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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

English

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

Select from:

EUR

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Deutsche Börse AG was established in 1992 and is a global company based in Frankfurt/Main, Germany. It is the parent company of Deutsche Börse Group. Altogether we have over 14,000 employees from 131 nations working at 56 sites. As one of the largest providers of capital market infrastructure worldwide, we offer our clients a broad range of products and services along the value chain of financial market transactions. Our offering ranges from portfolio management software, analytics solutions, the ESG business and index development, via services for trading, clearing and settling orders through to custody services for securities and funds, and liquidity and collateral management services. We also develop and operate the IT systems and platforms that support all these processes. In addition to securities, our platforms are also used to trade derivatives, commodities, foreign exchange and digital assets. Our business takes place in four segments: Investment Management Solutions, Trading & Clearing, Fund Services and Securities Services. This structure is used for the internal Group controlling and forms the basis for our financial reporting. The new segment Investment Management Solutions was introduced in the fourth quarter 2023 to reflect the growing importance of the buy-side as a customer group for the Group. It includes the SimCorp business, as well as the activities of ISS, STOXX and Axioma that were previously pooled in the Data & Analytics segment.

[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

5076600000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DE0005810055

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DB1

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

WKN 581005

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- China
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- Sweden
- Austria
- Belgium
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Argentina
- Australia
- Lithuania
- Singapore
- Luxembourg
- United Arab Emirates
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Canada
- France
- Mexico
- Norway
- Poland
- Finland
- Germany
- Ireland
- Ukraine
- Malaysia
- Netherlands
- Philippines
- Switzerland
- Saudi Arabia
- Hong Kong SAR, China

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In alignment with the requirements from the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) the value chain of DBG was developed in several workshops with internal stakeholders. 1. Explicit and implicit requirements on the description of the value chain were collected. Those were derived from ESRS 1 and 2 as well as from the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) framework, on which the DBG value chain was defined before. 2. Those requirements were processed into a matrix which was the basis for workshops with internal Stakeholders acting as Subject Matter Experts (SMEs). 3. The output from the workshops were mapped to the requirements. 4. A value chain description covering upstream, own operations and downstream elements was drafted, shared within the company and aligned amongst various functions

[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

At Deutsche Börse Group, our business model and operations primarily focus on financial services and market infrastructure. Given the nature of our activities, plastics do not play a material role in our value chain. Consequently, we have not mapped plastics within our value chain as it is not relevant to our current business model and operations.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

The risk management cycle runs with a 12 month time horizon. The overall risk profile is reviewed on an annual basis. The Group holds an equity buffer (required economic capital) based on a 99.90% quantile of its Value-at-Risk Model.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

In addition to the 12 month time horizon, capital planning is performed on a multi-year time horizon. The 3-year time horizon is in line with multiple regulatory requirements e.g. CSRD, CSSF, MaRisk and it is in line with the financial planning time horizon for the ICAAP entities within DBG. Therefore, the time horizon was chosen to harmonize the various regulatory requirements.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

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

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

17

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

Due to limited availability of relevant environmental data the long-term horizon was defined as interim solution to 2040 (fixed year, currently 17 years ahead), due to the fact that some relevant climate pathways and scenarios are only available for 2030, 2040, 2050 and 2100. Due to various regulatory requirements the long-term horizon had to cover a duration of at least 10 years, therefore 2040 is the closest possible year to choose for the long-term horizon. As soon as data is available on a more granular level the long-term horizon will be switched to be consistently 10 years.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

Based on the business model of DBG, our operations are not affected by any aspects of environmental assets and ecosystem services. This relates only to environmental dependencies. As DBG we have identified that we have an impact on the environment, social and governance and assess and manage those accordingly.

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Risk models
- Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- Other databases, please specify :Environmental physical location data by MunichRe

Other

- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Tornado
- Landslide
- Wildfires
- Heat waves
- Cold wave/frost
- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Heat stress
- Sea level rise
- Water stress

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators
- Suppliers

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

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The process has been refined since the last reporting year and additional environmental data sources have been incorporated.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- External consultants
- Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators
- Suppliers

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

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

DBG follows a multi-step approach to perform an ESRS compliant materiality assessment. The starting point of the materiality assessment is to build the foundation to perform an impact and financial materiality assessment. The first step is the creation of a value chain documentation to understand DBG's upstream and downstream activities as well as DBG's core business. The second step is the definition of a long list of sustainability matters based on the ESRS sustainability matters and additional sources (e.g., previous materiality assessments). Thirdly, a stakeholder analysis is performed to clarify internal and external stakeholder groups with the goal to identify potential stakeholders which could be included in the materiality assessment. The fourth step is the definition of a short list of sustainability matters. Based on the long list of sustainability matters, sustainability matters are sorted out that have no connection to DBG's value chain. The last step before the actual assessment is to identify which stakeholders could act as an expert or internal representative of affected stakeholders for each sustainability matter of the short list. After the foundation is established, the actual materiality assessment is conducted. DBG performs multiple impact assessment workshops to assess whether a sustainability matter is material from an impact materiality perspective. Impacts on people or the environment are assessed in relation to environmental, social and governance sustainability matters. Within the workshops, DBG's impacts on the environment is assessed for all ESRS and entity specific topics that have a connection to DBG's value chain. By considering topics that have a connection to DBG's value chain, DBG ensures that the assessment focuses on areas where impacts are deemed likely to arise. The list of all ESRS and entity specific topics that have a connection to DBG's value chain is defined as the short list of sustainability matters. Topics that have a connection to DBG's value chain are grouped to topic-clusters, to be discussed in the workshops. Workshop participants perform an impact assessment for multiple topics in each workshop. The initial step in the workshops is the identification of impacts. This is done by assessing whether a sustainability matter pertains to the organization's material actual or potential, positive or negative impact on the environment. After an impact has been identified, workshop participants are asked to assess the identified impacts. For doing this, workshop participants are asked to consider specific impact criteria which are derived from the ESRS standards. • How intense is the impact? (Scale) • How widespread is the impact? (Scope) • Can the negative impacts be remediated? (Irremediability) In the case of potential impacts, the criteria of likelihood must be considered in addition to the impact's severity. For each potential impact, workshop participants are asked to assess the likelihood of the impact. For each identified impact, a brief summary of influencing factors is provided. If applicable, this includes documentation linked to the identified impact (e.g. policies). Based on the influencing factors, a rationale is provided, summarizing the impact and describing the nature of the impact as well as the root cause leading to it.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- External consultants
- Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators
- Suppliers

