

#### Legrand SA

# 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

#### Word version

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#### Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

## Contents

#### **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

Legrand is a global specialist in electrical and digital building infrastructures, dedicated to supporting technological, societal and environmental change around the globe. Our purpose is to improve lives by transforming the spaces where people live, work and meet by delivering electrical and digital infrastructures and connected solutions that are simple, innovative and sustainable. With nearly 38,000 employees in nearly 90 countries, we work hard every day to make the buildings of tomorrow more sustainable for everyone. Although it is an industrial company, Legrand is not a CO2 intensive industry as its processes require a limited amount of energy. Nonetheless, the Group has a long-standing commitment to reduce its impact on climate change and proposes energy efficient solutions for buildings. [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: ✓ Yes	Select from: ✓ No

[Fixed row]

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

8416900000

#### (1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

#### ISIN code - bond

#### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

#### (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

#### FR0010307819

#### **ISIN code - equity**

#### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 No

#### **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

LR

#### SEDOL code

#### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 No

#### LEI number

#### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

#### (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

969500XXRPGD7HCAFA90

#### **D-U-N-S number**

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

#### (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

No DUNS for Legrand S.A. Legrand France 277832630

#### Other unique identifier

(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:

✓ Yes

## (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

No DUNS for Legrand S.A. Legrand SNC 576490346 [Add row]

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

Select all that apply

✓ China	🗹 Brazil
✓ Egypt	🗹 Canada
✓ India	✓ France
✓ Italy	✓ Greece
✓ Spain	Mexico
✓ Poland	Belgium
✓ Serbia	Croatia
✓ Turkey	Czechia
✓ Algeria	Denmark
✓ Austria	Estonia
✓ Germany	🗹 Bulgaria
✓ Hungary	Colombia
✓ Morocco	🗹 Malaysia
✓ Romania	Portugal
✓ Ukraine	Slovakia
✓ Slovenia	Netherlands
✓ Viet Nam	New Zealand
✓ Australia	Switzerland
✓ Indonesia	🗹 Taiwan, China
✓ Singapore	Republic of Korea

✓ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Select from: ✓ Yes, for some facilities	We know the adresses of all Legrand sites. We report here 100% of our stategic locations (production facilities, warehouses, headquarters).

[Fixed row]

#### (1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

#### Row 1

# (1.8.1.1) Identifier Prestons (1.8.1.2) Latitude -33.940456 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 150.88051 (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 31m

Row 2

#### Caxias do Sul

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

-29.174238

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-51.243057

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 747m

Row 3

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Guarulhos

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

-23

#### (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-46

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 764m

#### Row 4

#### Manaus

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
-3
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
-59
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 31m
Row 5
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
Belo Horizonte
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
-19
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
-43
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 553m
Row 6
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Vaughan

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.831425

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79.50836

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 221m

Row 7

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Scarborough

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

43

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-79

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 184m

#### Row 8

#### Santiago

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33.38281

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.769844

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 482m

Row 9

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Santiago/Antofagasta

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

-33

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 4618m

#### Row 10

Wuxi

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.527489

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.448326

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 3m

Row 11

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Huizhou

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

23.115007

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.41055

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 32m

#### Row 12

#### Xinyu-Netatmo

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

27.847239

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

115.00531

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 61m

**Row 13** 

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dongguan-Rocom

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

22

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

113

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude -2m

#### Row 14

#### Shanghai-SLEC

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude 31 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 121 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 1m **Row 15** (1.8.1.1) Identifier Bogota (1.8.1.2) Latitude 4.69322 (1.8.1.3) Longitude -74.11827 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 2550m **Row 16** (1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### La Valencia

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude 9 (1.8.1.3) Longitude -84 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 0m **Row 17** (1.8.1.1) Identifier Prerov (1.8.1.2) Latitude 49.466812 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 17.449762 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 212m **Row 18** (1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Copenhague

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.61024

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.462751

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 0m

Row 19

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sadat City

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.359352

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.53272

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 39m

#### Row 20

Keila

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
59
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
24
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 43m
Row 21
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
Tallinn
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
59
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
24
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 43m
Row 22
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Paide

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
58
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
25
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 71m
Row 23
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
Sitel
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
45.864758
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
1.294966
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 354m
Row 24
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### La Valoine

