increase in renewable energy consumption (from 68,6% of share of renewable sources in total energy consumption in 2023 to 72% in 2024), a 6% increase in energy consumption, 2. An increase in revenue by 11,7%. This reflects improved efficiency and successful sustainability efforts allowing to decorrelate scopes 1&2 emissions from activity growth.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)

(7.52.2) Metric value

72

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

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(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

MWh

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5.1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%): the Thales Group monitors the share of renewable energy in its total energy consumption. In 2024, this share increased to 72% compared to 68,6% in 2023.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

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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

2023-03_CERTIFICAT_SBTI_THALES.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)

85654

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

31552

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

117206.000

(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

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102.40

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(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 (-56,8% reduction between 2018 and 2024) 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

2023-03_CERTIFICAT_SBTI_THALES.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)

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12641906.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

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

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(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

10745620.100

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2365000

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

207000

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4869000

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

7441000.000

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

7441000.000

(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

274.27

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(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(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 Thales works with the Group's most emission-intensive suppliers to encourage them, by using quantified, milestone-based action plans, to implement road maps to lower their GHG emissions in the short, medium and long-term. At the end of 2024, more than 280 supplier action plans had been validated, which accounts for 45% of the "Purchased goods and services" carbon footprint. In addition, the levers for reducing emissions per procurement category were identified by Thales to assist its suppliers in defining their decarbonization pathways. In 2024, the main actions pertained to monitoring the decarbonization action plans and pathways, tracking SBTi validation of the decarbonization targets defined by the most emission-intensive suppliers and supporting small and medium businesses in these endeavors (by providing a guide to explain how to submit SBTi applications). The "Pacte PME: L'Alliance pour la décarbonation et la transition énergétique" initiative was also deployed to make it easier to provide decarbon.For products and services sold In 2024, 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

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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]

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

Select all that apply
☑ No other climate-related targets

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*10*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*17*	*981*
Implementation commenced	*4*	*30*
Implemented	*83*	*1315*
Not to be implemented	*3*	*`Numeric input*

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[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)

5

(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 1.2)

21591

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

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151138

(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

Energy monitoring/GTB systems were deployed or reinforced to track real-time use, flag anomalies, and optimize setpoints. Continuous supervision helps sustain savings and prevent drifts. These initiatives represent 6 of the 83 implemented, with only 75 resulting in measurable CO_2 savings.

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)

886

(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)

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☑ 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 1.2)

1071716

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

7502014

(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

Units were replaced or retuned, with heat-recovery and improved setpoints where relevant. Switching to lower-GWP refrigerants was implemented in several projects, delivering major CO_2 and energy reductions. These initiatives represent 27 of the 83 implemented, with only 75 resulting in measurable CO_2 savings.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

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Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Insulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

90

(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 1.2)

5671

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

73724

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

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Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Thermal insulation of networks and envelopes (ducts, pipes, façades/roofs) reduced heat losses. These works permanently lower heating/cooling demand with measurable savings. These initiatives represent 11 of the 83 implemented, with only 75 resulting in measurable CO_2 savings.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13

(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 1.2)

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202453

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

404905

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Progressive LED relamping and off-hours shut-off were implemented. The measures improved lighting comfort while cutting electricity consumption. These initiatives represent 9 of the 83 implemented, with only 75 resulting in measurable CO_2 savings.

Row 5

(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)

2

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

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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 1.2)

80000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

40000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Targeted maintenance (sealing, tuning, recommissioning) preserved system efficiency and avoided unnecessary runtimes. Actions extended equipment life and reduced baseline use. These initiatives represent 2 of the 83 implemented, with only 75 resulting in measurable CO_2 savings..

Row 6

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(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)

50

(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 1.2)

220172

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

440333

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

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(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Chillers were replaced or optimized, including free-cooling where climate allowed. Lower-GWP refrigerants were adopted when possible, reducing both energy use and fugitive emissions. These initiatives represent 4 of the 83 implemented, with only 75 resulting in measurable CO_2 savings.

Row 7

(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)

14

(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

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(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

188571

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1320000

(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

Obsolete production building and equipment were replaced with higher-efficiency models. Energy per unit produced decreased and operating costs were reduced; ROI is secured through metering. These initiatives represent 4 of the 83 implemented, with only 75 resulting in measurable CO_2 savings.

