Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Continental AG is the parent company of the Continental Group. In addition to Continental AG, the Continental Group comprises 472 companies, including non-controlled companies. The Continental team is made up of 190,875 employees at a total of 527 locations in the areas of production, research and development, and administration, in 58 countries and markets. Added to this are distribution locations, with 944 company-owned tire outlets and a total of around 5,200 franchises and operations with a Continental brand presence.

Since January 1, 2022, the Continental Group has been divided into four group sectors: Automotive, Tires, ContiTech and Contract Manufacturing. These comprise a total of 17 business areas. The former Autonomous Mobility and Safety (AMS) and Vehicle Networking and Information (VNI) business areas were dissolved with effect from January 1, 2022. At the same time, five new, dynamic and flexible business areas were created. Their organizational structure is based on the business strategy of the Automotive group sector and thus on market development in the context of the transformation of the mobility industry. Tires and ContiTech are now independent group sectors, and the former consolidation of business areas in Rubber Technologies has been dissolved. Following the spin-off of Vitesco Technologies, Contract Manufacturing was created as both a new group sector and business area. Contract Manufacturing comprises contract manufacturing for Vitesco Technologies and therefore the continuing operations of the former Powertrain Technologies group sector.

A group sector or business area with overall responsibility for a business, including its results, is classified according to product requirements, market trends, customer groups and distribution channels.

Overall responsibility for managing the company is borne by the Executive Board of Continental Aktiengesellschaft (AG). The Automotive, Tires and ContiTech group sectors are each represented on the Executive Board. With the exception of Group Purchasing, the central functions of Continental AG are represented by the chairman of the Executive Board, the chief financial officer and the Executive Board member responsible for Human Relations, and assume the functions required to manage the Continental Group across the group

sectors. These include, in particular, finance, controlling, compliance, law, IT, human relations, sustainability, as well as quality and environment.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021	Yes	1 year

C0.3

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

Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Czechia
Ecuador
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
India
Italy
Japan
Lithuania
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa

Spain
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

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

EUR

C0.5

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

Operational control

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	DE0005439004

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Group Sustainability Steering Committee is responsible for identifying, assessing and monitoring interdepartmental issues, weighing up climate-related

	risks and opportunities and discussing relevant Executive Board decisions in advance, including all climate-related activities. In fiscal 2021, it consisted of three members of the Executive Board (chairman of the Executive Board, Group Sustainability, Group Finance and Controlling) as well as the heads of the sustainability functions at corporate level and group sector level and the heads of other relevant group functions. The committee is chaired by the Executive Board member for Group Sustainability. Some of the group sectors have their own interdepartmental sustainability committees, which are coordinated by the relevant sustainability functions. A decision made in the last 2 years was to establish the "Decarbonization Roadmap 2040" as a project at Group level. Decisions made there include the concrete interim targets of the decarbonisation target path, an internal monitoring platform for decarbonisation or the introduction of the internal CO2 price, that will be implemented in 2022.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The highest level of responsibility for climate change strategy and management within Continental is our CEO (Chief Executive Officer / Chairman of the Executive Board). Amongst other issues, he is responsible for Corporate Environmental & Climate Protection, which includes climate change as a major issue. The climate change management is part of his executive portfolio.
Other C-Suite Officer	Ultimate responsibility for sustainability lies with the Executive Board member for Group Human Relations and Group Sustainability, under whose supervision the Group Sustainability group function is responsible for sustainability management in the Continental Group. Sustainability organization is further supplemented by sustainability functions in the group sectors as well as coordinators in several business areas and countries.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	The CFO also has some responsibility for sustainability issues. The CFO is part of the Sustainability Committee. Climate change data, risks and opportunities are a regular agenda topic in their meetings. The CFO furthermore oversees the Group risk management process which includes climate change topics.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies	The climate related risks and opportunities as well as the climate strategy are regularly reported via "Management Reviews" which are provided to the CEO and the Top Management. Based on the performance results and the implemented action plans, they steer and decide upon the necessary

	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	steps to improve our climate strategy. The Group strategy includes all risks and opportunities relevant to our existing and future product portfolio.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other, please specify Executive Board	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify CHRO	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Sustainability committee 1	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly

Energy manager	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly
Environment/ Sustainability manager	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Procurement manager	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly

[1]The CEO, CFO and Board Member for HR and Sustainability lead the Sustainability Steering Committee.

C1.2a

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

All committees and managers listed above operate at the highest management levels and for this reason have been selected as members of the committee to ensure consistent implementation of sustainability strategies. These range from C-Suite responsibilities to higher or middle manager positions depending on the function, or in the case of the Sustainability Committee multiple levels of management are represented together including 3 Executive Board Members. The responsibilities have been distributed in this way due to the complex organisational structure of Continental requiring coordination across the highest levels of decision making with input from division-specific or function-specific managers.

C-Suite individuals within the Sustainability Committee are responsible for making strategic decisions with regard to general sustainability and climate issues together with the Board while the next level of management (e.g. Environmental Managers, Energy Managers, etc.) are responsible for providing input for management reviews. They are also responsible for disseminating and guiding management decisions from the highest management levels to the operational levels where the high-level climate goals must be applied to local or Business Area-specific contexts.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	As an example, the target achievement of carbon neutrality is part of long-term incentives and flexible payments for Board Members and Executives

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Board/Executive board	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Target achievement of carbon neutrality is part of long-term incentives and flexible payments for Board Members, Executives (including all C-Suite Officers & Executives) and all managers
Energy manager	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	The energy and emissions reduction targets represent the core competence/responsibility of our energy managers
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	The energy and emissions reduction targets represent the core competence/responsibility of our environmental managers in the plants, BU's and Group Sectors.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	Energy and emissions reduction targets are also a focus of our facility managers within the production plants.
Other, please specify Group Sector Heads of Environment	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	The focus on energy and emissions reduction targets are the responsibility of our Group Sector Heads of Environment.
Procurement manager	Monetary reward	Environmental criteria included in purchases	In Purchasing we have set a target focusing on sustainability along the supply chain.
All employees	Monetary reward	Efficiency project	An on-going component of our "Idea Management" program includes the provision of financial rewards to employees who suggest changes to the production processes/other areas of operations that lead to improved energy efficiency or an improvement in other sustainability metrics (e.g. water use reductions).

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Short term refers to immediate risks that can be responded to and resolved within 1 year.
Medium-term	1	6	Medium term refers to observable risks over a 1-6 year time-horizon that require the implementation of programs and targets to resolve climate-related issues.
Long-term	6	20	Long term refers to long lasting ambitions and goals over a 6-20 year time horizon that require advanced planning to achieve and overcome long-term climate risks.

C2.1b

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

Substantive financial or strategic impacts are defined by Continental as risks that exceed €100 million over a short, medium or long-term, or if there is a significant negative impact on the strategic corporate goals. Significant individual risks for the corporation are identified from all reported risks based on the probability of occurrence and the amount of damage that would be caused over a short, medium or long-term. The individual risks that Continental has classified as material and the aggregated risks that have been assigned to risk categories are all described in the Report on Risks and Opportunities. This report provides the potential negative EBIT effect of an individual risk or the sum of risks included in a category if they exceed the financial threshold cited above. Our definition applies to both our direct operations, and value chain

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

In the GRC (Governance, Risk & Compliance) policy adopted by the Executive Board, Continental defines the general conditions for integrated GRC as a key element of the risk management system, which incorporates the identification, evaluation and management of risks. Climate-related risk management is integrated into our multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The GRC system incorporates all components of risk reporting. Risks are identified, assessed and reported at the organizational level that is also responsible for managing the identified risks. The GRC system thus includes all reporting levels, from the company level to the top corporate level.

Identify
At the corporate level, the responsibilities of the GRC Committee - chaired by the Executive Board member responsible for Finance, Controlling and IT - include identifying material risks for the Continental Group as well as complying with and implementing the GRC policy. The GRC Committee regularly informs the Executive Board and the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board of the material risks, any weaknesses in the control system and measures taken. We work with external experts to identify potential climate-related risks and opportunities that the business could be exposed to over a short, medium and long-term under different scenarios as recommended by the TCFD. All major subsidiaries asses regularly climate-related risks in each of our regions of operations by carrying out a semi-annual assessment of business-related risks and an annual assessment of compliance risks in the GRC system's IT-aided risk management application. Any quality, legal and compliance cases that have actually occurred are also taken into account when assessing these risks.