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

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

DBG follows a multi-step approach to perform an ESRS compliant materiality assessment. The starting point of the materiality assessment is to build the foundation to perform an impact and financial materiality assessment. The first step is the creation of a value chain documentation to understand DBG's upstream and downstream activities as well as DBG's core business. The second step is the definition of a long list of sustainability matters based on the ESRS sustainability matters and additional sources (e.g., previous materiality assessments). Thirdly, a stakeholder analysis is performed to clarify internal and external stakeholder groups with the goal to identify potential stakeholders which could be included in the materiality assessment. The fourth step is the definition of a short list of sustainability matters. Based on the long list of sustainability matters, sustainability matters are sorted out that have no connection to DBG's value chain. The last step before the actual assessment is to identify which stakeholders could act as an expert or internal representative of affected stakeholders for each sustainability matter of the short list. After the foundation is established, the actual materiality assessment is conducted. Opportunity Identification: The financial materiality assessment starts with the identification of opportunities. Two workshops are conducted, where selected experts identify potential opportunities under the consideration of dependencies to DBG's value chain and the material results of the impact materiality workshops. For this, selected sustainability matters based on the short list are considered. Opportunity bundling: For identical or similar opportunities, a bundling is performed, aggregating opportunities where reasonable and without losing important aspects of individual opportunities. Adopting Thresholds: Thresholds for opportunities are set to determine when an opportunity is considered material. By applying these thresholds to each opportunity consolidated on group level the linked sustainability matters are determined as material or not. Assessment of the opportunity: A workshop to assess the opportunities is conducted. Required information as well as workshop methodology are explained prior to starting the workshops. The scales for likelihood and magnitude (thresholds) are initially presented to the workshop participants to provide transparency and coherence to the individual assessments. A traditional heatmap with likelihood and magnitude is displayed in an online whiteboard to enable the participants to place their assessment in form of an object within the heatmap. This interactive approach enables participants to alter their assessment after hearing other participants' rationale for their assessment in the ensuing discussion. Each workshop participant's assessment is weighted equally. Based on all assessments, the average is calculated as the overall assessment in the workshop.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities are assessed in alignment with the requirements from the CSRD/ESRS. Dependencies on natural, human and social resources can be sources of financial risks or opportunities. Additionally, the existence of impacts in the impact materiality may lead to additional risks and/or opportunities. Two workshops are conducted to identify potential risks and opportunities. One workshop enables selected experts to provide their insights for potential risks and opportunities from an own operations perspective. The other workshop enables experts to provide

their insights for potential risks and opportunities from a product perspective. During the workshops, participants are initially shown a presentation contextualising the performed workshop, its role within the materiality assessment and especially the financial materiality process as well as the reasoning and necessity of their input. All workshop participants are familiar with the value chain due to previous workshops. Participants are shown an overview of the shortlisted sustainability matters. For the own operations view, the participants are instructed to consider the different sustainability matters and DBG's input factors. Participants are asked to assess whether a potential or actual risk or opportunity results from the relation of sustainability matters and input factors. For the product perspective, the participants are instructed to consider the different sustainability matters in relation to product groups. Participants are asked to assess whether a potential or actual risk or opportunity results from the relation of sustainability matters and a product group. If participants identify such, they are asked to describe said risk or opportunity, including the respective time horizon. While the own operations view risk and opportunity identification workshop covers all sustainability matters from the short list, a slightly different approach is applied for the product view. For the product view, many sustainability matters are connected to the value chain due to the same reason. Not all sustainability matters are provided explicitly in the workshop as a source for the risk and opportunity identification. Some sustainability matters that share the same explanation for being connected to the value chain are omitted. This approach is explained to the workshop participants to consider these sustainability matters implicitly. However, all sustainability matters of the short list are later mapped to the identified scenarios to ensure that all sustainability matters are covered in the materiality assessment.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

A tool was bought for risk management purposes, that is providing location based environmental data, thereby we are monitoring the most important premises in terms of environmental physical risks driven by climate change.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Qualitative

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

Other, please specify :Value at Risk

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

From Operational Risk perspective, a substantive financial effect is mainly caused by the material scenarios which are defined as top 10 scenarios as regards maximum loss amounts (group-wide perspective) and top 10 scenarios as regards expected maximum losses (maximum loss multiplied by probability of occurrence p.a. (group-wide perspective) and scenarios that have comparatively high impact (10%) on Required Economic Capital figure of DBAG or banking regulated entities of DBAG. In addition, risk map with a financial impact of EUR 100 million as major impact and risks with a financial impact above EUR 100 million as critical impact.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Profits

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

21-30

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

An opportunity is assessed as material based on a combination of likelihood and magnitude. Thus, an opportunity can also be assessed as material, if the increased profit is less than 21-30%, but has a high probability

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

Other, please specify :DBAG is no manufacturing company and therefore Plastics are not considered at any stage of our value chain. Due to this that topic is not applicable.

(3.1.3) Please explain

*Please see rationale as documented in the previous column
[Fixed row]*

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Other acute physical risk, please specify :flooding due to storm or hail, earthquake, lightning strike

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Czechia

Germany

Ireland

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Natural disasters

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

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

Natural disasters could destroy company premises leading to replacement costs for the damaged own equipment as well as recovery costs.

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

Select from:

- Yes

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

55000000

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

330000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figures are the conservative high impact case.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Economic asset value as well as anticipated loss of revenues are considered for the cost calculation.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

BCM mitigating measures considering especially multi location set up and remote working.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :See explanation of financial figures column.

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

0

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Due to the revised risk management methodology in 2023, results that follow the current framework cannot be made available until the end of 2024. As a result, no status can be provided here during the year.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Germany

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Deutsche Börse Group holds a majority shareholding in European Energy Exchange AG (EEX), Leipzig, Germany. The product and service offerings of EEX and its subsidiaries focus on energy and energy related markets (e.g., power, gas, emission allowances). By providing liquid, secure and transparent markets, EEX Group plays an important role in ensuring the efficient functioning of these markets that are directly linked to questions of climate change. EEX can benefit from the active role it takes in supporting the further development of Europe's electricity market in its transition to a higher share of renewable energy and adapts its core product offering accordingly. In addition, EEX continuously launches new products and service offerings to support the energy transition such as a platform for the German national emission trading system, pan-European auctions for Guarantees of Origin (GOs) through EPEX and the first market-based hydrogen index HYDRIX, launched in May 2023. The regulatory outcome of initiatives such as the European Green Deal and worldwide net zero targets directly impact EEX Group's core activities, including clearing and settlement of all transactions. In a best-case scenario, markets are strengthened in order to support the energy transition and mitigate climate change.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

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

Please see the information on the anticipated financial impact figure as well as the explanation on those figures a few columns down.

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

Select from:

Yes

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

3000000

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

14000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

EEX's core goals of advancing market integration of renewable energy and decarbonisation aligns with global trends. Climate-related policies and market trends have supported the growth of direct ESG revenues from Registry Services and Emission Markets with 16 million (29% of total revenues). In addition, advancing market integration of renewable energy supports EEX's power spot and derivatives trading as a form of indirect ESG revenue, which together amount to 18% of 2023 revenues. Renewable energy will play an even more important role over the years to come providing business opportunities for EEX Group. Based on expert assessment and the experience with existing environmental products this could lead to a potential financial impact of 3,000,000- 14,000,000 EUR.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

240000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

A team of 7 FTEs is involved with political and regulatory affairs and a team of 23 FTEs is involved with business development. Roughly 3 FTE is dedicated to the management of this risk in a broader sense

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

All climate-related regulatory opportunities at EEX are closely monitored by the relevant department at both EEX and Deutsche Börse Group. The main measures to benefit from opportunities from regulatory changes are to carefully plan for a new market design, products and support public authorities with services in energy and environmental markets as well as develop the company's strategy under consideration of these aspects. EEX continuously develops new products and service offerings and adapts its existing ones to support the energy transition. Given the growing relevance of this worldwide, EEX is continuously expanding its market reach and customer base in new markets and regions. Since these activities relate to the core of EEX's activities the entire organisation is involved to sustain and expand the competitive position of the organisation.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

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

14000000

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

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*For the calculation, the anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term (14m, max. number) from the previous question was used.
[Add row]*