Row 8

(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)

15

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(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 1.2)

110895

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

776265

(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

Setpoints and overpressure/ventilation were aligned with actual needs, and automation was added where useful. Savings were achieved with limited CAPEX and stable process conditions. These initiatives represent 7 of the 83 implemented, with only 75 resulting in measurable CO_2 savings.

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Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Smart control system

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

32

(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 1.2)

35000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

70000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

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Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Meters and local controllers were installed on Significant Energy Users. Algorithms/policies now match operations to demand, lowering baseloads and peak consumption. These initiatives represent 2 of the 83 implemented, with only 75 resulting in measurable CO_2 savings.

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

21

(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

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Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

82857

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

580000

(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

Thermal equipment was substituted with efficient electric alternatives where feasible. This reduced direct emissions and enables further decarbonization via a renawable power mix. These initiatives represent 3 of the 83 implemented, with only 75 resulting in measurable CO_2 savings.

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

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185

(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 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

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Fossils fuels were shifted to lower-impact options (e.g., HFO/HVO where applicable). Actions curbed combustion-related and fugitive emissions in line with group climate goals.
[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

(7.55.3.2) Comment

For over four years, Thales has actively supported the implementation of its Strategy for a Low-Carbon Future through a wide range of initiatives involving several thousand employees. Examples include actions at each Group site during Sustainable Development weeks and the distribution of dedicated recordings following international HSE meetings in 2021. In 2023, Thales organized Climate, Digital, and Eco-design frescos across the Group, bringing together nearly 2,333 participants—2,021 of whom participated in Climate Fresco workshops. This initiative is set to expand in 2024, with these educational workshops being made available on Thales's training platform (Talent & Culture), enabling all employees in France and internationally to participate and become facilitators themselves. Additionally, Thales offers every employee the opportunity to deepen their understanding of climate change through the Climate Passport—a training program encouraging individual action to reduce emissions. The company aims for 50% of its workforce, or 25,940 employees, to successfully complete the Climate Passport program. Beyond these training efforts, local working groups have been established within all business units and relevant teams (such as product policy and engineering) to ensure the effective rollout of the Low-Carbon Future Strategy, with a strong emphasis on raising awareness as a foundational step

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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Funds to meet energy consumption and GHG emissions reduction targets are directly incorporated into both OPEX and CAPEX budgets. These budgets are reviewed twice a year, in coordination with the Real Estate department for Large Countries and CBU France, to approve future low-carbon investment plans. Additionally, Thales signed a bank loan agreement with 17 international banks in 2020, which was amended in 2021 to include carbon emissions reduction targets. The interest rate on this loan is linked to the achievement of these targets. In 2023, the financial bonus resulting from meeting the CO2 reduction targets was allocated to the Thales Solidarity Endowment Fund.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

To support investments in emission reduction initiatives, the Group relies on dedicated information tools and regular regulatory monitoring conducted by Corporate. The insights gathered through this monitoring are shared with the HSE network during dedicated biannual face-to-face meetings, and with relevant committees as appropriate..
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

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(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 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. Thales has launched, with the aerial company Amelia and Breakthrough Energy Contrails, a major experiment to avoid condensation trails based on this solution, which optimizes the flight plan by modifying the altitude of the planes.

(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

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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

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

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4
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Landfill gas

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Kamphaeng Saen Landfill Gas-to-Energy Project (ID: GS1371 / CDM 3462, methodology ACM0001) is based in Thailand. It captures methane emissions from landfill waste and uses the gas for electricity generation. This prevents powerful GHG emissions and contributes to renewable energy production. The project reduces methane leakage, improves waste management, and supports energy transition in the region.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3884

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

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Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2013

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

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(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :No leakage emissions expected

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) requires all projects to meet the following principles underlying the Kyoto Protocol framework: 1. Contribution to climate change mitigation: Projects shall result in real, measurable, and long-term reductions of greenhouse gas emissions that are additional to any that would occur in the absence of the project. 2. Environmental integrity: Projects shall comply with host country environmental regulations and conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) where required, to identify, minimize, and mitigate potential negative environmental impacts. 3. Host country sustainable development: Projects must contribute to the sustainable development objectives defined by the host country, which retains the sovereign right to assess and approve whether a project contributes positively. 4. Stakeholder consultation: Projects shall conduct stakeholder consultations, providing local stakeholders with an opportunity to comment on the project design, and must take stakeholder feedback into account before project registration. 5. Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV): Projects must develop an approved monitoring plan, collect data, and report emission reductions transparently. Independent Designated Operational Entities (DOEs) verify outcomes before Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) are issued. 6. Additionality: Projects must demonstrate financial, technological, or regulatory additionality, showing that emission reductions would not occur without CDM registration and support.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The credits retired under this project are serial numbers 7893369 – 7913368, retired in 2024. No corresponding adjustments have been issued. The average price paid is confidential. Carbon credit purchases are managed by the internal Sustainability/Climate Performance team. This project was selected with Climate Impact Partners based on its strong methane abatement potential and renewable energy generation, validated through due diligence and Quality Assurance.