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.801712

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.284517

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 280m

Row 25

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Valprod

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.802708

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.28706

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 262m

#### Row 26

#### Confolens

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.021473

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.669735

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 148m

**Row 27** 

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chabanais

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.87861

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.737611

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 161m

#### Row 28

#### Chalus

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.649834

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

0.979809

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 395m

**Row 29** 

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Verneuil en Halatte

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.266716

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.506158

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 84m

#### Row 30

#### Fontaine le Bourg

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.559837

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.146983

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 81m

Row 31

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Malaunay

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.528656

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.043979

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 38m

#### Row 32

#### Antibes

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude 43.603592 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 7.081114 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 95m **Row 33** (1.8.1.1) Identifier Strasbourg (1.8.1.2) Latitude 48.551167 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 7.741401 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 140m **Row 34**

#### Saint Marcellin

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.131996

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.319598

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 275m

**Row 35** 

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Montbard

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.620422

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.321258

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 206m

#### Row 36

#### Pont en Royans

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
45
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
5
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 174m
Row 37
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
Lagord
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
46
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
-1
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 9m
Row 38
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Nuit Saint Georges

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude 47 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 4 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 707m **Row 39** (1.8.1.1) Identifier Puget sur Argens (1.8.1.2) Latitude 43 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 6 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 0m **Row 40** (1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Ris Orangis

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
48
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
2
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 125m
Row 41
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
Soest
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
51.55883
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
8.140097
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 123m
Row 42
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Frankfort

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
50
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
8
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 105m
Row 43
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
Irschenberg
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
47
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
11
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 1747m
Row 44
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Dorentrup

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
52
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
9
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 202m
Row 45
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
Athens
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
38
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
27
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 1000m
Row 46
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Szentes

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.649876

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

20.276594

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 82m

**Row 47** 

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Budapest (ECODISC)

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

47

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

19

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 94m

#### Row 48

Jalgaon

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.987242

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

75.57967

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 234m

Row 49

#### (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sinnar

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.862534

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.97726

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 716m

#### Row 50

# Haridwar (1.8.1.2) Latitude 29.946964 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 78.05796 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 297m **Row 51** (1.8.1.1) Identifier Bhiwandi (1.8.1.2) Latitude 19 (1.8.1.3) Longitude

73

# (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 0m

#### Row 52

#### Ambad

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
19
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
73
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 0m
Row 53
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
Chennai Semmancheri
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
12
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
80
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude Om
Row 54
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Rohad

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
28
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
76
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 344m
Row 55
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
Chennai - Vadapalani
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
12
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
80
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 0m
Row 56
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Taloja Raigad

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude 19 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 73 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 0m **Row 57** (1.8.1.1) Identifier Bangalore - Karnataka (1.8.1.2) Latitude 12 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 77 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 676m **Row 58** (1.8.1.1) Identifier
Varese

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.794426

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.849735

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 386m

Row 59

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tradate

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.723446

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.891436

## (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 299m

#### Row 60

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.798927

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.229997

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 269m

Row 61

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Azzano

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.654575

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.683929

## (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 219m

#### Row 62

#### Ospedaletto

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.1729

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.578206

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 64m

Row 63

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Alessandria

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.89485

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.710328

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 104m

#### Row 64

#### Muscoline

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.54645

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.463654

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 254m

#### **Row 65**

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Castellalto

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.69843

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.861681

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 81m

#### Row 66

Borri - Bibbiena

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.726353

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.812573

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 378m

Row 67

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Queretaro

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.768595

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-100.44412

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 1980m

#### Row 68

Boxtel

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude 51.581486 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 5.319969

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 8m

Row 69

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Veghel

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.60533

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.515872

# (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 8m

Row 70

#### Weert

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
51
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
5
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 15m
Row 71
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
Auckland
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
-37
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
174
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude Om
Row 72
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude

-11.954693

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-77.06589

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 90m

**Row 73** 

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Zabkowice

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.60091

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

16.8158

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 291m

#### Row 74

#### Bucarest WH

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.491398

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

25.853952

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 104m

Row 75

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tuas

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

1.322997

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

103.66017

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 14m

#### Row 76

# Singapore (1.8.1.2) Latitude 1 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 103 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 24m **Row 77** (1.8.1.1) Identifier Alcala (1.8.1.2) Latitude 40.4855 (1.8.1.3) Longitude -3.408991 (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 597m