As an example: We updated in 2021 at a corporate level our water risk assessment in 527 locations and 58 countries. From this assessment, we identified that 33% of total sites globally could be exposed to high baseline water stress by 2030, specially in our locations in Latin-America, South-East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Furthermore,

strategic risks are identified and assessed, for example as part of a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats). Any new material risks arising ad hoc between regular reporting dates have to be reported immediately and considered by the GRC Committee. This also includes risks identified in the audits by corporate functions.

Assess
Risks and their effects are assessed using an end-to-end gross and net assessment methodology that helps to identify the impact of risk-minimizing measures. Risks are assessed primarily according to quantitative criteria in various categories. If a risk cannot be assessed quantitatively, then it is assessed qualitatively based on the potential negative effects its occurrence would have on achieving corporate goals and based on other qualitative criteria such as the impact on Continental's reputation. Risks and opportunities are not offset.

Material individual risks for the Continental Group are identified from all the reported risks based on the probability of occurrence and the potential amount of damage that would be caused in the period under consideration. Quantified risks are based on EBIT effect and free cash flow effect. The individual risks that Continental has classified as material and the aggregated risks that have been assigned to risk categories are all described in the report on risks and opportunities, provided the potential negative effect of an individual risk or the sum of risks included in a category exceeds €100 million over a short/medium/long-term or if there is a significant negative impact on the corporate goals.

The aggregated risk inventory is compared with the risk-bearing capacity determined under both the liquidation and going-concern approaches, taking into account possible interactions, and is supplemented by a qualitative assessment by the GRC Committee on non-quantifiable risks in order to derive a statement on the potential risk to the Continental Group.

Whilst it is difficult to accurately estimate the financial impact of any climate-related disruption to our manufacturing operations, even a small percentage decline in our manufacturing capabilities due to water stress for example (Following on from the example provided above), would have a significant financial impact on our business. We have estimated that major impacts could exceed the financial threshold mentioned earlier (up to 338 million). Major impacts could affect our direct operations at a specific site and cause revenue losses for several months due to the reduced production capacity. The values for potential financial impacts are obtained regularly and are in use for internal decision making and risk assessment purposes

Respond
After climate-related risks have been assessed the responsible management initiates suitable countermeasures that are also documented in the GRC system for each risk identified and assessed as material. The Executive Board discusses and resolves the measures, and reports to the Supervisory Board's Audit Committee. The responsible bodies continually monitor the development of all identified risks and the progress of

actions initiated. Group Audit regularly audits the risk management process, thereby continually monitoring its effectiveness and further development. In the case of climate risk, whilst the time horizon may be longer than for some other risks, we take into account in our risk mitigation planning the lead times that may be required to implement effective mitigation actions. Our definition applies to both our direct operations, and value chain.

As a result of the identification of the climate-related risk assessment with a focus on climate-related water supply and water stress we started different projects to mitigate the risks of reduced water supply by implementing programs to reduce the amount of used water. The objective is to be able to react better to the negative effects of climate-related water shortages and to align goals related to water consumption at our locations as well as to implement adaptation projects to meet challenges within specific regions. To mitigate climate-related water scarcity risks, we plan to reduce by 2030 our water withdrawal in regions affected by high water risk by 4% year-on-year in relation to sales, and in regions with moderate water risk by 2% year-on-year in relation to sales. By adopting this risk-based approach, we're focusing specifically on those regions of the world where water is steadily growing scarcer. Our focus here is on implementing efficiency projects that avoid water use and promote reuse of water. All of our locations will be consistently evaluated in accordance with the regularly updated risk assessment tools provided by the World Resource Institute and Aqueduct. This will enable us to use the available resources in a targeted and efficient manner.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	This is assessed by the divisional strategy departments and is included in the Risk & Opportunity Management described above. Example: Stricter rules for tailpipe emission vehicles by governments
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	This is assessed by the divisional strategy departments and is included in the Risk & Opportunity Management described above. Example: Stricter rules for tailpipe emission vehicles by governments
Technology	Relevant, always included	This is assessed by the divisional technology departments and is included in the Risk & Opportunity Management described above. Example: Switch to zero tailpipe emission vehicles

Legal	Relevant, always included	This is assessed by the divisional law and compliance departments and is included in the Risk & Opportunity Management described above. Example: Stricter rules for tailpipe emission vehicles by governments
Market	Relevant, always included	This is assessed by the divisional markets and sales departments and is included in the Risk & Opportunity Management described above. Transitional risk: An example of a transitional risk are the requirements of customers and the society to achieve carbon neutrality. Therefore, we implemented a project and started in our locations to purchase only electricity from renewable sources from 2020 onwards and joined the initiative RE100.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	This is assessed by the divisional markets and sales departments and is included in the Risk & Opportunity Management described above. Transitional risk: An example of a transitional risk are the requirements of customers and the society to achieve carbon neutrality. Therefore, we implemented a project and started in our locations to purchase only electricity from renewable sources from 2020 onwards and joined the initiative RE100.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	This is assessed by the Corporate Loss Preventions department and is included in the Risk & Opportunity Management described above. Physical risk: Water scarcity in regions where we and our suppliers are located. Therefore, we started the project to mitigate the risks of reduced water supply by implementing programs to reduce the amount of used water.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	This is assessed by the Corporate Loss Preventions department and is included in the Risk & Opportunity Management described above. Physical risk: Water scarcity in regions where we and our suppliers are located. Therefore, we started the project to mitigate the risks of reduced water supply by implementing programs to reduce the amount of used water.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Extreme whether events, such as floods, storms, or cyclones, continue to increase as the climate warms. Extreme whether events are a company-wide risk but they heavily depend on local conditions. These events may cause disruption to our manufacturing sites especially in the USA, Mexico and China. Those countries are located in zones with a higher likelihood for floods or tornados due to their geographical context.
Floods and tornados are relevant due to their possible impact on our direct operations. They may cause damages to facilities, general infrastructure, or our inbound and outbound transportation system.
As an automotive supplier Continental business continuity relies on the uninterrupted operation of its manufacturing sites. A major impact to our manufacturing sites could mean we may not be able to produce in line with our customer demand or may result in increased costs for possible facilities damages. Even for a temporary period of time (for example one week) a negative impact in our manufacturing capacities could limit productivity, raise costs and affect in- and outbound logistics on which our operations also rely. We do not expect these events to occur simultaneously at the same time in all our locations. In case of an event, 100% of production and the respective product output might be affected.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

338,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Whilst it is difficult to accurately estimate the financial impact of any climate-related disruption to our manufacturing operations, even a small percentage decline in our manufacturing capabilities due to extreme weather events, would have a significant financial impact on our business. We have estimated that major impacts could range up to € 338m – which (based on 2021 total revenue of € 33,8 billion) would represent a financial impact of less than 1% of revenues. The values for potential financial impacts are obtained regularly and are in use for internal decision making and risk assessment purposes. The calculation is based on the assumption that the risk does either not impact our direct operations at all and remains a risk (impact = 1 €) or heavily impacts our direct operations at a specific site and causes revenue losses for several months due to the reduced production capacity (impact = up to € 338 million).