Row 10

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

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(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Guanare Afforestation Project (ID: VCS959, methodology AR-ACM0001) is located in Uruguay. It converts degraded grasslands, historically overgrazed for more than 300 years, into sustainably managed forest plantations. The project reduces erosion, restores soils, and sequesters CO_2 through tree planting. It is FSC-certified, combining timber production with biodiversity protection, job creation, and habitat restoration.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4500

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2015

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

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Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

VCS AFOLU Requirements Section 3.1.5: Negative environmental and socio-economic impacts Project proponents shall identify potential negative environmental and socio-economic impacts and shall take steps to mitigate them. Additional standards such as the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (CCBS) or Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification may be applied to demonstrate social and environmental benefits beyond GHG emissions reductions or removals. VCUs may be tagged with additional standards and certifications on the VCS project database where both the VCS and another standard are applied.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The credits retired under this project are serial numbers 10915-256587180-256591679-VCS-VCU-261-VER-UY-14-959-01012015-31122015-1, retired on 10 January 2024. No corresponding adjustments have been issued. The average price paid is confidential. Carbon credit purchases are managed by the internal Sustainability/Climate Performance team. This project was selected with Climate Impact Partners, following their due diligence and Quality Assurance process, for its afforestation, soil restoration, and FSC-certified sustainable forestry benefits.
[Add row]

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C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(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 the sites included in the environmental reporting 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. Environmental reporting is required for all facilities in the financial consolidation scope according to the following thresholds: • For tertiary activity: 100 employees or more; •For semi-industrial activity: 50 employees or more; • For industrial activity: all facilities regardless of size. Therefore, Thales measures water withdrawal for 162 sites on a quarterly basis.

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They represent 87% of Thales employees. To provide a complete view, an extrapolation is made for those sites excluded from the environmental reporting based on the number of workers per site.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(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 the sites included in the environmental reporting tracks their water withdrawals using a corporate tool. The data is collected from water invoices, on-site water meters, or, in the case of sites shared with other companies, through calculations.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales measures and monitors water withdrawal volumes by sources for 100% of the sites included in the Group Environmental reporting. Environmental reporting is required for all facilities in the financial consolidation scope according to the following thresholds: • For tertiary activity: 100 employees or more; •For semi-industrial activity: 50 employees or more; • For industrial activity: all facilities regardless of size. Therefore, Thales measures water withdrawal for 162 sites on a quarterly basis. They represent 87% of Thales employees. To provide a complete view, an extrapolation is made for those sites excluded from the environmental reporting based on the number of workers per site.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

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(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.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales monitors on a site-by-site basis water withdrawal quality and shares the results with local authorities. Withdrawals' water quality is monitored locally.

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. Indeed, water consumption due to human consumption or due to our process / products as per CDP definition is negligible and therefore not measured at Group level. The total volume of water discharges is the difference between total volume of water withdrawn and consumption volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales generates very little industrial wastewater discharges. The company measures and monitors industrial water discharge volumes for all sites included in the Group Environmental reporting, recording data annually for over 162 sites, which represent 89% of Thales employees. Wastewater discharges are not monitored at offices with fewer than 100 employees or at semi-industrial sites with fewer than 50 employees if they are not ISO 14001 certified, as these are considered

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insignificant. Each site tracks industrial water discharges using a corporate tool, based on water invoices or meter readings. Monitoring is carried out according to the discharge destination, such as public sewers, surface water, or the natural environment.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(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

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 unless otherwise specified by the site.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales generates very little industrial wastewater discharges. The company measures and monitors industrial water discharge volumes for all sites included in the Group Environmental reporting, recording data annually for over 162 sites, which represent 89% of Thales employees. Wastewater discharges are not monitored at offices with fewer than 100 employees or at semi-industrial sites with fewer than 50 employees if they are not ISO 14001 certified, as these are considered insignificant. Each site tracks industrial water discharges using a corporate tool, based on water invoices or meter readings. Monitoring is carried out according to the discharge destination, such as public sewers, surface water, or the natural environment.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

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(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

(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. 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 87% of Thales employee. Water discharges quality data is not monitored in offices with less than 100 employees or in semi industrial sites with less than 50 employees 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

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(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 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

Volumes of wastewater that are discharged onto evaporation ponds are reported into that category.