Row 78

#### Torrejon

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.449436

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.455758

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 584m

**Row 79** 

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Switzerland WH

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.393257

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.064528

## (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 381m

#### Row 80

#### Cham

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
47
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
8
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 932m
Row 81
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
Taipei
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
24.983185
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
121.55062
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 23m
Row 82
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Bangkok

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

13.616897

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

100.747314

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 4m

**Row 83** 

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Gebze

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.841053

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.431307

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 247m

#### **Row 84**

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.867294

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.472527

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 215m

Row 85

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

West Bromwich

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

52.533558

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-2.019649

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 145m

#### Row 86

#### Scarborough UK

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

54.238487

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.404714

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 39m

Row 87

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Consett

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

54.863533

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-1.827215

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 262m

#### **Row 88**

Blyth

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
55
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
-1
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 0m
Row 89
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
London-Wembley
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
51
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
0
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 26m
Row 90
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Reading

(1.8.1.2) Latitude
51
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
0
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 26m
Row 91
(1.8.1.1) Identifier
Concord, NY
(1.8.1.2) Latitude
35.4208
(1.8.1.3) Longitude
-80.65553
(1.8.1.4) Comment
Altitude 214m
Row 92
(1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### El Paso, TS

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.77476

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-106.47068

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 1132m

**Row 93** 

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

West Hartford, CT

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.726387

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-72.7293

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 26m

#### **Row 94**

Fort Mill, SC

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.088646

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-80.94575

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 191m

**Row 95** 

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fairfield, NJ

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.880684

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.28579

## (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 61m

#### Row 96

Dayton, OH

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.802532

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-84.164474

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 228m

**Row 97** 

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Union City, CA

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.599586

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-122.08573

## (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 4m

#### **Row 98**

#### Warsaw, IN

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.278744

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.8515

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 257m

**Row 99** 

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Minnetonka, MN

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.97794

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-93.458534

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 297m

#### Row 100

Reno, NV

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.44455

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-119.749565

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 1356m

Row 101

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kenosha, WI

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.588516

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.933685

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 224m

#### Row 102

#### Cannonsburg, PA

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.302917

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-80.13866

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 293m

Row 103

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Moreno Valley, CA

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.865944

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-117.22796

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 448m

#### Row 104

#### Chicago, IL

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.81739

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.721886

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 185m

#### Row 105

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Anaheim, CA

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

33

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-117

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 368m

#### Row 106

#### Hickory, NC

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

35

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-81

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 161m

Row 107

# (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Maryland Heights\_St Louis, MO

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

38

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-90

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 113m

#### Row 108

#### Livermore, CA

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude 37 (1.8.1.3) Longitude -121 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 180m **Row 109** (1.8.1.1) Identifier Farmingdale, NY (1.8.1.2) Latitude 40 (1.8.1.3) Longitude -73 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 0m **Row 110** (1.8.1.1) Identifier

#### Blue Ash, OH

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude 39 (1.8.1.3) Longitude -84 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 290m **Row 111** (1.8.1.1) Identifier Dallas, TX (1.8.1.2) Latitude 32 (1.8.1.3) Longitude -96 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 90m Row 112 (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hanoi

# (1.8.1.2) Latitude 21.220272 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 105.98762 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 1m **Row 113** (1.8.1.1) Identifier Magré 1-2-3 (1.8.1.2) Latitude 45.83362 (1.8.1.3) Longitude 1.261105 (1.8.1.4) Comment Altitude 268m **Row 114**

Sillé 1

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.17717

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.140064

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 145m

#### Row 115

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sillé 2

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.18282

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-0.127533

## (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 165m

#### Row 116

#### Feuquières en Vimeu

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.06758

# (1.8.1.3) Longitude

1.61146

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 93m

Row 117

## (1.8.1.1) Identifier

Torre del Greco

## (1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.77394

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

14.41319

#### (1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 98m

#### Row 118

#### (1.8.1.2) Latitude

24.985714

## (1.8.1.3) Longitude

55.02729

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Altitude 2m [Add row]

#### (1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

#### (1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

#### (1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

#### (1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

#### (1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

✓ Tier 2 suppliers

#### (1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Mapping of our value chain is done inside our Supplier Management tool called SVM - Supplier Value Management – It covers approval, risk analysis, CSR analysis, contract management, invitations to tender, performance, action plans etc. Also, the EcoVadis deployment (Ratings and IQ solutions) enables us to map and improve our supply chain CSR performance and Carbon maturity. Scope 3 calculation also maps suppliers in their entirety regarding their CO2 emission [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?

Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
Select from: Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	Select all that apply ✓ Upstream value chain ✓ Downstream value chain

[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)		
2		

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

The timeframes are aligned with our double materiality assessment. Short term corresponds to establishing next year's budget and to follow the current one.

#### Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)	
----------------------	--

3

#### (2.1.3) To (years)

9

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

The timeframes are aligned with our double materiality assessment. For the medium term, the goal is to establish the strategic vision to 5 to 10 years in the framework of the internally called "Master Plan" and the objectives presented during the Capital Market's Day organised by Legrand in September 2021. The next

CMD will be in September 2024. New Product development projects realised by the R&D teams also typically fall within a 3 to 5 year time horizon, including ROI targets calculated in this time frame. Legrand near-term target by 2030, validated by SBTi, falls under medium-term time horizon.

#### Long-term

#### (2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

🗹 Yes

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

The timeframes are aligned with our double materiality assessment. The long term usually concerns the analysis of major societal trends or "mega trends" that have a profound and lasting impact on Legrand's business. Typically, societal, environmental, technological and commercial changes. An example is the mitigation and adaptation to climate change, looked under a 15 year time frame, as illustrated by Legrand's GHG emission Net-Zero by 2050 commitment validated by SBTi. [Fixed row]

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

Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
Select from: ✓ Yes	Select from: <ul> <li>Both dependencies and impacts</li> </ul>

[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:	Select from:	Select from:
✓ Yes	✓ Both risks and opportunities	✓ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

#### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Water

(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
- ✓ End of life management

#### (2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

✓ Full

#### (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

#### (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

✓ Qualitative 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

#### (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used
Select all that apply

✓ Site-specific

National

✓ Not location specific

#### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

#### Other

✓ Internal company methods

✓ Materiality assessment

✓ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

# (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

Customers

✓ Employees

✓ Suppliers

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

Select from:

✓ Yes

# (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Legrand has conducted a new materiality assessment, including impacts, risks and opportunities, aligned with CSRD requirements. Impacts can be negative or positive, actual or potential. Internal experts assessed the probability of occurrence, the severity of the impact, its irremediability (from easily corrected to long-lasting), the perimeter affected (site, local, country, region, or global) and its scale (number of people affected, extent of environmental damage, etc.). The assessment was completed based on the expertise of Legrand CSR professionals and through supplier and customer feedback. To define severity, both quantitative and qualitative information was used, and all stages of the value chain were taken into account. Quantitative information includes energy consumption of sites, dependencies to fossil fuels, GHG emissions etc. The impact assessment was completed with the risks and opportunities assessment, and the financial materiality assessment, in order to obtain a double materiality assessment. This double materiality assessment allows Legrand to define the most material sustainable topics that need to be addressed, and to define associated policies to reduce its impacts and risks, and ensure benefits from opportunities.

# (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Water

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

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

✓ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

✓ Upstream value chain

✓ Downstream value chain

✓ End of life management

# (2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

🗹 Full

# (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

# (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

# (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

✓ More than once a year

# (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

✓ Short-term

✓ Medium-term

✓ Long-term

# (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

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

✓ Not location specific

# (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

#### Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :TCFD

#### International methodologies and standards

✓ IPCC Climate Change Projections

#### Other

External consultants

- ✓ Materiality assessment
- ✓ Scenario analysis

# (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

#### Acute physical

- ✓ Drought
- Tornado
- Landslide
- ✓ Wildfires
- ✓ Heat waves
- ☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

#### **Chronic physical**

- ✓ Heat stress
- ✓ Water stress
- ✓ Sea level rise
- ✓ Changing wind patterns
- Temperature variability

#### Policy

- $\blacksquare$  Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ✓ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

#### Market

- ✓ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☑ Changing customer behavior

- ✓ Subsidence
- ✓ Cold wave/frost
- ✓ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ✓ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ✓ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ✓ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

✓ Uncertainty in the market signals

#### Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

#### Technology

- ✓ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- $\blacksquare$  Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ✓ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

#### Liability

✓ 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

In 2023, Legrand carried out a new climate-related risks and opportunities analysis. This included both transition risks and physical risks. This analysis allowed to complete the double materiality assessment at group level. 1) Transition risks and opportunities were assessed based on sectorial information, internal interviews with key stakeholders, the use of TCFD guidelines and the use of NGFS scenarios. This allowed to assess market and technology risks, regulation and compliance risks, brand and reputation risks. All stakeholders were considered in this approach, with information on Legrand supply chain and suppliers, how regulation could impact the company as well as customers and investors requirement and expectations. 2) Physical risks were assessed based on each site's specific location. For each site,