Cost of response to risk

36,500,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We mitigate climate-related risks from extreme weather events by setting science-based carbon reduction targets and implementing company-wide decarbonization roadmaps. Continental's global production is to be completely carbon-neutral by 2040 at the latest. Our targets have been approved by the SBTi as being in line with a 1,5°C reduction pathway, as recommended by the IPCC. To achieve these targets, we invest in carbon reduction initiatives (energy reduction/energy efficiency) and low carbon energy consumption across our manufacturing. Reducing the climate impact of our local operations contribute to reduce the financial impact that extreme weather events could have on our operations. In 2021, we implemented 515 carbon saving initiatives with a total invest of € 26.5 million, saving in total 50,884 tCO2e. We also invest in low-carbon energy consumption. By 2021, we have already sourced 46,5% of our energy from renewable sources. The results have been made possible through various initiatives but mainly through joining the RE100. This has already enabled the company to significantly reduce its own CO2 emissions. Internal management costs in 2021 are estimated to be

€ 36.5 million, based upon the investment in carbon saving initiatives (€ 26.5 million) and low carbon energy consumption (€ 10 million) within our operations (i.e. € 26.5m + € 10m = € 36.5m). These investments support our vision to grow a low-carbon business and contribute to achieve our science-based carbon reduction targets.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Other, please specify

Water stress / scarcity

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Water stress or water scarcity may cause disruption to our production or lead to us being unable to produce our products. There is a risk that, as a result of climate change, we may experience a shortage or scarcity of water. In fiscal 2021, the total volume of water withdrawal amounted to 16.7 million m³. We updated in 2021 our water risk assessment in 527 locations and 58 countries. From this assessment, we identified that 33% of total sites globally could be exposed to high baseline water stress by 2030, specially in our locations in Latin-America, South-East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. As an automotive supplier Continental business continuity relies on the uninterrupted operation of its manufacturing sites. A major impact to our manufacturing sites could mean we may not be able to produce in line with our customer demand or may result in increased costs for further water supply. If water supply at these manufacturing sites is affected by climate change, this could become a significant issue in future, directly impacting our business. Even for a temporary period of time (for example one week), a reduction in water supply could raise our production costs or limit our production capacity.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

338,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Whilst it is difficult to accurately estimate the financial impact of any climate-related disruption to our manufacturing operations, even a small percentage decline in our manufacturing capabilities due to water stress, would have a significant financial impact on our business. We have estimated that major impacts could range up to 338m – which (based on 2021 total revenue of € 33,8 billion) would represent a financial impact of less than 1% of revenues. The values for potential financial impacts are obtained regularly and are in use for internal decision making and risk assessment purposes. The calculation is based on the assumption that the risk does either not impact our direct operations at all and remains a risk (impact = 1 €) or heavily impacts our direct operations at a specific site and causes revenue losses for several months due to the reduced production capacity (impact = up to € 338 million).

Cost of response to risk

1,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

From our water assessment in 2021, we identified that 33% of total sites globally could be exposed to high baseline water stress by 2030, specially in our locations in Latin-America, South-East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. As an automotive supplier Continental business continuity relies on the uninterrupted operation of its manufacturing sites. This could lead to revenue losses that may exceed 100 million depending on the scale of events, in this case due to reduced production capacity at these sites caused by water stress.

As a result of the identification of this risk we started different projects to mitigate the risks of reduced water supply by implementing programs to reduce the amount of used water. Since 2019 we have reduced our water withdrawal by 8% worldwide. The objective is to be able to react better to the negative effects of climate-related water shortages and to align goals related to water consumption at our locations as well as to implement adaptation projects to meet challenges within specific regions. To mitigate climate-related water scarcity risks, we plan to reduce by 2030 our water withdrawal in regions affected by high water risk by 4% year-on-year in relation to sales, and in regions with moderate water risk by 2% year-on-year in relation to sales. By adopting this risk-based approach, we're focusing specifically on those regions of the world where water is steadily growing scarcer. Our focus here is on implementing efficiency projects that avoid water use and promote reuse of water. All of our locations will be consistently

evaluated in accordance with the regularly updated risk assessment tools provided by the World Resource Institute and Aqueduct. This will enable us to use the available resources in a targeted and efficient manner. Through our membership in the voluntary "CEO Water Mandate" initiative, we ensure a regular exchange of information on best practice solutions as well as current opportunities and risks in the field of water management. In 2021 the cost of managing this risk was approximately € 1 million. This includes € 0.4 million in water saving initiatives, and approximately € 0.6 million investment in technical equipment and trainings across our locations (i.e. € 0.4m + € 0.6m = € 1 m). Further measures will follow and contribute year by year to meeting our targets.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of recycling

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The switch to a circular economy is a profound and complex transformation process for Continental, which at the same time is highly relevant for the achievement of other sustainability ambitions of the company. The group sectors are responsible for implementing circularity, in particular with respect to product design, business models, material use and material procurement. They have each started to design and/or implement specific initiatives and projects that are aimed at improving circularity.

Examples include the use of recycled materials, the reprocessing of products and the reduction or substitution of resource inputs. As set out in our sustainability ambition, we strive for 100% closed resource and product cycles by 2050 at the latest. With this ambition we aim to generate 100% of our revenues with 100% recycled products by 2050 at the latest. One example is the new TPO film: this plasticizer-free surface material for automotive interiors can be efficiently recycled. TPO material consists of olefin-based thermoplastic elastomers. Bio-based polymers are made of plant waste. They thus absorb CO2 from the atmosphere. By combining thermal-mechanical recycling with bio-based polymers, the new TPO film becomes a product with significantly improved CO2 balance. This has already resulted in components with a film solution containing 30% recyclate from recycled film material. In combination with chemical recycling, we work on a closed circle. Various vehicle manufacturers use TPO film in their models: on instrument panels, door panels, door sills, center consoles, or seat backs, for example. The material saves weight and is equally robust, resistant to aging, and is a low-emissions product. TPO now becomes even more attractive for monomaterial concepts in the development of interior components due to its significantly improved CO2 balance.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

16,900,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

33,800,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

As set out in our sustainability ambition, we strive for 100% closed resource and product cycles by 2050 at the latest. Assuming we achieve our ambition and generate 100% of our revenues entirely with recycled products/materials by 2050, the financial impact based on 2021 revenues would be € 33.8 billion (€33.8billion * 1.0 = €33.8 billion). On the other hand we forecast a 50% achievement of our ambition in a bad scenario. This would mean that only half of our revenues would be generated from recycled products/materials. Again, based on revenues in 2021, the financial impact by then would be € 16.9 billion (€33.8billion * 0.5 = €16.9 billion).

Cost to realize opportunity

2,587,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our strategy is focused on long-term investment to ensure an efficient use of recycling materials. Our activities are geared toward continually optimizing the use of resources in relation to business volume. We manufacture products that make an active contribution toward protecting the environment and conserving resources throughout their entire duration of use as well as when they are ultimately recycled. To achieve this, investments must be made above all in research and development (R&D).

An example for this is the Conti GreenConcept. The new concept tire is based on three levels: a particularly high proportion of traceable, renewable and recycled materials, a resource-saving, lightweight design and an extended service life thanks to a renewable tread. More than 50% of the materials used to make the Conti GreenConcept are renewable or recycled. In other words, they originate from closed-loop cycles, have no harmful effects on people or the environment, are responsibly sourced, and are carbon-neutral throughout the supply chain. The proportion of renewable raw materials amounts to 35%. The organic materials used include natural rubber from dandelions (Taraxagum), silicate from the ashes of rice husks, as well as vegetable oils and resins. In addition, the Conti GreenConcept is made from 17% recycled materials. The materials Continental uses in the tire's casing include reclaimed steel and recovered carbon black, plus – in an industry first – polyester from recycled polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles. Continental is planning the gradual rollout of its ContiRe.Tex technology from 2022, thus paving the way for the manufacture of tires using polyester yarn from recycled PET bottles. As part of the so-called upcycling process, used PET bottles get a new life as high-performance polyester material. Conventional passenger car tires consist of roughly 400 grams of polyester yarn each. In manufacturing a set of four tires, a total of over 60 recycled PET bottles can be reused.