(9.2.4) Please explain

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Water consumption in our process / products as per CDP definition is negligible and is therefore not monitored at Group level. Human consumption is negligible and is therefore not monitored. Water consumption is calculated based on volumes of water that are discharged onto evaporation ponds.Water discharges are monitored for industrial wastewater only.

Water recycled/reused

(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 meters or calculation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Thales measures and monitors water recycled or reused volumes for 100% of the sites included in the Group Environmental 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:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

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Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Once a year Thales is monitoring the WRI Aqueduct "unimproved/No drinking water" and "unimproved/No sanitation" criteria and considering all the areas with a low or low-medium risks as providing WASH services. By matching those areas to sites and number of employees, Thales is able to provide a % of employees to whom WASH services are provided.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In most developed countries, access to WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services is mandatory and forms an integral part of labor regulations. National labor laws require employers to provide clean drinking water, adequate sanitation facilities, and proper hygiene measures in the workplace. For example, such obligations are explicitly included in the labor codes of France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada and Australia ensuring the health and safety of all employees. Most of Thales operations are located in NORAM, Europe and Australia, with 88% of employees working in those areas. For those countries Thales is considering the provision of full WASH services as achieved. Additionally, Thales is checking once a year the "unimproved/no drinking water" and "unimproved/sanitation" criteria from WRI Aqueduct to monitor the geographical areas at risk. If the risk is considered as low or medium-low, Thales is considering the area as providing WASH services
[Fixed row]

(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)

2549

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2024, overall water withdrawal (excluding geothermal use) decreased by 7.9% compared to 2018. This reduction demonstrates the collective efforts made across all sites. However, due to increased business activity, water withdrawal rose by 8.06% in 2024 compared to 2023. Measures are being implemented to reduce water withdrawal intensity, with a target of a 30% reduction by 2030 compared to 2018. Even so, given the company's growth ambitions and frequent new acquisitions, Thales expects the total water withdrawal volume to increase over the next five years. Comparisons with the previous reporting year or forecast are indicated as "lower" or "higher" if the difference is between 5% and 15%.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2507

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

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(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Since Thales does not use water in its products, water discharges are estimated as equal to withdrawals, minus the volume consumed through evaporation in maturation ponds. Because discharge volumes are directly correlated with withdrawals, an increase in discharges can also be observed, reflecting increased business activity. Looking ahead, and given the company's growth ambitions and frequent new acquisitions, Thales expects water discharges to increase over the next five years, in line with projected increases in water withdrawals. Comparisons with the previous reporting year or forecast are indicated as "lower" or "higher" if the difference is between 5% and 15%.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

42

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

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(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

Thales does not consume any water in its industrial processes or in its products. The 42 megaliters reported as consumed are associated with evaporation in maturation ponds during wastewater treatment at two industrial sites. As this process is site-specific the comparison with the previous reporting year and the five-year forecast are estimated to be about the same (+/- 5%).
[Fixed row]

(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)

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62

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

2.43

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Thales is updating its list of sites located in water-stressed areas on a regular basis (at least every 3 years), using the Aqueduct tool and considering sites with a WRI score above 3. With this approach, the number of sites identified in water-stressed zones increases, which means that, in absolute terms, the total volume of water

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withdrawn from these areas is higher each year. However, when recalculating the previous year's water withdrawals based on the updated perimeter of year N, the 2024 water withdrawals are actually lower (62 vs 69 megaliters). This is due to Thales efforts to reduce the water intensity of its processes and to make its sites in water-stressed areas more resilient.
[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)

3

(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:
☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water withdrawals data is collected at facility level for each water withdrawal sources. Reporting is required for all facilities in the financial consolidation scope according to the following thresholds: For tertiary activity: 100 employees or more; For semi-industrial activity: 50 employees or more; For industrial activity: all facilities regardless of size. As the reporting scope uses thresholds and therefore excludes some facilities, extrapolation is needed to cover 100% of the financial consolidation scope. For all types of activity, the best data source is the direct measurement thanks to a meter or smart meter. In 2024, the total withdrawal volumes

