

Scope 1 Stationary combustion

1.1 Diesel

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia and New Zealand.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., volume of diesel) as provided by the facilities manager and utilities companies is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- MFE (Ministry for the Environment NZ) – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008, Compiled 31 August 2024.
- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.

Assumption/limitation and justification

N/A

1.2 Natural Gas

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, New Zealand and UK.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., KWh of electricity) as provided by the facilities manager and utilities companies is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008, Compiled 31 August 2024.
- DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.

Assumption/limitation and justification

For New Zealand, missing data is estimated based on average daily consumption from the prior 6 months.

Scope 1 Fugitive emissions

1.3 Building-based refrigerants (in HVAC and refrigerators)

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, New Zealand, UK, US and Asia.⁽¹⁾

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., kg of leakage) as provided by the facilities manager and utilities companies is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Global Warming Potentials 5th Assessment Report.
- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.

Assumption/limitation and justification

Emissions from installation are excluded except for where they have been specifically recorded. Emissions from disposal in Asia and New Zealand are excluded unless disposal occurs on refurbishment.

Leakage rates are defaulted off their DESNZ classification, as is charge volume where this cannot be identified. For Australia, kitchen refrigerator stock is defaulted off the property classification. Actual stock is taken every 3 years.

1.4 Vehicle air conditioning refrigerant

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, New Zealand and Asia.

(1) Asia includes operations in China, Vietnam, India, Singapore, Japan. The inclusion of Asia refers to one or more than one country in Asia has been included in the Group's carbon inventory.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., kg of leakage) is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Global Warming Potentials 5th Assessment Report.
- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.

Assumption/limitation and justification

Refrigerant types are assumed where unknown. Emissions from disposal are deemed not to be relevant as vehicles are returned to the lessor at end of term. Similarly, installation emissions are excluded as they occur at the manufacturer's site.

Scope 1 Mobile combustion

1.5 Fuels used for NAB Group's vehicle fleet

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, New Zealand and Asia.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., volume of fuel) as provided by the fleet provider is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008, Compiled 31 August 2024.

Assumption/limitation and justification

Vehicles were produced post 2004. All fuel is presumed to be purchased on fuel cards, except for where non-fuel card transactions can be identified and an uplift is applied. Remote Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) and Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEV) pool vehicle charging is sourced from the preferred supplier charging network (New Zealand only).

Scope 2 Purchased energy

2.1 Purchased electricity

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, New Zealand, Europe, US, UK and Asia.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., KWh of electricity) as provided by the facilities manager and utilities is multiplied through the relevant emission factor, using a combination of the location and market-based methods.

Source of Emission Factor

- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008, Compiled 31 August 2024.
- Meridian – Certified Renewable Energy Sales Brochure 2024
- eGrid 2023 GHG Annual Output Emission Rates (revised June 2025).
- National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors, August 2024.
- ADEME (The French Environment and Energy Management Agency)– Bilans GES Site.
- IEA (International Energy Agency) – Emission Factors, 2023.
- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.
- Toitū Envirocare, 1 April 2021, republished 2025.

Assumption/limitation and justification

Any missing data is estimated based on average daily consumption from the prior 6 months (NZ only) or on net lettable area (m²) (Australia only).

From 1 October 2024 to 30 June 2025, emissions related to offsite charging of BNZ's plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles were reclassified from Scope 3 to Scope 2 following a reassessment of operational control over the emission source. From 1 July 2024 to 30 September 2024, emissions have been reported under this category.

Scope 3 emissions

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

3.1 Office paper

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, New Zealand, Europe, UK, US and Asia.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., kg of paper) as provided by the stationery provider is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- EPA Victoria, Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and management plan 2020– 2021.
- Carbon neutral certification – provided by recognised certification body.

Assumption/limitation and justification

N/A

3.2 Customer Statement Paper

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in New Zealand.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., kg of customer statements) as provided by supplier is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- EPA Victoria, Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and management plan 2020– 2021.

Assumption/limitation and justification

N/A

3.3 Water

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, New Zealand, Europe, US, UK and Asia.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., kL of water) as provided by the landlords and facilities manager is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- EPA Victoria, Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and management plan 2020– 2021.
- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.
- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.

Assumption/limitation and justification

The Emission Factor for Victoria is applied to all Australian states as Victoria accounts for the majority of water consumption across the portfolio. Any missing data is estimated based on average daily consumption from the prior 6 months (NZ only), on net lettable area (m²) (Australia and Europe), or on FTE (Asia, US and UK).

3.4 External data centre-electricity

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, New Zealand, UK and US.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., KWh of electricity) as provided by the facilities manager and utilities is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.
- eGrid 2023 GHG Annual Output Emission Rates (revised June 2025).

- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.