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In accordance with recommendation C.1 of the Code, the Supervisory Board has adopted a catalogue of specific targets concerning its composition that should serve, above all, as a basis for the nomination of future members. The targets include qualification requirements as well as diversity targets. Furthermore, members shall have sufficient time, as well as the personal integrity and suitability of character, to exercise their office. In addition, more than half the shareholder representatives on

the Supervisory Board shall be independent. The targets, including the qualification requirements, are reviewed by the Supervisory Board regularly, at least annually, and modified as necessary. The status of implementation can be seen in the qualification matrix on pages 108 - 109 of our Annual Report 2023.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Annual Report DBG 2023.pdf
 [Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	Not relevant based on CSRD materiality analysis.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Board-level committee

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select all that apply

Board mandate

Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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

Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Executive Board keeps an eye on the impact of Deutsche Börse Group's corporate activities along the entire value chain. In addition, it seeks to strengthen awareness of the importance of medium and long-term opportunities and risks of business activities in connection with climate change across the entire group of companies. Based on the analyses and discussions of the Group Sustainability Board (GSB), the Executive Committee makes the final decisions, reviews and formulates the Group-wide ESG strategy and further develops Deutsche Börse's environmental management approach and its climate strategy. The Board reviews and approves on an annual basis the annual report with its integrated sustainability report (non-financial declaration) as well as the GRI index which includes all fundamental environmental KPIs. 25% of the Executive Board's Long Term Incentive Plan are linked to ESG factors - out of which 6.25% are linked to carbon neutrality in every fiscal year. Besides that, individual meetings are conducted, for example, there were several meetings of the Head of Group ESG-Strategy and the CEO on the topic of Deutsche Börse Group's climate strategy, as well as with regard to the further strategic integration of climate-related KPIs into the classical financial key figures (TCFD reporting) or the further integration of climate-related aspects into the risk assessment framework. At the supervisory board level, it is mainly the Strategy and Sustainability Committee which deals with ESG, advising the Executive Board on matters of strategic importance. These include sustainable corporate governance and DB1's ESG business activities. Three meetings were held in the reporting period.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Other

Other, please specify :Our board members receive annual training on the latest trends and best practices in sustainability. Additionally, our Head of Sustainability Reporting provides regular updates on climate reporting topics to our CFO.

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	Not relevant based on CSRD materiality analysis

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reports to the supervisory board.

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

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO oversees the overall strategy of the Group and therefore also the Group's sustainability strategy which also includes DB1's climate strategy. The Group-wide sustainability management (the Unit Group ESG strategy) is part of his division.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group ESG Strategy Team (GES) is part of the CEO division and develops the groupwide sustainability strategy, orchestrating all sustainability measures and activities within the scope of the strategy. The GES team is headed by the CSO.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

- Other, please specify :In 2023, steering of all sustainability related topics, including climate-related issues, e.g. the Group's CO2 neutrality and the climate strategy.

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reports to the CEO and the supervisory board.

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

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CFO chaired the Group Sustainability Board (GSB) in 2023, which assured an overview and steering of all sustainability related topics, including climate-related issues, e.g. the Group's CO2 neutrality and the climate strategy. In his role as chairman of the Group Sustainability Board the CFO had various climate-related tasks and responsibilities. Besides chairing the Group Sustainability Board in 2023, the CFO was responsible for the annual report as well as for risks. Integral part of the annual report is the integrated sustainability report (non-financial declaration). Moreover he (together with the other GSB members) reviewed current ESG KPIs and develops further targets for Deutsche Börse's environmental management.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

- Other, please specify :Advising on and monitoring the integration of sustainability into corporate planning and controlling.

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :In 2023, the Group Sustainability Committee was the central management unit for sustainability topics in DBG. It was chaired by the Chief Sustainability Officer and supported and advised the Executive Board on all aspects of sustainability.

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

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In 2023, the Group Sustainability Board was the central management board for sustainability topics in Deutsche Börse Group. It dealt with company initiatives relating to environmental, social and governance topics (ESG). This included advising on and monitoring the integration of sustainability into corporate planning and controlling. The Group Sustainability Board has been replaced by the Group Sustainability Committee as of 1 January 2024.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

Yes

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

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

The ESG targets are defined on the basis of a catalogue of criteria with four categories: “External view”, “Employee satisfaction”, “Expansion of ESG business” and “CO2 neutrality”. They reflect the different ESG aspects and cover them holistically. A full overview can be found in our Annual Report 2023 starting from page 279.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets
- Other targets-related metrics, please specify :External perspective: Results in three leading independent ESG-ratings

Strategy and financial planning

- Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The ESG targets are defined on the basis of a catalogue of criteria with four categories: "External perspective", "Employee satisfaction", "Expansion of ESG business" and "CO2 neutrality". Three of them are climate-related: In the "External perspective" category the aim is to achieve good results in three leading independent ESG ratings. Target achievement is based on the average ranking (percentile) in three leading independent ESG ratings determined beforehand by the Supervisory Board.

Expansion of ESG Business: A key part of Deutsche Börse AG's growth strategy is to expand its ESG business and continue to grow in this area. The third ESG target is therefore growth in net revenue from ESG products and ESG services. CO2-neutrality: Another important ESG target is to achieve and maintain CO2 neutrality for Deutsche Börse Group. If CO2 neutrality is achieved, the target achievement is 100 per cent. If it is missed, the target achievement is 0 per cent. As a further incentive to achieve CO2 neutrality, the target achievement is also subject to a sub-condition: that CO2 emissions have to be reduced. If CO2 emissions are reduced, the target achievement in the category "CO2 neutrality" is increased by 20 per cent. If this is not the case the target achievement is reduced by 20 per cent. Since energy use in buildings accounts for a large share, CO2 neutrality is calculated per workplace.

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

*Metrics and targets on climate-related issues closely tie our strategy and risk management on climate-related issues to our governance via our executive compensation scheme. More detailed information on our executive compensation scheme can also be found in the Compensation Report.
[Add row]*

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Deutsche Börse Group's ambition to protecting the environment is anchored to the Group's corporate culture and values and is reflected in its policies and behaviour against staff, management, suppliers, business partners and other stakeholders. This Statement provides guidance for all staff, management, suppliers, business partners and stakeholders on our actions and measures we take regarding our environmental performance.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

statement-environmental-protection_en.pdf

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

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

- UN Global Compact

- Other, please specify :Society for environmental management and sustainability in financial institutes; The Sustainable Stock Exchanges (SSE) initiative; The Net Zero Financial Service Providers Alliance (NZFSPA)

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

The UN Global Compact is an initiative for companies that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. It is the broadest and most important network for corporate social responsibility issues. Since July 2009, Deutsche Börse Group has participated in the United Nations Global Compact. As a participant, the company publicly pledges to adhere to the Compact's ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environmental protection, and anti corruption. Unlike other financial services providers, such as banks or insurance companies, Deutsche Börse Group holds a unique position in the financial markets segment: its business model as well as the products and services it offers set it apart considerably from other financial services providers. As one of the world's largest stock exchange operators, Deutsche Börse Group organises markets characterised by the integrity, transparency, and security they offer investors, thereby providing the infrastructure which many service providers of the industry use for