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in fresh surface water is stable (+/- 5%) in comparison with 2023. This is explained by: - a 90% decrease in fresh surface water withdrawals for one site located in France thanks to process optimization - a new reporting category for rainwater showing a 2024 total withdrawal of 2.4ML from rainwater

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Thales does not use any brackish surface water/seawater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1014

(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

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(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Withdrawal from renewable groundwater is mainly used for geothermal purposes at one location. Volumes of water used for geothermal purposes are measured on sites by flow meters. This represents 874 ML out of 1014 ML, representing 86% of withdrawal from renewable groundwater. This volumes are in line with the Group's strategy to develop the use of renewable energies. Globally the volumes withdrawn from groundwater renewable sources were stable compared to the previous year (+/- 5%).

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2024, Thales developed a new indicator on groundwater non renewable for its environmental reporting with the objective to improve its monitoring of non renewable water withdrawal. Only one site declares withdrawal from non-renewable groundwater for a total of 0.028 ML

Produced/Entrained water

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(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

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)

1532

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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

Water withdrawals data is collected at facility level for each water withdrawal sources. Reporting is required for all facilities in the financial consolidation scope according to the following thresholds: For tertiary activity: 100 employees or more; For semi-industrial activity: 50 employees or more; For industrial activity: all

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facilities regardless of size. As the reporting scope uses thresholds and therefore excludes some facilities, extrapolation is needed to cover 100% of the financial consolidation scope. For all types of activity, the best data source is the direct measurement thanks to a meter or smart meter. Invoices can be used as a data source to collect quantity withdrawn from Public network or discharged to Third party. The change in withdrawal volumes from third-party sources is directly linked to the increase in business activity. Comparisons with the previous reporting year are indicated as "higher" if the difference is between 5 and 15%.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1384

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(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

Because discharge volumes are directly correlated with withdrawals, an increase in discharges can also be observed, reflecting increased business activity. In addition, there is a site discharging water used for geothermy purposes into fresh surface water as stated in its permit.

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Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Thales does not discharge any water to Brackish surface water/seawater.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Thales does not discharge any water to groundwater. The volumes being withdrawn from groundwater sources for geothermic purposes are discharged into fresh surface water as stated in the applicable permit.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1123

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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

The accounting methodology has changed and a small quantity of water previously reported in that category is now reported in the volumes of water consumption as they are linked with a special process and evaporated (evaporation ponds). Apart from this small change the volumes discharged to Third party are about the same as in 2023 (+/- 5%)
[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

8

(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 145 sites worldwide included in the Group's environmental reporting. 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 8 sites out of 145 sites are identified as having potential substantive water-related dependencies and impacts. Indeed, these 8 sites have a high vulnerability to exposure to water outage since they are located in high water stress areas (with a WRI score higher than 3) that is combined to a potential high severity (potential and substantive financial consequences, it means higher than 5M€) in case of water outage.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

In 2024, we launched a pilot project to assess the physical risks in our supply chain related to climate change, focusing on flood and water stress risks. The analysis considered three scenarios (business as usual, optimistic, and pessimistic) across two time periods (2030 and 2050). The next phase (step 2) will involve analyzing and assessing the net risk for sites identified as having high gross risk. At this stage, no supplier sites have been identified as facing a substantial level of risk, pending the results of step 2.
[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

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Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(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 and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

☑ Other, please specify :China Coast - Lake Tail Hu

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

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(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6511

(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

6511

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

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6511

(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

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6511

(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

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For all sites covered by the environmental reporting, water withdrawal volumes are based on actual measurements from water meters or invoices, ensuring site-specific accuracy. Water discharge volumes are calculated by subtracting consumption volumes from withdrawal volumes. Water consumption volumes are estimated; in most cases, they are considered to be zero, as water is not used in Thales's products or processes. The only reported instances of consumption are due to the treatment of wastewater in maturation ponds at two specific sites. This site is not concerned. For year-on-year comparisons: If the difference from the previous year is less than 5%, it is reported as "about the same." Changes between 5% and 15% are classified as "lower" or "higher." Variances exceeding 15% are described as "much lower" or "much higher." In 2024, multiple water-saving actions were implemented, such as replacing the sensor taps in toilets, installing a water monitoring system, and removing the open cooling tower. A water recycling project launched in Q2 2023 allows 2 tons of water to be recycled every quarter.