Whilst it is difficult to accurately estimate the exact cost to realize this opportunity, we know that research and development have an essential role. In 2021 Continental invested approx. €2587 million in R&D (€2137 million from Automotive Technologies and €450 million from Rubber Technologies). As set out in our sustainability ambition, we strive for 100% closed resource and product cycles by 2050 at the latest, together with our partners along the value chain.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

The use of low emission sources of energy presents an opportunity to reduce our Scope 2 emissions. Investments in renewable electricity helps us mitigate against a potential price on carbon or carbon taxes that could be applied in the future by regulatory bodies across our markets. We committed to using low-emissions sources of energy by joining the RE100. We use our purchased electricity in our offices, warehouses but mainly in our manufacturing operations. In 2021 we purchased 4,149,319 MWh of energy from renewable sources. This resulted in approx. 1,85 million tonnes CO2 emissions being avoided. At the same time, we also generated 23,548 MWh of electricity at our own sites mostly through solar panels. We are also working on expanding this commitment to our value chain, by working with our suppliers and customers to achieve carbon neutrality. With one global customer we already have an alignment that all delivered Continental products are manufactured with electricity from renewable sources, which equals 3,6% of our sales volume in 2021. This measure also successfully reduces our customers CO2 backpack

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

83,250,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

101,750,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

By using renewable electricity in 2021 we avoided 1.85 million tons CO2e. This could help us to avoid a potential price or tax on carbon. An estimated average carbon tax between €45-55 per tonne CO2e would represent a cost avoidance of 83.25/101.75 million €. We have selected this range (€45-55 per tonne CO2e) for the carbon price by taking into account an average EU ETS carbon price over the last few years. The potential financial figure was achieved by calculation the 1.85 million tonnes CO2e that could have been taxed had they not being avoided in 2021, using the carbon price mentioned above (1.85m*45 = 83.25m & 1.85m*55 = 101,75m).

Cost to realize opportunity

11,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The opportunity to significantly reduce our Scope 2 emissions will be realised by committing to purchased electricity from renewable sources. In 2021 we purchased 4,149,319 MWh of energy from renewable sources. This resulted in approx. 1,85 million tonnes CO2 emissions being avoided. We are also investing in renewable low-carbon energy self-generation (e.g., solar) at our manufacturing sites. We do not have a target for self-generation, but we aim to increase this share gradually. In 2021 we generated 23,548 MWh of electricity from renewable sources. An investment was for example at one of our Tires sites, where we generated more than 1,500 MWh and invested in total more than €0.5 million in photovoltaic solar panels. In 2021 the total investment for low-carbon and renewable energy generation was approx. €1 million. This includes 7 projects worldwide resulting in a reduction in energy consumption of 5,742 MWh. Through these measures, we have significantly reduced our Scope 2 emissions using a market-based approach, avoiding any potential carbon tax. In 2021, the cost of purchasing renewable energy was €10 million. This cost has been calculated based on values for purchased energy for our locations worldwide. Internal management costs in 2021 are estimated to be € 11 million, based upon the investment in renewable energy generation (€ 1m) and low-carbon energy consumption (€ 10 million) within our operations (i.e. € 1m + €10m = € 11m).

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

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

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

Description of feedback mechanism

Feedback Mechanisms: Investor conferences; Investor Roadshows; Annual Shareholder Meeting

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

sustainability_20and_20environment_20presentation_20_28de_29.pdf

continental-investorpresentation2022-factbook2021.pdf

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Other, please specify Early stages of integrating climate-related scenarios analysis to inform our strategy	Continental is in the early stages of integrating climate-related scenarios into our risk analyses and environmental (climate and water) action, and therefore no such scenarios were used thus far in an effective way to inform our internal action. A first use of climate scenarios was used as part of our water risk assessment. The RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 climate scenarios were used by the WRI Aqueduct Tool (recommended by the TCFD) as optimistic and business as usual climate scenarios respectively to model changes in water stress and supply over long time horizons (2030 and 2040). These models were used in combination with other indicators to determine where water stress and supply are projected to worsen due to supply side (climate

			change-related) reasons. We were able to determine that even using the optimistic RCP 4.5 model we will likely see a worsening of water stress due to climate change in several of the high-risk basins where we have direct operations or source raw materials, such as in Mexico. This tool considers qualitative and quantitative indicators.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Due to increasingly stringent consumption and emission standards throughout the industrial world, including the EU and Asia, car manufacturers are increasingly being forced to develop environmentally compatible technologies aimed at lowering fuel consumption as well as CO2 and particulate emissions and in the end heading for emission-free mobility. These developments have caused a trend towards more zero tailpipe emission vehicles. The technologies supporting emission-free mobility are developed and delivered by Continental, accounting for around €0.99 billion of consolidated sales. We also released the new strategy for carbon neutrality in owned production and along the value chain. The strategy has fixed target dates for 2030, 2040 and 2050.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Continental's earnings situation is affected to a significant extent by the cost of raw materials, electronic components and energy. For the Automotive Group divisions, this particularly relates to the cost of steel and electronic components. If we succeed even better than before in offsetting possible cost increases or compensating for them through higher prices for our products, this would then have a positive effect on Continental's earnings. The earnings situation of the Rubber Group divisions is significantly impacted by the cost of oil and of natural and synthetic rubber. Price developments are sometimes directly connected to climate related risks. We also released the new strategy for carbon neutrality in owned production and

		along the value chain. The strategy has fixed target dates for 2030, 2040 and 2050.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Climate-related efficiency programs are an integral part of Continental's R&D strategy and climate-related risk and opportunity aspects are certainly taken into account. This is evident especially in the development of new markets like e-cars and low-carbon technologies. In 2021, the technology company's net expenditure for research and development was €2.6 billion, which equates to 7.7 percent of sales. In the same period of the previous year, the ratio was 9.0 percent. We also released the new strategy for carbon neutrality in owned production and along the value chain. The strategy has fixed target dates for 2030, 2040 and 2050.
Operations	Yes	We consider the complete scope of risk management during the planning for new greenfield projects. We also released the new strategy for carbon neutrality in owned production and along the value chain. The strategy has fixed target dates for 2030, 2040 and 2050.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Acquisitions and divestments	-With regard to revenues, climate-related risks have affected financial planning in two ways, namely 1) plans to institute targets to decouple emissions and value added (revenues) by carbon intensity, and 2) seeking opportunities to develop low-carbon technologies and products compatible with a 2 degree warming scenario as part of the future low-carbon marketplace. -With regard to direct costs, climate-related risks are considered to have an impact on raising water and carbon prices as well as the demand for green electricity supplies. These are registered internally as both risks and opportunities for Continental. -Finally, acquisitions and divestments can also be driven by climate-related risks, particularly in areas severely impacted by climate change. We also released the new strategy for carbon neutrality in owned production and along the value chain. The strategy has fixed targets

		dated for 2030, 2040 and 2050. In addition to the strategy, we have connected our sustainability performance to our interests for a new credit line.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2019

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

840,000

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

2,380,000

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

3,220,000

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

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

75

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

805,000

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

820,000

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

230,000

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

1,050,000

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

89.8550724638

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% coverage of CO2 emissions Scope 1 and Scope 2

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We will reach our goal by implementing the following measures
- Reduction of CO2 emissions by energy efficiency
- Switch to renewable purchased electricity (RE100)
- Substitution of fossil fuels
- Neutralization of unavoidable CO2 emissions by carbon removal.

By using renewable energies, 70% of CO2 emissions were already reduced.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

---

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets
Category 14: Franchises
Category 15: Investments

Base year

2019

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

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

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

122,000,000

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

122,000,000

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

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

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

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

85,400,000

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

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

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

108,890,000

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

108,890,000

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

35.8196721311

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% coverage of CO2 emissions Scope 3 in all selected categories

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Continental's plan includes the following key levers for the most relevant Scope 3 categories:

Purchased goods and services:

- Substantial use of renewable and recycled materials (as substitutes)
- Substantial reduction in material consumption
- Footprint-optimized product design
- Substantial use of renewable energy along supply chain (tier 1-n)

Used of sold products:

- Rapid expansion of ZTEV portfolio

End-of life treatment:

- Product reuse and recycling
- Substantial use of renewable materials (and carbon-neutral thermal recovery)

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

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

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% coverage of Scope 1 and 2 emissions

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

No

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

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

Target reference number

NZ2

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% coverage of Scope 3 emissions

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

Unsure

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

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

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	164	537
Implementation commenced*	87	2,194
Implemented*	515	50,884
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

34,281

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

5,460,000

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

12,809,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

No additional comments

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Maintenance program

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11,378

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

2,674,000

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

12,658,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

No additional comments

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3,630

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

222,000

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

1,001,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

No additional comments

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

Resource efficiency

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,595

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

163,000

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

48,000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

No additional comments

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	In case of regulatory requirements the measures will be implemented immediately
Financial optimization calculations	All voluntary measures are calculated according to our internal investment rules
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Energy departments have a special budget for energy efficiency measures carried out in production plants. Implementation of the Energy Management System is in line with ISO 50001
Employee engagement	Continental runs an effective system where ideas for improvement can be indicated by employees. Ideas regarding energy saving and reducing CO2 emissions when implemented in our processes are financially rewarded.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Implementation of the "Green Plant Label Award" in "Gold", Silver" and Bronze" strengthens our environmental strategy and provides solutions for best available technique. All plants are requested to reach "Bronze" status by 2025.

Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Continental has several co-operations with federal governments where R&D departments from the various business units are located. Examples include the use of recycled materials (saving natural resources and energy for production of virgin raw materials) which leads to a decrease in CO2 emissions.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Road

Other, please specify

Other low-carbon components and technologies for road and rail vehicles

Description of product(s) or service(s)

The allocated business with zero-tailpipe-emission vehicles falls under category 3.6 (“Manufacture of other low-carbon technologies”) of the delegated regulation for climate change mitigation, since it pursues the goal of developing clean or carbon-neutral mobility in accordance with Art. 10 (1) c) in conjunction with Art. 10 (1) i) of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. This expansion will substantially reduce CO2 emissions from mobility use. The allocated low-carbon business beyond business with zero-tailpipe-emission vehicles primarily comprises the manufacture of products for wind turbines and photovoltaic systems, and therefore falls under category 3.1 (“Manufacture of renewable energy technologies”). To a lesser extent, this business also includes the manufacture of products for wastewater treatment and waste recycling plants as well as for infrastructure in the area of low-carbon water transport, which we likewise classify as category 3.6.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2.9

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, a divestment

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

Divestments:
- Powertrain (Vitesco Technologies)

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The executive board of Continental AG resolved with the approval of the supervisory board to legally separate the business activities of its Powertrain business area, to be renamed Vitesco Technologies, and to spin-off by way of absorption in accordance with the German Transformation Act these business activities to Vitesco Technologies Group AG. The annual general meeting of Continental AG approved the spin-off on April 29, 2021.

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	We incorporated all remaining scope 3 categories into our inventory in the reporting year that were not material in the previous years.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year	We will recalculate our base year emissions as a result of our structural changes within the organization

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

840,000

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2,380,000

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
210,000

Comment
This is the first year that Continental calculated its scope 2 emissions using the market-based approach.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
16,000,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Emissions from this category were not material.

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

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

500,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

600,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Emissions from this category were not material.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Emissions from this category were not material.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

600,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Emissions from this category were not material.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
100,000,000

Comment

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

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4,000,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1, 2019

Base year end
December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Emissions from this category were not material.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Emissions from this category were not material.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Emissions from this category were not material.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

There are no further relevant upstream categories

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

There are no further relevant downstream categories

C5.3

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

820,000

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

780,000

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

No additional comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12,900,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

0

Please explain

The weight for purchased product groups was multiplied by the specific emission factors of GaBi or internally determined group sector- and business area-specific CO2 factors. For purchased product groups for which not all weight information was available, the missing share was determined through calculations. For this purpose, the missing value was extrapolated using either the number of units or the expenditures. The expenditures for services were multiplied either by the specific emission factors from Defra or by an internally determined emission factor. For this purpose, a small volume of expenditure classifications has been extrapolated.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,230,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

The expenditures for property, plant and equipment were multiplied either by the specific emission factors from Defra or by an internally determined emission factor. For this purpose, a small volume of expenditure classifications has been extrapolated.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

610,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

0

Please explain

Energy consumption was multiplied by the specific emission factors from Defra.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

470,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

The transportation performance for each mode of transport (road, rail, sea, and air) determined through calculations on the basis of logistics expenses were multiplied by the specific emission factors of GaBi. Representative routes and internal expert assessments were used to determine transportation performance.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

40,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Waste generation was multiplied by the specific emission factors from Defra.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Spend-based method

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

90

Please explain

CO2 emissions for business trips were surveyed from among travel booking service providers. In order to cover business trips that may not have been booked via these service providers, internal expert assessments for this portion were also used. To cover bookings via external channels, an additional share of 10% was added to all travel categories.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

190,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Commuting mileage and means of transport were determined by means of a survey of employees worldwide. The random sample taken was extrapolated to the entire

workforce and multiplied by relevant internal and external factors such as sick days and vacation days as well as specific emission factors from Defra.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Significant upstream leased assets are already accounted for under Scope 1 and Scope 2. The rented logistics warehouses that have not already been reported were identified as additional assets to be reported. These were multiplied by an internally determined CO2 factor. The data were supplemented by internal expert assessments.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

300,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

The logistics paid by the customer were extrapolated from Continental to the customer as well as internal expert assessments on the basis of Continental's own logistics emissions ("Upstream transportation and distribution").

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,420,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Average data method
Average product method

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

100

Please explain

With the help of the product weight sold and the average vehicle weight based on market data, a virtual vehicle quantity was modelled. And this quantity multiplied by the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per vehicle manufactured by selected automotive manufacturers. The calculation therefore relates exclusively to Continental's vehicle business, and thus does not currently include the industrial business of the ContiTech Group Sector.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

87,950,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

0

Please explain

The product weight sold for the Automotive Technologies group sector and the ContiTech business area, as well as the number of tires sold for the Tires business area, were calculated with emission factors and other assumptions. The EU tire label classes were also taken into account in the Tires business area.
In particular, the following assumptions were applied:

› The emission factor for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles comes from the International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT) (January 2022).
› The emission factor for heavy to medium commercial vehicles comes from Defra.
› A service life of 200,000 km was assumed for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles (source: 2020 Sustainability Reports of Volkswagen and Daimler).
› For heavy to medium commercial vehicles, a service life of 1,000,000 km was assumed (source: internal expert assessment).
› The average vehicle weights for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles come from EEA (source: European Environment Agency 2021).

› The average vehicle weights for heavy to medium commercial vehicles come from IHS 2021 (access subject to a charge).
› The Tire's share of CO2 emissions as well as other assumptions such as tire service life and the number of tires per vehicle are based on internal expert assessments and published industrial data.
› Bicycle tires were reported as zero CO2 emissions since they do not cause direct CO2 emissions during the use phase.
The calculation therefore relates exclusively to Continental's vehicle business in passenger cars and light commercial vehicles as well as heavy to medium commercial vehicles, and thus does not currently include, in particular, the industrial business of the ContiTech business area or the business operations insignificant in terms of CO2 of the Automotive Technologies group sector (two-wheel business) and the Tires business area (e.g. ContiTrade business, parts of the
Speciality Tires business unit).

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3,660,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

0

Please explain

The product weight sold was multiplied by the specific emission factors of GaBi in accordance with the disposal and recycling type. Internal expert assessments and industrial data were used in the classification of disposal and recycling type.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

The leased buildings were multiplied by an internally determined emission factor. The leased equipment items (e.g. machinery) were multiplied by a specific emission factor from Defra. In order to include any leasing agreements that have not already been reported, internal expert assessments regarding this portion were also used.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Fuel-based method

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

0

Please explain

The number of franchise locations was multiplied by internally determined emission factors and specific emission factors from Defra.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

50,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Sales of equity-accounted investees in financial reporting were multiplied by the portion of Continental's financial contribution and the average of Continental's own CO2 emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) per euro of sales. In the event that sales could not be calculated, CO2 emissions were extrapolated based on the number of these companies.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

There are no further relevant upstream categories.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

There are no further relevant downstream categories.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

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

14,650,000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

410,000

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

700,000

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

40,000

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

20,000

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

500,000

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

1,420,000

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

86,880,000

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

3,420,000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.000031097

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

1,050,000

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

33,765,200,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

0.09

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

This figure increased due to the bounce back in operations from covid in 2021 (higher energy consumption).