22 indicators were used to assess 13 water-, temperature-, wind- and soil-related perils. Two scenarios were used, the current policy and the worst case scenario, to assess the risks in the short, medium and long-term. This assessment has been coupled with asset values to understand which sites can have a significant impact on Legrand revenues and property values degradation depending on their climate-related physical risks. 3) This risk assessment also helps complete the group risk management process, which is updated twice a year.

#### Row 4

#### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Water

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

Select all that apply

✓ Dependencies

#### (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

✓ Upstream value chain

# (2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

✓ Full

# (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

✓ Tier 1 suppliers

# (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

✓ Qualitative and quantitative

# (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

✓ As important matters arise

# (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

✓ Short-term

✓ Medium-term

✓ Long-term

# (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

✓ National

✓ Not location specific

# (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

#### International methodologies and standards

☑ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :Global Biodiverisity Score from CDC Biodiversité

# (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

✓ Suppliers

Select from:

🗹 Yes

# (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Legrand carried out a biodiversity footprint to understand its impacts and dependencies on nature. The dependency analysis was done on direct operations, tier 1 suppliers, and other suppliers. The ecosystems analysed include several water-related ecosystems and climate-related ecosystem. No critical dependency has been identified on Legrand direct operations, and a low share of Legrand's direct suppliers were identified as dependent to at least one ecosystem service. [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

As part of Legrand's biodiversity footprint, following the Global Biodiversity Score methodology, dependencies and impacts were assessed, which helped define climate and water context, as well as other nature contexts. As part of climate physical risks assessment, Legrand used some indicators which were also related to water. When focusing on a specific context (such as climate change or water), some impacts, risks or opportunities might appear as significant, but not necessarily in a different context. Legrand hasn't identified conflicts in the way to address dependencies, impacts, risks or opportunities when looking at it through different contexts. The double materiality assessment required as part of the CSRD allows for understanding the importance of each impact, risk and opportunity, independently of the context. This allowed Legrand to prioritize policies and objectives.

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

# (2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

# (2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

#### **Sensitive locations**

✓ Areas important for biodiversity

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

# (2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

To identify priority locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks relating to water, we evaluated water scarcity per watershed being equal to demand / supply. Demand includes domestic and industrial water use and livestock water demand computed as a function of e.g., GDP and population Estimates on irrigation demand computed from the response to meteorological conditions, crop intensity, area, irrigation efficiency assumptions. Supply includes surface and subsurface runoff river discharge groundwater recharge and flows. We considred a high risk when the ratio is greater then 40% and a extremely high risk when above 80%. Data source used is Aqueduct 4.0. To identify areas important for biodiversity, we used WWF Risk Filter tool with 100% of our straetgic sites uploaded in the portfolio manager.

# (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

#### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

✓ Revenue

# (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

Absolute decrease

# (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

6000000

# (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

✓ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

✓ Likelihood of effect occurring

# (2.4.7) Application of definition

The CSR Department continuously assesses global trends related to climate change and identifies associated risks and opportunities. A sector benchmark was used to ensure that no risks nor opportunities were omitted. Any risk linked to climate change is assessed according to the risk assessment methodology defined by Legrand. This methodology is based on a grid defining the thresholds for Minor, Moderate, Significant and Major risks. Other information is accounted for, such as the time horizon over which the effect occurs, and the likelihood of the effect. This approach is used in the Group's double materiality assessment.

# **Opportunities**

# (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

#### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

✓ Revenue

# (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

Absolute increase

# (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

6000000

# (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

✓ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

✓ Likelihood of effect occurring

# (2.4.7) Application of definition

The CSR Department continuously assesses global trends related to climate change and identifies associated risks and opportunities. A sector benchmark was used to ensure that no risks nor opportunities were omitted. Any risk linked to climate change is assessed according to the risk assessment methodology defined by Legrand. This methodology is based on a grid defining the thresholds for Minor, Moderate, Significant and Major risks. Other information is accounted for, such as the time horizon over which the effect occurs, and the likelihood of the effect. This approach is used in the Group's double materiality assessment.