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:

☑ 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

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(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :California - Newport Bay

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1719

(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

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(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

1719

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1719

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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

1719

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

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0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

For all sites covered by the environmental reporting, water withdrawal volumes are based on actual measurements from water meters or invoices, ensuring site-specific accuracy. Water discharge volumes are calculated by subtracting consumption volumes from withdrawal volumes. Water consumption volumes are estimated; in most cases, they are considered to be zero, as water is not used in Thales's products or processes. The only reported instances of consumption are due to the treatment of wastewater in maturation ponds at two specific sites. This site is not concerned. For year-on-year comparisons: If the difference from the previous year is less than 5%, it is reported as "about the same." Changes between 5% and 15% are classified as "lower" or "higher." Variances exceeding 15% are described as "much lower" or "much higher." No water-saving actions have been reported on this site in 2024.

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

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☑ 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

Spain

☑ Other, please specify :Tagus

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3993

(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

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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

3393

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3993

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

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(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3993

(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

For all sites covered by the environmental reporting, water withdrawal volumes are based on actual measurements from water meters or invoices, ensuring site-specific accuracy. Water discharge volumes are calculated by subtracting consumption volumes from withdrawal volumes. Water consumption volumes are estimated; in most cases, they are considered to be zero, as water is not used in Thales's products or processes. The only reported instances of consumption are due to the treatment of wastewater in maturation ponds at two specific sites. This site is not concerned. For year-on-year comparisons: If the difference from the previous year is less than 5%, it is reported as "about the same." Changes between 5% and 15% are classified as "lower" or "higher." Variances exceeding 15% are described as "much lower" or "much higher." In 2024, multiple water-saving actions were implemented, such as the installation of tap water aerators, the reduction of the water used for WC tanks and the reduction of the time the taps are on.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

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

India

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

18442

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

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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

18442

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

18442

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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

18442

(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

For all sites covered by the environmental reporting, water withdrawal volumes are based on actual measurements from water meters or invoices, ensuring site-specific accuracy. Water discharge volumes are calculated by subtracting consumption volumes from withdrawal volumes. Water consumption volumes are estimated; in most cases, they are considered to be zero, as water is not used in Thales's products or processes. The only reported instances of consumption are due to the treatment of wastewater in maturation ponds at two specific sites. This site is not concerned. For year-on-year comparisons: If the difference from the previous year is less than 5%, it is reported as "about the same." Changes between 5% and 15% are classified as "lower" or "higher." Variances exceeding 15% are described as "much lower" or "much higher." In 2024, the site saw its water withdrawal volumes increased compared to 2023 due to a higher number of employees working on site and an increased water footprint from visitors in the office. Multiple water-saving actions were implemented, such as the installation of sensor based taps and water aerators for all taps as well as low flow or dual flush models. Additionally, the manual adjustment of flow of water through angle valves on water inlets in washroom and Workcafe and the daily check for leakages also contributed in reducing water withdrawals.

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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

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

Mexico

☑ Balsas

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5706

(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

5706

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(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5706

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ 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

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

5706

(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

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For all sites covered by the environmental reporting, water withdrawal volumes are based on actual measurements from water meters or invoices, ensuring site-specific accuracy. Water discharge volumes are calculated by subtracting consumption volumes from withdrawal volumes. Water consumption volumes are estimated; in most cases, they are considered to be zero, as water is not used in Thales's products or processes. The only reported instances of consumption are due to the treatment of wastewater in maturation ponds at two specific sites. This site is not concerned. For year-on-year comparisons: If the difference from the previous year is less than 5%, it is reported as "about the same." Changes between 5% and 15% are classified as "lower" or "higher." Variances exceeding 15% are described as "much lower" or "much higher." No water-saving actions have been reported for this site in 2024.