their products. Deutsche Börse Group endorses the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As a member of the UN Global Compact, Deutsche Börse Group is highly committed to implementing the UN Global Compact's ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption throughout the Group when designing our business processes and strategies. TCFD: Deutsche Börse Group has been supporting TCFD since November 2017, when the TCFD initiative published its recommendations to enhance and extend the reporting of climate-related financial information. A first statement was published in 2019. It was significantly supplemented in 2021 by the publication of our TCFD index on our website. The aim was to present our current status quo in relation to the four core elements of TCFD reporting, namely (1) Governance, (2) Strategy, (3) Risk Management and (4) Metrics & Targets, and thus to provide an outlook for continuous further development. In 2022, we launched an internal project to further integrate climate-related issues across our value chain and develop a common understanding and approach with respect to our climate-related risks and opportunities. The results are presented in our new TCFD Progress Report 2023 to provide more detailed information to investors and other interested stakeholders. The Verein für Umweltmanagement und Nachhaltigkeit in Finanzinstituten e.V. (Society for environmental management and sustainability in financial institutes, VfU,) is a network of financial service providers from Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. The society and its members have been working on the development and implementation of innovative and sustainable solutions for financial service providers with the objective of increasing the contribution of the financial industry towards a sustainable development. Deutsche Börse Group does not only participate in various events, organised by the VfU, especially in symposiums, around the topic of sustainability, but also organizes events alongside with the VfU. Furthermore, DBG ensures their "one voice" approach by binding all initiatives on the Green and Sustainable Cluster Germany. Also, DBG aims to strengthen knowledge transfer within its members. The Sustainable Stock Exchanges (SSE) initiative is a peer-to-peer learning platform for exploring how exchanges, in collaboration with investors, regulators, and companies, can enhance corporate transparency – and ultimately performance – on ESG (environmental, social and corporate governance) issues and encourage sustainable investment. DBG takes an active role in the work of the SSE in various ways. In respect of the working groups, regular working group calls take places, in which DBG participates. Moreover, DBG supports the SSE in the preparation of reports and guidelines, also with regard to climate topics. Deutsche Börse AG is a member of the Net Zero Financial Service Providers Alliance (NZFSPA). This Alliance is a global group of Service Providers who are committed to support the goal of global net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 or sooner, in line with the ambition to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Net- Zero Approval Letter - Deutsche Börse AG.pdf

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Select all that apply

Non-government register

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

Please check the SBTi website: <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/target-dashboard>

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

Our organization is deeply committed to ensuring that our external engagement activities align with our environmental commitments and transition plan. To achieve this, we have implemented a comprehensive process that includes the following key elements: Continuous Monitoring and Development: We are constantly monitoring and developing our climate strategy to identify and implement suitable measures that help us reach our environmental goals. Transparency and Challenge Management: We proactively identify various challenges within our climate strategy, make these challenges transparent, and develop strategies to address them

effectively. *CO2 Emission Reduction: A core component of our strategy is the reduction of CO2 emissions. We have implemented specific measures to achieve this and continuously monitor their effectiveness. Future Challenge Mitigation: By continuously monitoring potential future challenges, we aim to mitigate our negative impact on the environment over time. Sustainability Trends and Improvement: We stay abreast of new sustainability trends and regularly review our existing measures to identify areas for improvement. This ensures that our strategies remain relevant and effective. Through these efforts, we strive to ensure that our external engagement activities are not only consistent with our environmental commitments but also contribute positively to our overall transition plan.*
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

European Green Deal and related laws and policies such as the Climate Law, EU Emissions Trading Scheme or Renewable Energy Directive.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

EU27

Europe

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

Select from:

Support with minor exceptions

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

In support of an ever-increasing share of renewable energy and a market based energy transition, we advocate for subsidy schemes most aligned with the market and a cost-efficient transition. Whilst not arguing against the need for subsidies per definition, EEX Group cautions against certain applications thereof. Without exceptions, we argue in favor of applying an emissions trading scheme to economic sectors.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :EEX Group advises policymakers on cost-efficient decarbonization, supports the Paris Agreement, and engages in EU policy implementation. Registered in the EU Transparency Register, it contributes to consultations, position papers, and meetings.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

These policies guide our efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote renewable energy. Our engagement is shaped by these frameworks through active participation in public consultations, submitting position papers, and organizing bilateral meetings. We measure success by tracking policy adoption, our contributions to policy development, and the effectiveness of our strategies in reducing emissions and promoting renewable energy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Emissions figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

DBG-Detailed-GRI-index-Deutsche-Börse-Group-AR-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The GRI index shows Deutsche Börse Group's essential indicators as well as corresponding descriptions. The page numbers refer to contents and key indicators in our latest annual report.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Governance
- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy
- Emissions figures
- Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

whole document

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

DBG-annual-report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Deutsche Börse Group's annual report informs its stakeholders about the course of the financial year and summarises the way in which the company identifies and implements key areas of action, including those related to our sustainability profile.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The base for our assumptions are the scientific results by RCP and NGFS: The scenario assumes that only currently implemented policies will be preserved which results in high physical risks. The existing policies remain in place without strengthening their ambition level. In addition, transition relevant technology under this scenario narrative is only slowly changing. Due to the failing global policies the temperature is constantly expected to rise until the end of the century.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP8.5 is within the financial sector widely used as the most severe climate pathway to consider, as it includes a high temperature increase with correspondingly high risk of physical risk events occurring. In addition, it is science-based and market-best practice to use this scenario as worst case scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The base for our assumptions are the scientific results by RCP and NGFS: The scenario assumes that global warming can be limited with a 50% chance to 1.5C as required by the Paris Agreement. This target will be reached by stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching global net zero emissions around 2050. Countries with a political commitment to net zero target defined before February 2023 are expected to meet the target before 2050. This pathway implies that transition risks are relatively subdued. The scenario further assumes that the reaction to transition policies is immediate and smooth, while there is a medium level of variation on a regional level. Technology relevant for the transition is expected to be fast changing. The peak temperature will be reached between 2030-2040 and will decrease afterwards to reach the Paris Agreement target around 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP2.6 is a science-based scenario that considers increased policy efforts on a global scale to limit the effects of climate change. Therefore, it is well suited as a transition risk scenario.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :The methodology for calculating the climate scenarios has been revised. The results based on the revised risk management framework will not be available until the end of Q4 2024.

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Organization-wide

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

The methodology for calculating the climate scenarios has been revised. The results based on the revised risk management framework will not be available until the end of Q4 2024.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

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

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

Our organization is committed to transitioning from gas to renewable energy sources as part of our broader sustainability goals. However, we recognize that this transition is a gradual process. While our primary operations are shifting towards renewables, some of our smaller locations will continue to use gas in the interim. We have implemented robust reduction measures to minimize our environmental impact during this transition period. It's important to note that as a financial services company, our operating model differs significantly from that of manufacturing companies. Our energy consumption patterns and the nature of our business activities necessitate a tailored approach to energy use and sustainability. We remain dedicated to reducing our carbon footprint and supporting the global shift towards sustainable energy solutions. Our ongoing efforts reflect our commitment to environmental responsibility while balancing the practicalities of our current operational needs.

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

Select from:

- We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Our shareholders/ investors have discussions with our management especially CEO and CFO on a regular basis. Here all manner of topics that are relevant for Deutsche Boerse are discussed. This includes sustainability topics such as our climate transition plan. These discussions are used as a regular feedback mechanism from our shareholders to management.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- More frequently than annually

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

Our transition plan is built on several key assumptions and dependencies to ensure its effectiveness and accuracy. One of the primary foundations of our plan is the CO2 inventory database we utilize. This database is externally audited by PwC, which guarantees the quality and reliability of the data we base our decisions on. The inventory is checked constantly, and amendments are made if necessary to ensure it remains accurate and up-to-date.

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

Our first transition plan was established in 2023, marking the beginning of our structured approach towards sustainability. Since its inception, we have made significant strides in implementing the measures outlined in the plan. This progress is documented in our current reporting period and will continue to be a regular process in the future.