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	3,512
Belgium	928
Brazil	36,021
Canada	1,490
Chile	1,802
China	51,499
Czechia	3,949
Ecuador	17,649
Finland	0
France	1,874
Germany	192,031
Greece	34.6
Hungary	23,753
India	45,873

Italy	2,703
Japan	1.83
Lithuania	913
Malaysia	15,534
Morocco	0
Mexico	46,892
Philippines	92.7
Poland	1,309
Portugal	7,700
Romania	50,061
Russian Federation	19,040
Serbia	8,356
Singapore	0
Slovakia	71,318
Slovenia	380
South Africa	15,598
Republic of Korea	513
Spain	1,392
Sri Lanka	1,474
Thailand	5,037
Turkey	2,193
United States of America	180,433
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8,644

C7.3

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

By business division

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Group Sector Tires	415,525
Group Sector ContiTech	312,132
Group Sector Automotive	66,272

Default Locations Continental	26,071

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	6,326	0
Belgium	3,203	0
Brazil	18,292	0
Canada	569	0
Chile	1,646	0
China	417,516	22,331
Czechia	203,204	108,100
Ecuador	6,691	0
Finland	505	12
France	23,170	18,048
Germany	341,440	48,844
Greece	2,760	0
Hungary	21,859	0
India	65,737	0
Italy	5,644	0
Japan	6,875	0
Lithuania	356	0
Malaysia	41,135	0
Morocco	452	0
Mexico	124,368	30
Philippines	19,317	0
Poland	1,534	0
Portugal	92,153	27,340
Romania	77,950	0
Russian Federation	4,662	0
Serbia	9,205	0
Singapore	2,197	0
Slovakia	49,011	0
Slovenia	3,510	2,333

South Africa	43,661	2,571
Republic of Korea	9,630	0
Spain	3,071	0
Sri Lanka	11,504	391
Thailand	14,708	0
Turkey	2,760	0
United States of America	444,901	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,049	0

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Group Sector Tires	1,113,487	188,853
Group Sector ContiTech	458,946	40,575
Group Sector Automotive	471,619	572
Default Locations Continental	41,519	0

C7.9

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

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation

	(metric tons CO2e)			
Change in renewable energy consumption	62,800	Increased	6.4	Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 CO2 emissions, i.e. own CO2 emissions, amounted to 1.05 million metric tons in fiscal 2021 (PY: 0.99 million metric tons including Vitesco Technologies). The increase is attributable to various causes, in particular higher energy consumption (e.g. as a result of uninterrupted production operations with the exception of pandemic-related stoppages) and the completion of data collection. This previously covered the relevant production and research and development locations and now for the first time also includes the rest of the – mostly smaller – locations within the Continental Group.
Other emissions reduction activities	50,884	Decreased	5.1	CO2 emission reduction projects implemented in 2021 were summed up. Percentage of emission value was calculated based on the total CO2 emissions of 2020.
Divestment	37,500	Decreased	3.8	Decrease in overall Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions due to the spin-off of Vitesco Technologies in 2021. Vitesco Technologies accounted for 37.500 t of CO2 emissions in 2020.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Acquisitions were no reason for any change in our gross global emissions.
Mergers	0	No change	0	Mergers were no reason for any change in our gross global emissions.
Change in output	0	No change	0	Changes in output were no reason for any change in our gross global emissions.
Change in methodology	26,071	Increased	2.6	Increase in emissions due to the completion of data collection. This previously covered the relevant production and research and development locations and now for the first time also includes the rest of the –

				mostly smaller – locations within the Continental Group.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Changes in boundary were no reason for any change in our gross global emissions.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	Change in physical operating conditions was no reason for any change in our gross global emissions.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No reason for any change in our gross global emissions.
Other	0	No change	0	No reason for any change in our gross global emissions.

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	3,866,725	3,866,725
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		4,149,319	0	4,149,319
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		0	11,318	11,318
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	914,808	914,808
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		23,548		23,548
Total energy consumption		4,172,867	4,792,851	8,965,718

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No

Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	161,150	161,150	23,548	23,548
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

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

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

8,885

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

8,885

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

15,926

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

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

15,926

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
183,293

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

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

183,293

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
4,316

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

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

4,316

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Chile

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
4,107

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

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

4,107

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
449,199

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
129,372

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

578,571

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
318,232

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
263,530

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

581,762

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Ecuador

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
33,727

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

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

33,727

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Finland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2,795

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1,018

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

3,813

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
105,675

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
99,303

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

204,978

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
817,101

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
219,131

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

1,036,232

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Greece

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
5,056

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

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

5,056

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Hungary

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
86,093

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

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

86,093

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
90,171

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

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

90,171

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
21,148

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

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

21,148

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
13,689

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

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

13,689

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Lithuania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5,446

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

5,446

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

62,510

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

62,510

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Morocco

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

646

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

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

646

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
286,538

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
167

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

286,705

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Philippines

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
28,020

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

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

28,020

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,161

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2,161

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

224,000

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

148,585

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

372,585

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

243,731

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

243,731

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
39,284

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

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

39,284

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Serbia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
12,537

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

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

12,537

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
6,205

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

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

6,205

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Slovakia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
303,455

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

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

303,455

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Slovenia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
4,639

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
13,516

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

18,155

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
45,914

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
14,893

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

60,807

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
18,003

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

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

18,003

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
11,835

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

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

11,835

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Sri Lanka

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
9,814

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
36,612

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

46,426

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

35,118

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

35,118

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5,922

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

5,922

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

769,709

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

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

769,709

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
17,737

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

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

17,737

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

C8.2h

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

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Australia

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8,885

Tracking instrument used

Australian LGC

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

8,885

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

Australia

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

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Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Belgium

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

15,926

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

15,926

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

Belgium

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country of Origin: AIB member countries.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

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Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Brazil

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

183,283

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

183,283

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

Brazil

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

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Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

4,316

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

4,316

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

United States of America

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

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Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Chile

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4,097

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
4,097

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2,000

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

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Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
China

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

435,174

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

435,174

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

China

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Czechia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

318,232

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

318,232

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

Czechia

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country of Origin: AIB member countries.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

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Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Ecuador

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

33,727

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

33,727

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

Peru

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Best practice approach since no certificate system is existing.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Finland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

2,795

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

2,795

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

Finland

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country of Origin: AIB member countries.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

109,420

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

109,420

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

France

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country of Origin: AIB member countries.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

654,977

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

654,977

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

Germany

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country of Origin: AIB member countries.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

14,619

Tracking instrument used

REGO

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

14,619

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

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Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Greece

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

5,056

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

5,056

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

Greece

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Hungary

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

86,093

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

86,093

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

Hungary

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

2,000

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
Country of Origin: AIB member countries.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

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Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
79,233

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
79,233

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2,000

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

21,148

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

21,148

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

Italy

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country of Origin: AIB member countries.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

13,689

Tracking instrument used

J-Credit

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

13,689

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

Japan

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Lithuania

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

5,446

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

5,446

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

Lithuania

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Malaysia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

62,147

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

62,147

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

Malaysia

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Morocco

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

646

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

646

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

Morocco

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

2,000

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Mexico

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
272,495

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
272,495

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2,000

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Philippines

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
27,497

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
27,497

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2,000

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Poland

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

2,161

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

2,161

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

Poland

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Portugal

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

224,000

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

224,000

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

Portugal

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country of Origin: AIB member countries.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Romania

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

232,756

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

232,756

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

Romania

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country of Origin: AIB member countries.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

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Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Russian Federation

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

13,063

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

13,063

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

Russian Federation

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

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Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Serbia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

12,537

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

12,537

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

Serbia

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country of Origin: AIB member countries.

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Singapore

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

5,646

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

5,646

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

Singapore

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Best practice approach for ~50% of electricity since not enough EACs (generated in Singapore) available. Rest purchased from Malaysia (direct neighbor country).
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Slovakia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

10,607

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

10,607

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

Slovakia

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country of Origin: AIB member countries.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Slovakia

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

278,850

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

278,850

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

Slovakia

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Slovenia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

4,639

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

4,639

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

Slovenia

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country of Origin: AIB member countries.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

South Africa

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

45,870

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

45,870

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

South Africa

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Republic of Korea

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

18,003

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

18,003

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

China

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Best practice approach since no certificate system is existing.
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

11,835

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

11,835

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

Spain

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Sri Lanka

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

9,814

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

9,814

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

Sri Lanka

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Thailand

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

30,344

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

30,344

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

Thailand

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Turkey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

5,922

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

5,922

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

Turkey

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

2,000

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen '2000' for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

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

769,709

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

769,709

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

United States of America

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

2,000

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
Green-e

Comment
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Renewable electricity from different renewable sources

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3,031

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
3,031

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2,000

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
India

Sourcing method
Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8,195

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
8,195

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2,000

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
Due to the variety of facilities in the different countries, each with a different start date, we have chosen ‘2000’ for the commissioning year of the energy generation facility

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country.