Row 7

(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:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Other, please specify :India East Coast - Pannaivar

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

6474

(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

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(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

6474

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6474

(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

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6474

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Until last year, the volumes of water withdrawal were estimated, in 2024, the site started to calculate water withdrawal with the following Group reference formula: (8,11 m3 x Total Avg. number of people in the quarter) / 4. Water discharge volumes are calculated by subtracting consumption volumes from withdrawal volumes. Water consumption volumes are estimated; in most cases, they are considered to be zero, as water is not used in Thales's products or processes. The only reported instances of consumption are due to the treatment of wastewater in maturation ponds at two specific sites. This site is not concerned. For year-on-year comparisons: If the difference from the previous year is less than 5%, it is reported as "about the same." Changes between 5% and 15% are classified as "lower" or "higher." Variances exceeding 15% are described as "much lower" or "much higher." In 2024, the site implemented several water-saving actions, such as the installation water aerators for all taps. Additionally, the manual adjustment of flow of water through angle valves on water inlets in washroom and the daily check for leakages also contributed in reducing water withdrawals. To reduce water demand, waste water from the Reverse Osmosis machine is being used for the office cleaning and plant watering purpose.

Row 8

(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

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(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

Mexico

☑ Verde

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3744

(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

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(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

3744

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3744

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

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0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3744

(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

For all sites covered by the environmental reporting, water withdrawal volumes are based on actual measurements from water meters or invoices, ensuring site-specific accuracy. Water discharge volumes are calculated by subtracting consumption volumes from withdrawal volumes. Water consumption volumes are estimated; in most cases, they are considered to be zero, as water is not used in Thales's products or processes. The only reported instances of consumption are due to the treatment of wastewater in maturation ponds at two specific sites. This site is not concerned. For year-on-year comparisons: If the difference from the previous year is less than 5%, it is reported as "about the same." Changes between 5% and 15% are classified as "lower" or "higher." Variances exceeding 15% are described as "much lower" or "much higher." In 2024, several water-saving actions were implemented, such as the use of automatic movement detection water sinks, toilets with 3 and 5-liter discharge, dry urinals, daily monitoring of leakages, and preventive maintenance (for example, replacing a conventional water sink with an automatic sensor-activated water sink).

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

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 and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☑ Limpopo

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

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1454

(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

1454

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1454

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ 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

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1454

(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

For all sites covered by the environmental reporting, water withdrawal volumes are based on actual measurements from water meters or invoices, ensuring site-specific accuracy. Water discharge volumes are calculated by subtracting consumption volumes from withdrawal volumes. Water consumption volumes are estimated; in most cases, they are considered to be zero, as water is not used in Thales's products or processes. The only reported instances of consumption are due

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to the treatment of wastewater in maturation ponds at two specific sites. This site is not concerned. For year-on-year comparisons: If the difference from the previous year is less than 5%, it is reported as "about the same." Changes between 5% and 15% are classified as "lower" or "higher." Variances exceeding 15% are described as "much lower" or "much higher." In 2024 water withdrawals volumes decreased for this site despite water being withdrawn to fill 2 water tanks of 5000L installed as adaptative measure to water stress.
[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

Water withdrawal is measured at every site included in the environmental reporting from invoices or water meter data. The consolidated data at group level has been verified by a third party as part of the CSRD verification process. It is available with and without the geothermic volumes.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The consolidated water withdrawal volumes were verified during the CSRD verification process. As part of the verification of the total water withdrawal, the volumes by sources were by default also verified. Each site included in the environmental reporting reports data on withdrawal volumes for each applicable source and the total withdrawal volume in then calculated from the primary indiactors (withdrawal volumes by source).

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Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This data is being monitored and measured at site level but has not been verified by a third party.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This data is estimated to be equal to withdrawals, minus the volume consumed through evaporation in maturation ponds. For the selected sites, the volume of discharge is equal to the volume of withdrawal but this data has not been verified by a third party.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This data is monitored at site level for industrial water discharges and reported at corporate level but has not been verified by a third party.

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Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This data is not monitored by Thales and is not considered as relevant.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The water discharge quality by standard effluent is being monitored at site level and reported at corporate level but the data has not been verified by a third party.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This data is monitored at site level and consolidated at Corporate level but has not been verified by a third party.
[Fixed row]

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(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ This is confidential

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

20577000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

8072577.48

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

The water withdrawal efficiency is expected to increase. Indeed, there is a target to reduce by 30% the water withdrawal intensity in comparison with the 2018 levels. This intensity is the ratio between the water withdrawal volumes and the revenue. As a consequence, by decreasing this intensity, the water efficiency, calculated using the revenue figure and the volume of total withdrawals figure, should improve.
[Fixed row]

(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

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0.124

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Revenue

(9.12.5) Comment

Thales products do not require water during their use phase, except for certain cooling systems, which withdraw only minimal amounts. Therefore, water intensity is calculated based on the volume of water withdrawn during the manufacturing and integration phases. This calculation covers all sites within the reporting scope and expresses water intensity as the total water withdrawn for the Group's activities (in m3) divided by revenue (In K€).
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	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?