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

DBG_CO2 reduction measures_climate transition plan.pdf

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

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

Yes, strategy only

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

Select all that apply

Operations

(5.3.3) Primary reason why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.3.4) Explain why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Certain costs were identified but not significant for financial planning during the reporting period. We keep monitoring the situation and make adjustments if necessary.

[Fixed row]

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

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

We have conducted a CSRD-aligned double materiality analysis, following a multi-step approach to identify the most material sustainability matters in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). This comprehensive analysis has significantly influenced our strategic direction including the identification of Risks and Opportunities: One of the critical steps in our process is identifying environmental risks and opportunities. This involves assessing various risk scenarios and determining thresholds to pinpoint the most material sustainability matters. By understanding these risks and opportunities, we can proactively address potential challenges and leverage opportunities to enhance our sustainability performance.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

Other, please specify :We do not publicly disclose our ESG net revenue. However, we monitor it internally.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue/Turnover

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

We do not publicly disclose our ESG net revenue. However, we monitor it internally. The EU Taxonomy does not apply directly to our business model and is therefore not suitable as a reference framework for classifying our products and services in terms of sustainability. We therefore devised our own definition of ESG net revenue in the course of a strategic dialogue. Since the beginning of the year, we have been explicitly measuring our ESG net revenue according to this definition, which we describe in more detail below. The products and services of our respective segments generate economic value in different areas of the financial sector and the real economy and are often not comparable. From a Group perspective, this requires a wide-ranging definition of ESG net revenue, which then has to be broken down into more detail at the segment level. From the Group perspective, net revenue is deemed to be ESG net revenue if the products concerned are related to the transformation of the real and/or financial economy in terms of environmental, social and governance aspects. This relationship exists if our products can increase the general transparency of information in terms of the three ESG dimensions – not only for investors, founders, asset managers and market participants, but also for external observers: Environmental: This particularly comprises compliance with climate targets, regulatory requirements and environmental standards and/or credible commitments. Social: This particularly includes compliance with labour law in all regions and operations, equal opportunities for all employees and minimum standards for suppliers. Corporate governance: This particularly includes minimum standards for the transparency of internal processes and control mechanisms. Each operating segment in Deutsche Börse Group can increase its information transparency in these three dimensions by including ESG aspects in its product portfolio – be it by integrating ESG ratings, data and/or analysis, or by reporting data on trading volumes for securities, derivatives, renewable energies and/or commodities. Our product portfolio can increase information transparency specifically by providing generally accepted indicators as market signals.

[Add row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>Other instruments in place to assess environmental risk and opportunities.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

High environmental risk is screened within Onboarding process. No focus on CO2 only.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers are obligated to accept the supplier code of conduct in order to get onboarded as a supplier for DBG. The supplier code of conduct describes our expectations to the suppliers in terms of environment: 1. DBG expects the supplier to seek to use and optimise environmentally-friendly methods in its operational processes and technologies. 2. DBG expects the supplier to observe national legal standards and international environmental protection standards. 3. DBG expects the supplier to minimise its environmental burden and continuously improve its environmental protection standards.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Suppliers have to accept our Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

Other, please specify :Suppliers won't be onboarded if they don't accept our Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

Less than 1%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our Supplier Code of Conduct is crucial for ensuring compliance with environmental protection standards. It mandates adherence to both national and international environmental regulations, promoting continuous improvement in environmental performance. This commitment not only supports sustainable practices but also aligns with global efforts to protect the environment and mitigate climate change.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

Other information collection activity, please specify :We are currently contacting our suppliers to check if they have science-based targets or whether and by when they plan to get their targets validated by SBTi. These questions are also part of the supplier onboarding process for new suppliers.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Select from:

76-99%

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

Deutsche Börse aims that 87% of its suppliers by emissions of purchased goods and services and capital goods, will have science-based targets by 2028. To achieve this we are currently contacting our suppliers to check-in with them on their current situation and plans. By this we aim to put further emphasis on this important topic.

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

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Unknown

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

Product offering and development; transparency, standard setting, support clients in their transformation, innovation of products and services

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Support clients in their transformation

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Regulators

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Unknown

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

Regulatory compliance, adequate risk management, foster dialogue, innovation of products and services

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Regulatory compliance, adequate risk management, aligned product development

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Other

- Other, please specify :Rating, Data and Corporate Solutions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Unknown

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

ISS STOXX, through its ISS ESG business is offering ESG data and ratings. In order to build up a comprehensive picture of each company, information relevant to the rating is collected both from the companies being analyzed and from independent sources and experts. During the rating process, considerable importance is attached to the dialogue with the company under evaluation to provide companies with ample opportunity to comment on and add information to the provisional findings. While ISS ESG ultimately acts as a support function to the investor community, it does offer its continued support to its investor clients to help them to correctly understand the data so as to avoid any potential misinterpretations on their side. ISS STOXX offers solutions for corporates (ISS Corporate) on sustainability topics i.a. data, analytics and software on the climate-related disclosures, regulatory requirement, and performance of thousands of corporate issuers across the globe. The ISS Corporate Solutions Sustainability Advisory team comprises of a group of experts specializing by sector and in key thematic areas, including i.a. climate change. A dedicated team of advisors will work with the client to help throughout its sustainability journey, with support in creating a sustainability roadmap focused on issues material to your business, benchmarking against peers, assessing performance, and identifying opportunities for improvement in disclosures and policy development. ISS STOXX through its Governance Solutions business, provides its clients tools and policy options necessary for them to make their own informed investment and proxy voting decisions i.e. to enable them to invest respectively vote their shares in accordance with their respective investment and fiduciary responsibilities, which might include climate related topics. For the majority of shares which ISS vote on behalf of its clients, the recommendations are dictated by custom-made policies that are tailored to specific clients' unique circumstances and preferences. For those investors who choose not to use custom

policies, ISS offers a wide array of house policies, including general “benchmark” policy, which is developed with market input and takes a case-by-case approach to evaluating shareholder proposals. By offering these choices, ISS respect the fact that clients are not monolithic, but have diverse, sometimes conflicting perspectives and investment strategies.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Support clients in their transformation

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Other

Other, please specify :Investment software and Cloud Center

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

Unknown

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

SimCorp’s ESG investing solution has been developed to support our clients’ ESG investments throughout their lifecycle and the operations underpinning their sustainability related investing strategies. Furthermore, our offerings help clients meet the specific regulatory demands of the EU SFDR and EU Taxonomy reporting.

Further, SimCorp has a strategy to move all its on-premise data center operations to cloud hosting as part of its transformation to become a Software as a Service company. Traditional data centers have a significant carbon footprint compared to cloud optimized data centers, but companies are still in the early stages of measuring these emissions and how moving from on-premise to Cloud can make a positive impact. SimCorp's purchased electricity for third-party data centers and cloud usage makes up part of our scope 3 emissions profile. SimCorp engages with third-party data center operators in order to obtain reliable data to calculate our scope 3 emissions related to purchased electricity for third-party data centers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Support clients in their transformation

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Deutsche Boerse Group uses the financial control approach to consolidate its GHG emissions. This means, DBG accounts for 100 percent of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has financial control. The basis for the review is the shareholding structure: every shareholding in which Deutsche Börse has a share of more than 50 percent is included in DBG consolidated emissions (Scope 1 and 2). Given DBGs shareholding structure, the financial control approach equals the operational control approach, thus the financial control approach is the most complete and accurate for Deutsche Boerse Group.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Other, please specify :Judged to be not relevant as of now.