Assumption/limitation and justification

Any missing data is estimated based on net lettable area (m²).

3.5 Vehicle fleet- electricity

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in New Zealand.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., KWh of electricity) as provided by the fleet provider is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.

Assumption/limitation and justification

All remote BEV & PHEV pool vehicle charging is sourced from the preferred supplier charging network. Remote PHEV allocated vehicle charging occurs remotely.

From 1 October 2024 to 30 June 2025, emissions related to offsite charging of BNZ's plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles were reclassified from Scope 3 to Scope 2 following a reassessment of operational control over the emission source. From 1 July 2024 to 30 September 2024, emissions have been reported under this category.

3.6 Cloud Services

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia.

Calculation

GHG emissions (CO₂-e) are calculated and provided by the cloud service providers, under the market-based method with emission factors embedded in their calculations.

Source of Emission Factor

N/A

Assumption/limitation and justification

Any missing data is estimated by extrapolating the current year's data based on the equivalent trend from the corresponding prior period.

Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities

3.7 Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses & Well-to-tank (WTT) – diesel, natural gas, electricity

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, New Zealand, Asia, Europe, UK and US.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., volume of diesel, KWh of natural gas or KWh of electricity) is multiplied through the relevant emission factor, using a combination of the location and market-based methods.

Source of Emission Factor

- National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors, August 2024.
- eGrid 2023 GHG Annual Output Emission Rates (revised June 2025).
- IEA – Emission Factors, 2023.
- ADEME – Bilans GES Site.
- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.
- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.

Assumption/limitation and justification

N/A

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

3.8 Courier, freight and postage

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia and New Zealand.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., L of cash-in-transit, quantity of postage, km of courier travel, or tonnes of CO₂-e) as provided by the service provider is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.
- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.
- National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors, August 2024.
- NZ Post Customer Carbon Reporting Letter.

Assumption/limitation and justification

As cash-in-transit is a shared service, activity data is apportioned based on revenue share. For New Zealand, the average item postage emission factor is reflective of BNZ's postage profile.

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

3.9 Waste to incineration

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in UK and Asia.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., kg of waste) as provided by the facilities manager is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.

Assumption/limitation and justification

Any missing data is estimated based on net lettable area (m²) or FTE (Asia only).

3.10 Waste to landfill

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, Europe, New Zealand, US, and Asia.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., kg of waste) as provided by the service provider is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- ADEME – Bilans GES Site.
- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.
- National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors, August 2024.

Assumption/limitation and justification

Any missing data is estimated based on net lettable area (m²).

3.11 Materials recycled/diverted from landfill

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in New Zealand.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., kg of waste) as provided by the service provider is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.

Assumption/limitation and justification

For sites where landfill waste data is not available, activity data is estimated based on prior periods.

Category 6: Business Travel

3.12 Business Travel – Air Travel

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, New Zealand, Asia, Europe, UK and US.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., km of travel) as provided by the corporate travel provider is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.
- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.

Assumption/limitation and justification

For New Zealand, uplift factors are applied to the activity data to allow for bookings made outside of the preferred providers.

3.13 Business Travel – Hotel Stays

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, Asia, Europe, New Zealand, UK and US.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., number of nights) as provided by the corporate travel provider is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.

Assumption/limitation and justification

For New Zealand and Australia, uplift factors are applied to the activity data to allow for bookings made outside of the preferred providers.

3.14 Business Travel – Rail

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Asia, Europe, UK and US.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., km of travel) as provided by the service provider is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.
- JR (Japan Rail) East Group Report: INTEGRATED REPORT 2024.
- 2024 Global JR annual report.
- Rail National – Intercity Rail (pmile) Climate registry, 2022.

Assumption/limitation and justification

N/A

3.15 Business Travel – Rental cars

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, Asia, Europe, New Zealand and UK.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., km of travel) as provided by supplier is multiplied by the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.

- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.
- ADEME – Bilans GES Site.

Assumption/limitation and justification

For Australia and New Zealand, uplift factors are applied to the activity data to allow for bookings made outside of the preferred providers. Rental cars vary, so we have assumed the car is 'average car (unknown fuel)' or 'medium car' for the calculation.

3.16 Business Travel – Taxi

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, Asia, Europe, New Zealand, UK and US.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., km of travel) as estimated from taxi spend data is multiplied through the relevant emission factor. Distances are estimated from transaction amounts with respect to known rates in the region the travel occurs.

Source of Emission Factor

- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.
- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.
- SNCF 2024 – Greenhouse Gases Information for Transport Services, General Methodology.
- MLIT (Policy Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism), Summary of the White Paper on Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in Japan, 2022.
- The Climate Registry (TCR), 2023 Default Emission Factors, Table 2.5.