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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 uses an internal database and tool to analyze the presence of substances in its products and to verify regulatory compliance. However, because the supply chain does not always provide complete information and there is no financial system to precisely track sales of affected products, it is challenging to determine the exact proportion of impacted sales. Based on our best knowledge and the number of products containing the relevant substances, we estimate that between 21% and 40% of sales are affected by this list.

Row 2

(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

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Thales uses an internal database and tool to analyze the presence of substances in its products and to verify regulatory compliance. However, because the supply chain does not always provide complete information and there is no financial system to precisely track sales of affected products, it is challenging to determine the exact proportion of impacted sales. Based on our best knowledge and the number of products containing the relevant substances, we estimate that between 10% and 20% of sales are affected by this list.

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 uses its internal database and tool to analyze the presence of substances in its products and ensure regulatory compliance. In rare cases, some products may contain substances from this list, but only when permitted by regulatory exemptions. These products account for a small portion of sales, remaining below 10%.

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

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(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 5

(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 across the supply chain is insufficient to carry out reliable analyses of the presence of these substances in products

Row 6

(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

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(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Data across the supply chain is insufficient to carry out reliable analyses of the presence of these substances in products

Row 7

(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 uses its internal database and tool to analyze the presence of substances in its products and ensure regulatory compliance. In rare cases, some products may contain substances from this list, but only when permitted by regulatory exemptions. These products account for a small portion of sales, remaining well below 10%.

Row 8

(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

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Data across the supply chain is insufficient to carry out reliable analyses of the presence of these substances in products

Row 9

(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 across the supply chain is insufficient 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:

☑ 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 across the supply chain is insufficient to carry out reliable analyses of the presence of these substances in products

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Row 11

(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?

(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

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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) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Today, Thales is focusing on maintaining compliance rather than on a global pollution target. Thales is looking at implementing consolidated water pollution reporting as a result of the pollutant mapping conducted in 2024. In the short term, this reporting could be used to formalize a water pollution target beyond its compliance obligations as part of its Environmental policy and CSR ambition.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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Select from:
☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Most of Thales' activities occur in developed countries where access to WASH services are the norm. As such, monitoring a WASH target is not a company priority.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

No other water-related target are being considered at the moment.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

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☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per revenue

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/18/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

106

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

74.2

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

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80

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

82

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Water withdrawals linked to geothermal energy production have been excluded from the target due to the benefits of the activity to CO2 eq. emissions reduction. For reference, in 2024 the scope of the target concerned 1.639 megaliters rather than 2.549 megaliters if geothermal activities were included.

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

Similar to the approach taken for climate, Thales is developing a water roadmap to track progress toward its targets. Ten water audits are planned for 2025 to identify opportunities and adapt current practices. A quarterly steering committee, involving the HSE network responsible for Sites & Operations, monitors and reviews the water strategy and progress.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Thales aims to reduce its water withdrawal per unit revenue by 30% by 2030 (baseline 2018)
[Add row]

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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:

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	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[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

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(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

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

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Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

This is not assessed at this stage.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(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:

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☑ Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

Row 2

(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

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

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☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

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. See section 5.2 Sustainability auditors' report pages 223 to 226 of Universal Registration Document

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Universal Registration Document 2024 - Thales.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy
☑ Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

{THALES GROUP LIMITED DISTRIBUTION}

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending and/ or revenue are audited yearly by a third party (limited assurance) in line with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852. See section 5.2 Sustainability auditors' report pages 223 to 226 of Universal Registration Document

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Universal Registration Document 2024 - Thales.pdf

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 intensities of products and services

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC)

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(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

An assessment of data collection and compilation process, an assessment of the compliance of the calculation methods applied and a verification of the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations were performed on 4 environmental KPIs: - Water withdrawals excluding use for geothermal power generation - Water withdrawals excluding use for geothermal power generation intensity - Total water withdrawals - Total water withdrawals intensity The withdrawals by sources breakdown was assessed as part of the process.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

THALES_Attestation_CDP Water_Finalized version_Signed 150925.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

VP Directrice de la Responsabilite Societale et Environnemental

(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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