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As a stock exchange, Deutsche Börse Group recognizes that climate change poses significant risks and opportunities to our business model. However, issues such as plastics are not directly material to our operations or financial performance. Therefore, our primary focus remains on addressing climate-related impacts.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Other, please specify :Judged to be not relevant as of now.

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As a stock exchange, Deutsche Börse Group recognizes that climate change poses significant risks and opportunities to our business model. However, issues such as biodiversity are not directly material to our operations or financial performance. Therefore, our primary focus remains on addressing climate-related impacts.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

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

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, an acquisition

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

SimCorp A/S

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

On 22 September 2023 Deutsche Börse announced the final result of the public takeover offer for SimCorp A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark (SimCorp). Including the shares bought directly on the market, Deutsche Börse held more than 90 per cent of all SimCorp shares (not including treasury shares held by SimCorp). After the successful completion of the public takeover on Friday, 29 September 2023, Deutsche Börse AG exercised its right to acquire all the SimCorp shares from the remaining minority shareholders (Squeeze-out). Since 31 October 2023 Deutsche Börse AG holds 100 per cent of the outstanding shares in SimCorp. SimCorp and its subsidiaries have been fully consolidated in Deutsche Börse Group since 29 September 2023. The SimCorp business was allocated to the new Investment Management Solutions segment from the fourth quarter of 2023 onwards, where the activities of the previous Data & Analytics segment are also reported.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in boundary

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

Boundary was increased due to acquisition of SimCorp A/S and the incorporation of its facilities to the Deutsche Boerse emissions scope. The emissions for SimCorp A/S were included in our calculations for the whole year.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

To comply with CSRD requirements, we recalibrate our base year emissions when structural changes, like acquisitions, cause a 5% or greater change in our total emissions.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5077

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25610

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions that are a consequence of the electricity, heat, cooling or steam usage of DBG but occur at sources owned or controlled by another company. DBG reports its GHG emissions according to the GRI 2021 standard. In 2022, GRI reporting included a disclosure of market-based and location-based emissions in the Scope 2 category to reflect the environmental balance of green power in the light of the GHG protocol.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions that are a consequence of the electricity, heat, cooling or steam usage of DBG but occur at sources owned or controlled by another company. DBG reports its GHG emissions according to the GRI 2021 standard. In 2022, GRI reporting included a disclosure of market-based and location-based emissions in the Scope 2 category to reflect the environmental balance of green power in the light of the GHG protocol.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69612

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream raw materials (water, paper, food, cloud services, etc.). Data collection medium: Purchasing list with supplier & services overview.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21356

(7.5.3) Methodological details

IT equipment of other capital goods. Data collection medium: Purchasing list with supplier & services overview.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2759

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Electricity, heating and cooling. Data collection medium: Adjacent to data from Scope 1 & Scope 2.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

615

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Transportation and distribution of goods and services to the company. Data collection medium: Freight data (weight and route/or distance, tonne kilometres) where available.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

474

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste management of operational waste (landfilling, recycling, etc.).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4441

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Transportation and accommodation for business related purposes. Data collection medium: Flights and shuttle bus.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4797

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee commuting and teleworking emissions (WFH). Data collection medium: Estimate based on DBG worldwide hybrid working model (60/40 ratio).

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not relevant for DBAG.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not relevant for DBAG.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not relevant for DBAG.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not relevant for DBAG.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not relevant for DBAG.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not relevant for DBAG.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not relevant for DBAG.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

124

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Investments/shares in other companies. Data collection medium: Shareholder's report.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not relevant for DBAG.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not relevant for DBAG.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4900

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The calculation of Deutsche Börse Group's total emissions is based on actual, estimated or extrapolated data collected in accordance with the international requirements of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and taking into account the "financial control" approach. The emissions are recorded as CO2 equivalents, which means that other greenhouse gases such as methane (CH4) or nitrogen (NF-3) are also taken into account in addition to carbon (CO2) emissions. The increase in total emissions is due to the complete SimCorp acquisition in 2023. When calculating Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, the emission factors from the Ecoinvent database, which reference the IPCC 2021/GWP 100 factors, and the DEFRA factors are used. The factors from DEFRA, CEDA, Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index and an evaluation of the CDP database are used to calculate Scope 3 emissions. Figure only includes offsetting that had already taken place at the time the index was published.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27641

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

4327

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The calculation of Deutsche Börse Group's total emissions is based on actual, estimated or extrapolated data collected in accordance with the international requirements of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and taking into account the "financial control" approach. The emissions are recorded as CO2 equivalents, which means that other greenhouse gases such as methane (CH4) or nitrogen (NF-3) are also taken into account in addition to carbon (CO2) emissions. The increase in total emissions is due to the complete SimCorp acquisition in 2023. When calculating Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, the emission factors from the Ecoinvent database, which reference the IPCC 2021/GWP 100 factors, and the DEFRA factors are used. The factors from DEFRA, CEDA, Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index and an evaluation of the CDP database are used to calculate Scope 3 emissions. Figure only includes offsetting that had already taken place at the time the index was published

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

77093

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Deutsche Börse and various subsidiaries have provided spend-based data from their purchased goods and services. Using total spend and spend-based emissions factors, adjusted by country and inflation, estimates have been made. In order to do so, goods and services have been reclassified. In order to avoid double counting, certain goods & services have been left out. Other categories, such as paper and water, are based on primary activity data or a combination with spend.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

5652

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Deutsche Börse and various subsidiaries have provided spend-based data for IT services, here classified as a capital good. Using total spend and spend-based emissions factors, adjusted by country and inflation, estimates have been made. Some IT equipment was provided by number of units. Where available, emission factors per unit or by weight of a provided product have been used to estimate emissions. All IT calculations are done on a cradle-to-gate basis.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

5804

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Deutsche Börse Group is reporting fuel use. Nevertheless, the reported fuel is generic and it is not always specified what type of fuel. For Fuel-and-energy-related activities, we have assumed natural gas when only 'gaseous fuel' has been stated and gasoline for 'liquid fuel' and/or any other combination. Fuels used for stationary combustion from unknown sources and from locations where data is not available was also assumed natural gas, which is the most commonly reported fuel. The primary activity data has been used here along with WTT emission factors. Deutsche Börse Group has reported electricity consumption from grid and renewable sources. Furthermore, for certain sites (e.g. canteens within a location), Deutsche Börse Group has made estimates on electricity consumption. We have calculated the WTT and T&D emissions using both the market-based and location-based approach. National averages for the emission intensity of grid electricity have been used. Heating and Steam was reported by Deutsche Börse Group for various locations. We have assumed district heating for all locations. A WTT district heating factor using country specific factors are used. Cooling was reported by Deutsche Börse Group for various locations. DB1 assumes district cooling. A WTT identical to district heating factor using county specific factors are used given the lack of accurate district cooling factors

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Spend-based method
- Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For entities that provided the weight and route/or distance, tonne-kilometers have been calculated and were used to calculate the resulting emissions. For entities that provided spend-based data for transportation, Deutsche Börse Group used total spend and spend-based emissions factors, adjusted by country and inflation, to estimate emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

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

410

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Global average waste factors, distinguished by disposal methods (landfill, hazardous, recycling, composting) have been used to estimate emissions from waste, provided in total volumes by Deutsche Börse Group. Likewise, wastewater treatment emissions are estimated using water consumption values.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