Assumption/limitation and justification

Fuel type is presumed to be petrol in each trip.

3.17 Business Travel – Employee Vehicle Claims

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia and New Zealand.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., km of travel) as estimated from employee spend data is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.
- DESNZ – UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2025.
- ADEME – Bilans GES Site.

Assumption/limitation and justification

Vehicles vary so have used average car (unknown fuel) or medium car.

Category 7: Employee Commuting

3.18 Working From Home

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia, Asia, Europe, New Zealand, UK and US.

Calculation.

The activity data (i.e., average FTE working from home or kWh of electricity) as estimated from office or remote network utilisation data is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- MFE – New Zealand Government, Guidance for Voluntary, Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting. Data and Methods for the 2025 Calendar Year.
- WFH calculator developed by Energetics and provided by Climate Active (Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources).

Assumption/limitation and justification

For New Zealand, it is assumed that colleagues' remote access per day equates to a full working from home day and as a result emissions may be overstated.

The Australian Climate Active calculator is applied to FTE worldwide (excl. NZ) due to their relatively small size. Similarly, the calculator applies the Victorian emission factor on all regions regardless of state/territory, as this was deemed the conservative approach on the basis of it having the highest emission factors.

The above calculator contains embedded assumptions and emission factors relating to employee energy usage working from home, including heating/cooling, lighting, equipment use, and transmission losses.

3.19 Employee Commuting

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., km travelled between work and home) as estimated from employee commuting pattern data, FTE reports and key commercial office locations, is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- Climate active – Carbon inventory (v9.1)

Assumption/limitation and justification

Employee commuting pattern data are taken from the 2016 ABS Census and are applied to FTE reports and key commercial office locations.

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

3.20 Base building energy – diesel, natural gas, electricity

Boundary

The reporting for this source covers the operations in Australia.

Calculation

The activity data (i.e., KWh of electricity or GJ of gas) as provided by the building contact is multiplied through the relevant emission factor.

Source of Emission Factor

- National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors, August 2024.
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008, Compiled 31 August 2024.

Assumption/limitation and justification

For non-billed sites, data is estimated based on known energy factors and building size.

Inclusions

Emissions sources included in the Group's 2025 Carbon inventory for operational emissions are as follows:

Scope	GHG Protocol category	Emissions source	Australia	New Zealand	Asia	United Kingdom	Europe	United States
1	Stationary combustion	Diesel, natural gas	X	X		X		
	Fugitive emissions	Building-based refrigerants (in HVAC and refrigerators)	X	X	X	X		X
		Vehicle air conditioning refrigerant	X	X	X			
	Mobile combustion	Fuels used for the Group's vehicle fleet	X	X	X			
2	Purchased energy	Purchased electricity ⁽¹⁾	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Office paper	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Customer statement paper		X				
		External data centre - electricity ⁽²⁾		X		X		X
		Water	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Cloud services	X					
		Vehicle fleet - electricity		X				
	Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities	T&D losses & WTT - diesel, natural gas, electricity	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	Courier, freight and postage	X	X				
	Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Waste to incineration			X	X		
		Waste to landfill	X	X	X		X	X
		Materials recycled/diverted from landfill		X				
		Wastewater		X				
	Category 6: Business travel ⁽³⁾	Business travel - air travel	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Business travel - hotel stays	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Other business travel ⁽⁴⁾	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Category 7: Employee commuting	Working from home	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Employee commuting ⁽⁵⁾	X					
	Category 8: Upstream leased assets	Base building energy - diesel, natural gas, electricity	X					

(1) From 1 October 2024, emissions related to offsite charging of BNZ's plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles were reclassified from Scope 3 to Scope 2 following a reassessment of operational control over the emission source.

(2) Emissions associated with the services provided by the property manager. This inventory item has been included in category 1.

(3) Business travel air includes radiative forcing uplift in line with the UK Government Department for Energy Security and Net Zero guidance (all operations).

(4) Other business travel includes colleague vehicles, rail (UK, Europe and Japan), rental cars, taxi use and work use vehicles.

(5) The Group has a policy of offsetting all emissions within its carbon inventory. Both NAB and BNZ quantify and disclose emissions associated with employee commuting. NAB has offset employee commuting in line with the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard for Organisations, and these emissions have been included in the Group's carbon inventory. BNZ is not required to offset employee commuting under the terms of the Toitū net carbonzero certification standard, and these emissions have not therefore been included in the Group's carbon inventory.