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
3,858

Comment
This figure applies to our site in Ingolstadt

C8.2j

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

Country/area of generation
Brazil

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
10

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
10

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

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

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

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

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

10

Comment

Since no data is available for the 'Facility capacity' at Group level, we have entered for every facility '1MW'.
Self generated electricity was checked as part of the annual assurance process from an external auditor

Country/area of generation

China

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1

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

14,026

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

14,026

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

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

14,026

Comment

Since no data is available for the 'Facility capacity' at Group level, we have entered for every facility '1MW'.
Self generated electricity was checked as part of the annual assurance process from an external auditor

Country/area of generation

Germany

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1

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

1,153

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

1,153

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

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

1,153

Comment

Since no data is available for the 'Facility capacity' at Group level, we have entered for every facility '1MW'.
Self generated electricity was checked as part of the annual assurance process from an external auditor

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Country/area of generation

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1

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

87

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

87

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

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

87

Comment

Since no data is available for the 'Facility capacity' at Group level, we have entered for every facility '1MW'.
Self generated electricity was checked as part of the annual assurance process from an external auditor

Country/area of generation

India

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1

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

1,562

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

1,562

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

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

1,562

Comment

Since no data is available for the 'Facility capacity' at Group level, we have entered for every facility '1MW'.
Self generated electricity was checked as part of the annual assurance process from an external auditor

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Country/area of generation

Malaysia

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1

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

363

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

363

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

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

363

Comment

Since no data is available for the 'Facility capacity' at Group level, we have entered for every facility '1MW'.
Self generated electricity was checked as part of the annual assurance process from an external auditor

Country/area of generation

Mexico

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1

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

59

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

59

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

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

59

Comment

Since no data is available for the 'Facility capacity' at Group level, we have entered for every facility '1MW'.
Self generated electricity was checked as part of the annual assurance process from an external auditor

Country/area of generation

Philippines

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1

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

523

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

523

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

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

523

Comment

Since no data is available for the 'Facility capacity' at Group level, we have entered for every facility '1MW'.
Self generated electricity was checked as part of the annual assurance process from an external auditor

Country/area of generation

Singapore

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1

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

559

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

559

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

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

559

Comment

Since no data is available for the 'Facility capacity' at Group level, we have entered for every facility '1MW'.
Self generated electricity was checked as part of the annual assurance process from an external auditor

Country/area of generation

Slovakia

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1

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

388

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

388

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

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

388

Comment

Since no data is available for the 'Facility capacity' at Group level, we have entered for every facility '1MW'.
Self generated electricity was checked as part of the annual assurance process from an external auditor

Country/area of generation

South Africa

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1

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

44

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

44

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

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

44

Comment

Since no data is available for the 'Facility capacity' at Group level, we have entered for every facility '1MW'.
Self generated electricity was checked as part of the annual assurance process from an external auditor

Country/area of generation

Thailand

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

1

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

4,774

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

4,774

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

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

4,774

Comment

Since no data is available for the 'Facility capacity' at Group level, we have entered for every facility '1MW'.
Self generated electricity was checked as part of the annual assurance process from an external auditor

C8.2k

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

Continental applies strict standards to achieve its ambitious sustainability goals. To ensure that the relevant criteria are met, the technology company relies on self-generated energy, specially designed green power purchase agreements and so-called energy attribute certificates (EACs). These certify from which sources and from which locations the green electricity originates. Only in a few exceptional cases were energy attribute certificates obtained from countries that were directly connected to the electricity grid of the country in which the electricity was consumed, for example because no accepted certificate system was available locally that met Continental's strict criteria. If there is no direct connection between the countries, Continental purchases energy attribute certificates from the nearest neighboring country. All energy attribute certificates can only be used once because they are deleted directly from the respective certificate registers.

Continental bases the quality characteristics of its energy attribute certificates on the criteria of the RE100 initiative, which the company joined in June 2020. RE100 is a worldwide alliance of companies that have set themselves the goal of using only green electricity in the future.

In 2020 and 2021 a large share of the consumed electricity was covered by EACs. For the upcoming years, Continental is working on a holistic renewable electricity strategy to balance the green electricity portfolio. This includes among others an increased share of self-generated renewable electricity, the usage of on-site and as well off-site Power Purchase Agreements.

C8.2l

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

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country-specific
Row 1	Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general	In some markets it was challenging to buy a small quantity of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Ecuador	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)	Not able to meet RE100 criteria in this country
Morocco	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market
Republic of Korea	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)	Not able to meet RE100 criteria in this country
Singapore	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Waste

Metric value

405,294

Metric numerator

Metric tons

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
18.7

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
The increase is attributable to various causes, in particular higher energy consumption (e.g. as a result of uninterrupted production operations with the exception of pandemic-related stoppages) and the completion of data collection.

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
9

Metric numerator
TWh

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
3.1

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
The increase is attributable to various causes, in particular higher energy consumption (e.g. as a result of uninterrupted production operations with the exception of pandemic-related stoppages) and the completion of data collection.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

20220622_CDP-Verification_Conti 2021_signed_inkl. Anlagen.pdf

continental_annual_report_2021_1_01.pdf

Page/ section reference

Entire document. Verified emissions values are located on page 2.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

20220622_CDP-Verification_Conti 2021_signed_inkl. Anlagen.pdf

continental_annual_report_2021_1_01.pdf

Page/ section reference

Entire document. Verified emissions values are located on page 2.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

20220622_CDP-Verification_Conti 2021_signed_inkl. Anlagen.pdf

Sustainability Report_2021_EN.pdf

Page/section reference

Entire document. Verified emissions values are located on page 2.

Breakdown of Scope 3 categories can be found in the attached Sustainability report on page 18.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

20

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1, 2021

Period end date

December 31, 2021

Allowances allocated

35,182

Allowances purchased

130,529

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

165,711

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

At all our locations we reduce the amount of allowances needed by increasing energy efficiency and implementing CO2-saving initiatives. This is also in line with our SBTi-targets and 2040 carbon neutral targets. Our plants in Northeim, Vahrenwald, Waltershausen, Hamburg, Weißbach, Puchov and Timisoara are currently regulated by the system and are obliged to report annually on their emissions via a dedicated emission report. Consumption data is collected monthly, and emissions are calculated as well regularly on location level and validated on Group Sector level. After each reporting period the data collection process and the entered data are verified internally and afterwards approved by an external auditor on Group Level.

As a main pillar we want to implement energy efficiency measures to save 1.0 TWh until 2030. We already implemented over the last 2 years more than 1,000 initiatives worldwide (Our locations in scope included). These measures have already enabled us to reduce energy consumption by 0.3 TWh since 2019. Alone in 2021 we implemented 267 energy efficiency projects in production processes with an investment of € 12.8 million, allowing us to reduce energy consumption by approx. 110,000 MWh and saving 34,281 t CO2e. Lower energy consumption results in less energy needing to be produced on-site, which again leads to less

emission allowances having to be purchased. In addition, as a RE100 member, we are purchasing since 2020 green electricity.

Additionally, locations in scope are in regular contact with the central purchasing department about the emissions which must be covered via allowances. However, Group Purchasing developed a long-term strategy to regularly purchase allowances and to take into consideration the predicted number of allowances for the upcoming years. Purchasing of allowances is done frequently during the year on Group Level. Our employees working in energy and engineering roles work closely together. This ensures a continuous transfer of knowledge and enables highly efficient technologies to be implemented in all areas across different locations.

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

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

% of suppliers by number

5

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

5

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

5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Through intense direct cooperation with our suppliers in the Tires Group Sector we were able to reach out and convince approximately 5% of our suppliers to engage with sustainability issues such as circular economy. The co-operations are based on mutual interest for sustainability issues.