11328

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Deutsche Börse has reported emissions estimation for the category of air travel. These largely indicate emissions based on criteria such as distance haul and flight class. Accommodation has been estimated using total number of hotel nights and country specific factors, assuming an average hotel class for overnight stays. Taxi and rental car emissions have been calculated using travel mode emission factors after obtaining kilometer distances. Staff cars are assumed to be fueled by gasoline. For public transport, only spend data was provided and emissions have been estimated using spend-based factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

7814

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

No primary data was collected. Using headcount figures per entity/location, we have estimated the emissions attributed to commuting. This was done by compiling the average commuting distance by country per month and applying an emission factor that is the average of multiple transport modes. Similarly, no primary data was collected for teleworking. Using headcount figures per entity / location, Deutsche Börse has estimated the emissions attributed to teleworking.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no relevant upstream leased assets within the Group

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There is no relevant downstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Most services of Deutsche Börse Group are provided electronically to market participants and do not require end-of-life treatment

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Most services of Deutsche Börse Group are provided electronically to market participants and do not require end-of-life treatment

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Most services of Deutsche Börse Group are provided electronically to market participants and do not require end-of-life treatment

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no relevant downstream leased assets within Deutsche Börse Group.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no franchise activities within Deutsche Börse Group.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

2549

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission have been estimated using figures on the share of investment, investee industry sector and asset turnover average values. Attributed revenue is then calculated and applied to deduce the Scope 1 & 2 emissions of the investment portfolio, which is allocated as Scope 15 under Deutsche Börse's Scope 3 inventory. In addition to last year, Scope 3 emissions of investments (optional as per the GHG Protocol) were calculated and added to the inventory.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no relevant other upstream categories within Deutsche Börse Group.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no relevant other downstream categories within Deutsche Börse Group.

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from:

	Verification/assurance status
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

GDB-GRI-Index-auditor-2023-en.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

audit report: whole document

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GDB-GRI-Index-auditor-2023-en.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

audit report: whole document

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Investments

Scope 3: Capital goods

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

GDB-GRI-Index-auditor-2023-en.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

The complete document

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

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

Select from:

Increased

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

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

456

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The main driver of the increase was the acquisition of SimCorp A/S coupled with increased due diligence in the process and higher quality of the data collected.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Market-based

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

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

No

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

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

42.45

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

42.45

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

249.56

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

145.49

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

49.45

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

49.45

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

93.68

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

44.42

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

72.25

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

55.75

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

18.42

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

18.42

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1606.04

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

72.66

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

462.07

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

235.02

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

8.12

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

6.35

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

125.98

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

107.24

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3558.9

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

11889.02

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

676.64

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

146.69

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

146.69

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2862.31

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

273.82

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.57

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

347.86

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

76.13

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

76.13

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

139.11

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

31.26

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

5.88

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

4.49

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.43

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

4271.69

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

438.24

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1.75

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

1.75

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

33.77

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

33.77

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

82.67

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

77.19

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7.49

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

7.49

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1573.78

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

134.1

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

140.12

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

99.46

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

4.24

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

4.24

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

186.67

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

142.89

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

10.64

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

7.99

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

18.51

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

17.12

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

25.76

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

18.66

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.1

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

294.28

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

294.28

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

28.28

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

20.19

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

449.85

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

135.03

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2316.47

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

908.33

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Stationary Combustion</i>	3586
Row 2	<i>Mobile Combustion</i>	1314

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Electricity</i>	25991	2677
Row 2	<i>Heating</i>	1423	1423
Row 3	<i>Cooling</i>	124	124
Row 4	<i>Steam</i>	103	103

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4900

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

27641

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

4327

(7.22.4) Please explain

All entities considered in Deutsche Börse Group emission scope are financially consolidated.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All entities considered in Deutsche Börse Group emission scope are financially consolidated.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17856

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

17856

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

51355

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6856

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

58211

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

7401

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

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam**(7.30.1.1) Heating value**

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

222

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

222

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling**(7.30.1.1) Heating value**

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

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

498

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy**(7.30.1.1) Heating value***Select from:* Unable to confirm heating value**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

0

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

0

Total energy consumption**(7.30.1.1) Heating value***Select from:* Unable to confirm heating value**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

51355

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

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

84188

*[Fixed row]***(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.**

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

*[Fixed row]***(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.****Sustainable biomass**

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

295

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

295

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17561

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

16816

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17856

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

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

17111

[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

18601

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

17856

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

111.52

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Australia

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

241.35

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Belgium

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Canada

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 4**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

2425.7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Czechia

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

1507.75

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Denmark

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

1249.8

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Finland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

12.14

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Finland

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

243.03

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

France

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

26648.76

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Germany

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

1830.09

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

India

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

1064.7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Ireland

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Japan

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

3.47

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Lithuania

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Luxembourg

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

10671.63

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Luxembourg

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Netherlands

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

1524.55

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Philippines

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

44.93

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Poland

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Singapore

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 19**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

13.15

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Spain

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

47.09

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Sweden

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

Switzerland

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Different locations within the country are supported by individual energy attribute certificates - the low carbon technology type differs

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

3084.82

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

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

Select from:

United States of America

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2023

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

101.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

101.43

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

243.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

97.63

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

341.27

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

162.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

68.47

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

230.85

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

323.77

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

134.5

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

458.27

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

233.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

131.2

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

365.12

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10.28

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24.48

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2329.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

657.2

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2986.90

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2129.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

697

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2826.24

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

23.14

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

45.42

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

804.22

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

314.5

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1118.72

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27252.04

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

17737.19

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2044.18

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47033.41

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

163.59

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

45.48

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

209.07

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2041.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

23.49

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2064.56

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1064.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

52.84

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1117.54

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

203.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

203.12

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

197.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

30.83

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

228.13

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21.11

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24.58

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10820.95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

41.72

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1885.58

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12748.25

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2.03

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54.77

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.4

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55.17

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

198.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

198.41

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

31.58

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

91.47

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1666.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1666.56

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

154.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

154.86

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.06

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4.06

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

315.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

73.71

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

389.65

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52.83

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

52.83

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

91.72

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

77.85

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

169.57

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

449.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

132.24

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

581.31

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

466.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

24.39

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

224.86

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

716.19

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43.04

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4.38

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

47.42

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1586.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

247.28

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1833.42

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4953.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1144.12

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6097.47

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000018174

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

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5076600000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

10

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Deutsche Boerse Group's Net Revenue grew by 17% vs last year, while the scope 1 and 2 emissions grew by only 5%, thus bringing the intensity figure 10% down.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.64

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

9227

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

14502

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

26

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Acquisitions

(7.45.9) Please explain

Deutsche Boerse Group's FTE count grew by 42% vs last year, due to the SimCorp acquisition. The scope 1 and 2 emissions grew by only 5%, thus bringing the intensity figure 26% down.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

1430

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tonnes (t)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

39.94

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Figures can be found here: <https://www.deutsche-boerse.com/resource/blob/3126614/fd77cece042130541720f63580ddc830/data/environmental-key-figures-2022.pdf>

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Other, please specify :Paper Consumption

(7.52.2) Metric value

33

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tonnes (t)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

65

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Figures can be found here: <https://www.deutsche-boerse.com/resource/blob/3126614/fd77cece042130541720f63580ddc830/data/environmental-key-figures-2022.pdf>

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net- Zero Approval Letter - Deutsche Börse AG.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

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

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

3694

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

0.000

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

8771.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5087.180

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

4900

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

4327

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

9227.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-12.38

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

no exclusions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Scope 1 & 2: Deutsche Börse aims to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% by 2030 from a 2022 base year. Deutsche Börse targets to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 90% at the latest by 2045 from a 2022 base year. Measures from near-term targets will be continued and complemented by further measures, focusing on avoiding emissions. This objective is integral to our sustainability strategy, which aims to minimize our environmental footprint and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change. By setting and pursuing this target, we are committed to fostering a culture of sustainability within our organization.