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Exclusions

The below emission sources have been excluded from the Group's 2025 Carbon inventory for operational emissions as they are either not applicable to the Group's business model or have not passed two or more criteria of the relevance test as outlined in the table below. Scope 3 'financed emissions' and 'facilitated emissions' are outside NAB's operational emissions inventory boundary. However, NAB separately reports financed emissions attributable to its lending in emissions-intensive sectors associated with its goal to align with pathways to net zero by 2050. For further information refer to the *Metrics and targets* section in NAB's 2025 Climate report on pages 30 to 40.

Emission sources tested for relevance ⁽¹⁾	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Other purchased goods and services	N	N	N	N	N	Size: Emissions from other purchased goods and services is material. The Group includes and reports certain sub-categories in our operational emissions boundary: office paper, water, etc. Other sub-categories are being assessed and will be considered for inclusion in the future. Influence: The Group does not have full operational control to influence certain sub-categories. Risk: This emissions source does not contribute to significant GHG risk exposure. Stakeholder: This emissions source is deemed irrelevant by key stakeholders. Outsourcing: The emission sources are not activities NAB has previously undertaken within its boundary.
Capital goods	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The Group as a financial services provider is not a significant purchaser of capital goods that have material climate change impacts compared to other sectors. The GHG emissions arising from capital goods such as IT equipment, cars are being assessed and will be considered for inclusion in the future. Influence: The Group does not have full operational control to influence emissions reduction for this source. Risk: This emissions source does not contribute to significant GHG risk exposure. Stakeholder: This emissions source is deemed irrelevant by key stakeholders. Outsourcing: The Group does not undertake this activity within our organisation's boundary. Comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Downstream transportation and distribution	N	N	N	N	N	Size: Due to the intangible nature of financial products and services we do not require downstream transportation and distribution of a physical product. Accordingly, we have assessed this source of emissions as being not relevant to our industry sector and business. Influence: The Group has limited ability to influence emissions from this source. Risk: This emissions source does not contribute to significant GHG risk exposure. Stakeholder: This emissions source is deemed irrelevant by key stakeholders. Outsourcing: The Group does not undertake this activity within our organisation's boundary. Comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Processing of sold products	N	N	N	N	N	Size: Due to the intangible nature of financial products and services we do not require processing of sold physical product. Accordingly, we have assessed this source of emissions as being not relevant to our industry sector and business. Influence: The Group has limited ability to influence emissions from this source. Risk: This emissions source does not contribute to significant GHG risk exposure. Stakeholder: This emissions source is deemed irrelevant by key stakeholders. Outsourcing: The Group does not undertake this activity within our organisation's boundary. Comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.

(1) The relevance test applied by the Group is adapted from GHG Protocol – Corporate Standard (WBCSD and WRI, 2004). An emissions category is considered relevant if it meets two or more of the five relevance criteria, as outlined in the table above.

Exclusions (cont.)

Emission sources tested for relevance ⁽¹⁾	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Use of sold products	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The Group as a financial services provider sells intangible products. Accordingly, we have assessed this source of emissions as being not relevant to our industry sector and business. Influence: The Group has limited ability to influence emissions from this source. Risk: This emissions source does not contribute to significant GHG risk exposure. Stakeholder: This emissions source is deemed irrelevant by key stakeholders. Outsourcing: The Group does not undertake this activity within our organisation's boundary. Comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
End-of-life treatment of sold products	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The Group as a financial services provider sells intangible products that don't require actual end-of-life treatment. Accordingly, we have assessed this source of emissions as being not relevant to our industry sector and business. Influence: The Group has limited ability to influence emissions from this source. Risk: This emissions source does not contribute to significant GHG risk exposure. Stakeholder: This emissions source is deemed irrelevant by key stakeholders. Outsourcing: The Group does not undertake this activity within our organisation's boundary. Comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Downstream leased assets	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The Group has an immaterial number of downstream leased assets in the form of a small number of buildings that are owned and leased to tenants. The tenancy agreements for these assets give the tenant operational control of the energy use of the asset and the tenant pays the energy bills. Emissions from downstream leased assets are not large relative to the Group's total emissions. Influence: The Group has limited ability to influence emissions from this source. Risk: This emissions source does not contribute to significant GHG risk exposure. Stakeholder: This emissions source is deemed irrelevant by key stakeholders. Outsourcing: The Group does not undertake this activity within our organisation's boundary. Comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Franchises	N	N	N	N	N	Size: The Group does not have franchises, therefore this emissions source is not relevant. Influence: The Group has limited ability to influence emissions from this source. Risk: This emissions source does not contribute to significant GHG risk exposure. Stakeholder: This emissions source is deemed irrelevant by key stakeholders. Outsourcing: The Group does not undertake this activity within our organisation's boundary. Comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.

(1) The relevance test applied by the Group is adapted from GHG Protocol – Corporate Standard (WBCSD and WRI, 2004). An emissions category is considered relevant if it meets two or more of the five relevance criteria, as outlined in the table above.