We identified together potential materials with a significantly lower carbon footprint (e.g. recycled or bio-based materials).

For example, the aim of a close collaboration with a specific supplier is to further optimize and expand the recycling of end-of-life tires through pyrolysis. In the future, among other things, particularly high-quality recovered carbon black (rCB) is to be obtained for tire production of Continental. Carbon black is an important component of many tire compounds. By using high-quality carbon black, the performance of tires can be specifically improved. Industrial carbon black is an important resource used in tire production and in the manufacture of other industrial rubber products. Carbon black recovered from end-of-life tires saves fossil raw materials and will contribute significantly to reducing CO2 emissions. The specific use of carbon black in rubber compounds increases the stability, strength and durability of tires. In a standard passenger car tire, the amount of carbon black to which tires owe their black color is 15-20 percent.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Through this engagement we have seen a reduction of CO2 emissions from the targeted partners and an increase in resource efficiency in general. Currently this engagement caused emission reductions of <1% of the emissions caused by all purchased goods (<129,000 tCO2e). We expect this share to increase due to further engagement over the next years.

At this stage we do not make use of specific emission reduction or efficiency targets, but instead assess the direction of change of these two indicators.

Furthermore, sustainable materials and circular economy are an important part of Continental's sustainability strategy. End-of-life tires are a raw material for Continental in the wrong place. We believe that circular economy is the model of the future. Modern, highly efficient pyrolysis processes are very important to us in this regard. As part of our ambitious sustainability strategy, we will increase the use of sustainable materials in our tire products to 100 percent by 2050 at the latest, for which recycled materials will make a significant contribution. As part of a closed-loop system, tires will in future become the starting material for new tires.

Comment

No additional comments

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify

Include climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

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

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Climated-related metrics are part of the supplier evaluation process and it is part of the decision making process. In our Business Partner Code of Conduct, we define the fundamental sustainability requirements for our supply chains, including regard to human rights, working conditions, environmental protection (incl. climate protection) and anti-corruption. We expect an optimization of environmental performance from all of our strategic supplier engagements at a minimum.

We assess compliance with the sustainability requirements of the Business Partner Code of Conduct in particular with the help of self-assessment questionnaires via sustainability platforms EcoVadis and NQC, which represent a generally accepted standard for sustainability assessments of suppliers in our industries. In 2021, we reached out to approximately 51% of our suppliers via these platforms

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The self-assessments incentivize suppliers to comply with our requirements.
We have identified various effective levers for achieving carbon neutrality beyond our own production processes and throughout the value chain (Scope 3 CO2 emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol) by 2050 at the latest.
These relate to the use phase of our products, coupled with the global shift toward emission-free mobility and industries, product design and the conversion of materials used to renewable and recycled materials. We see the improvements in those area as a first success and as a result of our performance

Comment

No additional comments

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

100

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

80

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

In the end 100% of our Scope 1,2,3 emissions are related to our business with customers. Most of our customers are the big automotive OEMs as well as consumers for our replacement business. OEMs are selected one by one summing up to close to 100%. The use of sold products is around 80% of our total carbon footprint – and it is completely related to our customers ambitions for carbon neutrality.
The whole campaign started reaching out and setting regular dialogues with our customers regarding the decarbonization of the supply chain and also developing a way to meet our targets. The exchange and regular dialogues are continuously ongoing and are planned to improve over the next years. This will be an essential part of further engagement activities

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

With several OEM customers we initiated close dialogues on how to achieve carbon neutrality. The success of these measures is documented in different ways, e.g. with contractual agreements on concrete emission reductions such as the usage of electricity from renewable sources or the reduced usage of natural gas or heating oil in our production processes. With one global customer from the automotive sector we already have an alignment that all delivered Continental products are manufactured with electricity from renewable sources, which equals 3,5% of our sales volume in 2021. This measure also successfully reduces our customers CO2 backpack. We expect this number to grow as more customers join this campaign. Also, our RE 100 project is partially based and aligned on these dialogues. This is just the beginning of our journey. We plan to become carbon neutral in our own operations until 2040. Expanding this commitment will help us meet our targets. Also, our portfolio with products for carbon-neutral mobility increases rapidly and at the same time the share of recycled products we offer

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Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Other, please specify

Program that enables customers neutralize the currently remaining “carbon backpack”

% of customers by number

100

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

80

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

With its Net|Zero|Now immediate action program to mitigate climate change, Continental is offering its customers the opportunity to achieve carbon neutrality for their business with the technology company along the entire value chain today.
The aim of the program is to enable customers with ambitious sustainability goals to neutralize the currently remaining “carbon backpack” of their relevant business with Continental. This carbon backpack includes all emissions generated by processes at Continental and its suppliers as well as following end of use, but does not include the customer’s use phase and emissions.
Net|Zero|Now complements the reduction measures implemented by the company to date and sustainable innovations such as the Conti GreenConcept tire, which are designed to achieve carbon neutrality in line with the Paris climate agreement today.
The focus of Net|Zero|Now is on Continental products and systems used in emission-free vehicles – from electric cars to hydrogen-powered buses and streetcars.
Furthermore, Net|Zero|Now is immediately available for the combustion-engine-vehicle and industrial business, thus helping companies meet the increasingly ambitious carbon neutrality targets on the market

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Continental’s approach with its immediate action program for climate change mitigation relies on the principle of negative emissions and therefore goes beyond conventional carbon offsetting. In mathematical terms, this means that no more emissions are generated for each product in the supply chain than are removed again from the atmosphere, for example through reforestation. On balance, net zero is thus achieved and there is no longer any burden on the climate. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which focuses on accelerating carbon dioxide reductions, is increasingly recommending negative emissions in order to meet the goals of the Paris climate agreement

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Other, please specify

Complying with code of conduct; Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

We have committed to reach Net Zero across our Scope 3 emissions by 2050.
To achieve this, one of our key levers will be supplier engagement, by partnering with our suppliers to strengthen the environmental performance of our supply chain.
We assess compliance with the sustainability requirements set by our Code of Conduct for Business Partners, in particular by means of self-assessments using the EcoVadis and NQC platforms. The Business Partner Code of Conduct was also expanded accordingly with a view to carbon neutrality in 2021.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Other, please specify

Signature and tracking of Code of Conduct

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

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

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

continental-investorpresentation2022-factbook2021.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Regular review process of internal documents.

All employees in those activities have a direct reporting line towards the executive board. They are informed regularly about upcoming changes.

C12.3a

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

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Energy attribute certificate systems
Renewable energy generation
Other, please specify
Sustainable finance

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

We engage in policy making via the RE100 initiative to actively foster the ramp-up of new renewable electricity technologies in all markets worldwide.

Continentals Head of Sustainability is member of the advisory committee for Sustainable finance

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

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

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

Neutral

Description of engagement with policy makers

Involvement in associations or initiatives such as RE100 can strengthen or attenuate policy actions providing improved boundary conditions for the industry concerned

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

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

Trade association

German Automotive Association (VDA)

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

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Climate protection has top priority, and the automotive industry supports the ambitious Paris climate targets. The VDA therefore welcomes an ambitious EU climate action policy. A holistic view will be needed if we are to achieve the objective of a CO2 reduction in the mobility sector together. This should take into account not only new vehicle technology but also driving styles and mileages, the vehicle fleet and the CO2 impact of fuels and electricity. Promoting alternative fuels such as hydrogen and e-fuels in particular represents a major lever for reducing CO2 output from vehicles already on the roads

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify

ETRMA

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

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Continental supports the EU climate change policy, but points out that improvements of products towards those that consume less fuel often involves some trade offs that have to be recognized. For example, improving the rolling resistance of tires leads to longer breaking distances. This classical trade off can only be solved by intensive R&D efforts, which consumes a great deal of time and money.

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

continental_annual_report_2021_1_01.pdf

Page/Section reference

Entire document

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

No additional comments

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Sustainability Report_2021_EN.pdf

Page/Section reference

Entire document

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

No additional comments

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years

C15.4

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

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management

C15.5

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

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	

C15.6

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

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

No publications		

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

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