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

Our targets are based on the GHG protocol and were validated by the SBTi in May 2024. To achieve our targets, we also developed a transition plan in 2024, which contains dedicated emission reduction measures.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net- Zero Approval Letter - Deutsche Börse AG.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4441

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4797

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

11997.000

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

11997.000

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

11.515

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

11.515

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6958.260

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5804

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11328

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7814

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

24946.000

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

24946.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-256.99

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

no exclusions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Scope 3: Deutsche Börse targets to reduce absolute scope 3 emissions from fuel and energy related activities, business travel and employee commuting by 42% by 2030 from a 2022 base year. Deutsche Börse aims that 87% of its suppliers by emissions of purchased goods and services and capital goods, will have science-based targets by 2028. Scope 1, 2 & 3: Deutsche Börse targets to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 90% at the latest by 2045 from a 2022 base year. Measures from near-term targets will be continued and complemented by further measures, focusing on avoiding emissions.

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

Our targets are based on the GHG protocol and were validated by the SBTi in May 2024. To achieve our targets, we also developed a transition plan in 2024, which contains dedicated emission reduction measures. In our supplier onboarding process (for new suppliers), we added new ESG related questions to get a clearer picture on which suppliers already have science based targets or plan to get their targets validated in the future. Additionally, we started reaching out to existing suppliers to ask them the same questions. We keep tracking the number of suppliers which have science based targets to achieve our supplier engagement target by 2028.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

05/14/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2045

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net- Zero Approval Letter - Deutsche Börse AG.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

DBG's consolidation approach for the GHG inventory aligns with its financial approach (all entities with 50% share are included with 100% of their emissions). As a result, DBG's residual equity shares (

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Overall Net-Zero Target: Deutsche Börse AG commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2045. Near-Term Targets: Deutsche Börse AG commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2022 base year. Deutsche Börse AG also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 emissions from fuel and energy related activities, business travel and employee commuting 42% within the same timeframe. Deutsche Börse AG further commits that 87% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services and capital goods, will have science-based targets by 2028. Long-Term Targets: Deutsche Börse AG commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2045 from a 2022 base year. Deutsche Börse AG also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We are committed to reducing our absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 90% by 2045 from a 2022 base year. To address the residual emissions, we will continuously observe and evaluate potential neutralization strategies. Over the coming years, we will develop concrete milestones and make informed investments to ensure effective neutralization.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The review of the base year values and climate targets for recorded activities and external influencing factors takes place regularly, but at least every five years. In the event of a change that exceeds the selected annual growth rate, the base year values and climate targets are adjusted in accordance with the SBTi specifications and the GHG Protocol and submitted to SBTi for revalidation.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	3	90.5
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

2500

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

30000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Due to the use of green energy a CO2 saving can not be realised.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Employee commuting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

81.5

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

Select all that apply

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Using shuttle buses between the Eschborn and Luxembourg sites to cut down on individual trips. The shuttle runs twice a week on both routes: Lux - Frankfurt (morning and evening) and Frankfurt - Lux (morning and evening).

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

Other, please specify :Process Optimization - Sending letters and parcels.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

As part of the GoGreen offering, Deutsche Post measures the CO2 emissions produced during transport and handling of shipments and balances them by providing corresponding financial support for climate protection projects. This enables us to offset the effects.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Especially EEX continuously develops new products supporting a low carbon energy supply.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Deutsche Börse Group continuously investigates energy efficiency optimisation potentials and pays a premium for purchase of renewable energy.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Deutsche Börse Group continuously engages employees to save energy and to identify further potentials through innovation.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

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

Select from:

Other, please specify :Low Carbon Indices: Companies are selected based on their Carbon Intensity Data (Scope 1 + Scope 2 GHG Emissions / Revenue (\$million)) from ISS ESG. Climate benchmark indices: Constructed to follow the EU CTB and BAP requirement

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify :Low Carbon Index

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The STOXX Low Carbon index family is designed to enable investors to decarbonize their portfolios while participating in the low-carbon economic growth. The STOXX Low Carbon index family is derived from STOXX Global 1800 Index and its regional subsets. The STOXX Climate Change indices assess and select companies based on their progress in the transition towards a low carbon economy based on CDP scoring. All indices include a weight factor based on the free-float market cap multiplied by the corresponding Z-score carbon intensity factor of each constituent. Components with lower carbon intensities are overweighed, while those with higher carbon emission are underweighted. The STOXX Climate Benchmark Indices are designed to facilitate the shift towards a low-carbon economy and align investments with the Paris Climate Agreement. STOXX Paris Aligned Benchmark Indices (PABs) – These indices incorporate carbon emission limitations in

stock selection, in line with the global warming target of the Paris Climate Agreement. They aim for 60% greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity reduction. STOXX Climate Transition Benchmark Indices (CTBs) – These indices allow for more sectorial diversification and help investors adopt a portfolio decarbonization trajectory. They aim for 40% greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity reduction. Eurex offers futures on EURO STOXX 50 Low Carbon and STOXX Europe Climate Impact indices for trading.

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

Select from:

No

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

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

Select from:

Other, please specify :Please see description below

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify :Power markets - Renewable energy products and CO2-emission certificates

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our EEX subsidiary focuses on developing sustainable commodity markets, for example, by trading European emissions certificates. EEX pursued various initiatives in this area in 2023, which made it an impactful contributor to the Group's ESG net revenue.

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

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The project activity involves the generation of electricity from renewable wind power.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19166

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Investment analysis
- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The wind power project not only generates renewable electricity but also addresses several other critical issues. It contributes to biodiversity conservation by minimizing habitat disruption compared to traditional energy projects. Additionally, the project enhances climate resilience by reducing reliance on fossil fuels and promoting sustainable energy practices.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Please see the information in the previous column.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

We, as a company in the financial services industry, have determined in our double materiality analysis that biodiversity is not material to us. Our operations do not have a direct impact on areas important for biodiversity.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

We, as a company in the financial services industry, have determined in our double materiality analysis that biodiversity is not material to us. Our operations do not have a direct impact on areas important for biodiversity.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

We, as a company in the financial services industry, have determined in our double materiality analysis that biodiversity is not material to us. Our operations do not have a direct impact on areas important for biodiversity.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

We, as a company in the financial services industry, have determined in our double materiality analysis that biodiversity is not material to us. Our operations do not have a direct impact on areas important for biodiversity.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

We, as a company in the financial services industry, have determined in our double materiality analysis that biodiversity is not material to us. Our operations do not have a direct impact on areas important for biodiversity.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

We, as a company in the financial services industry, have determined in our double materiality analysis that biodiversity is not material to us. Our operations do not have a direct impact on areas important for biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Reasonable assurance Annual Report. Limited assurance GRI Index.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

DBG-annual-report-2023.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Limited assurance GRI Index.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

DBG-Detailed-GRI-index-Deutsche-Börse-Group-AR-2023 (1).pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	<i>Our Annual Report provides a good overview in terms of non-financial reporting relevant to environmental topics</i>	<i>Annual Report DBG 2023.pdf</i>

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Head of Group ESG Strategy

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