## **Risks**

# (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

#### (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

EBITDA

# (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

Absolute decrease

# (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

15000000

# (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

✓ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

✓ Likelihood of effect occurring

# (2.4.7) Application of definition

The CSR Department continuously assesses global trends related to climate change and identifies associated risks and opportunities. A sector benchmark was used to ensure that no risks nor opportunities were omitted. Any risk linked to climate change is assessed according to the risk assessment methodology defined by Legrand. This methodology is based on a grid defining the thresholds for Minor, Moderate, Significant and Major risks. Other information is accounted for, such as the time horizon over which the effect occurs, and the likelihood of the effect. This approach is used in the Group's double materiality assessment.

# **Opportunities**

# (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

## (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

EBITDA

# (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

Absolute increase

# (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

15000000

# (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

✓ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

✓ Likelihood of effect occurring

# (2.4.7) Application of definition

The CSR Department continuously assesses global trends related to climate change and identifies associated risks and opportunities. A sector benchmark was used to ensure that no risks nor opportunities were omitted. Any risk linked to climate change is assessed according to the risk assessment methodology defined by Legrand. This methodology is based on a grid defining the thresholds for Minor, Moderate, Significant and Major risks. Other information is accounted for, such as the time horizon over which the effect occurs, and the likelihood of the effect. This approach is used in the Group's double materiality assessment. [Add row]

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

# (2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

# (2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

To comply with ISO14001, all the strategic production facilities must assess their significant environmental aspects. Less than 20% of our strategic sites have a process that could release water pollutants and they are required to have a specific quantitative annual reporting on water pollutants, tracked at group level. The list of water pollutants monitored has been built based on EU regulation E-PRTR. [Fixed row]

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

#### Row 1

# (2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

✓ Inorganic pollutants

# (2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Due to surface treatments of metals using an electrolytic process, heavy metals can potentially be released in wastewater. Those substances are for some reprotoxic, persistent and/or bioaccumulable, they are included in the Candidate List of substances of very high concern for authorization.

# (2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

# (2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ✓ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

# (2.5.1.5) Please explain

Procedure: The vast majority of sites holding a surface treatment using electrolytic process have a first level of water treatment before releasing the wastewater to third party treatment or to nature. High levels of preventive maintenance are in place to prevent any leakage or pipe erosion. The chemical specialist in charge of surface treatment on site is constantly working on testing less hazardous substances and also needs to comply with final product high standards in terms of corrosion resistance. Measure of success: Success is when water pollutants emissions remain within regulatory thresholds. The chemical specialist on each site is in charge of evaluating the levels regularly, as well as applying mitigating measures if a threshold is exceeded. [Add row]

# C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

## (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

#### Water

# (3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

✓ 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:

I Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

# (3.1.3) Please explain

Production processes involving water are not part of our core processes.

# **Plastics**

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

#### Technology

✓ Transition to increasing recycled content

# (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

✓ Upstream value chain

# (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

#### Select all that apply

✓ China	✓ Brazil
✓ Egypt	🗹 Canada
✓ India	✓ France
✓ Italy	✓ Mexico
✓ Spain	✓ Poland

Turkey	
Estonia	
Germany	
Hungary	
Colombia	
New Zealand	

🗹 Taiwan, China

 $\mathbf{V}$ 

✓

 $\mathbf{V}$ 

**√** 

- ✓ Republic of Korea
- ✓ United States of America
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

# (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Inability to keep up with market technological advance in both products and production processes (e.g use of recycled materials given technological limitations for recycled plastic use)

# (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

✓ Change in revenue mix and sources

## (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
- Medium-term
- ✓ Long-term

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

Select from:

✓ Likely

Malaysia
 Viet Nam
 Australia
 Singapore
 Netherlands

# (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

This risk covers Legrand's inability to address technological advance in its products and production process. For example, some technological advances on the market might not be usable in Legrand's product, new energy efficiency solutions for example that would not be adapted/ adaptable to Legrand products. This could lead to a decrease in revenue linked to customers' preference for this technological advance not available at Legrand. Financial effects have been estimated on short-medium and long-term, with the help of several models from NGFS scenarios. This risk has been estimated to have substantive effect already in all time horizons.

# (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)

78000000

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

172000000

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

170000000

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

897000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

#### (3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

600000000

# (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effects have been estimated based on the potential loss related to the inability to offer energy efficiency products as requested by the market trends. The formula used is [Sales] x [1 Market share] x [Carbon price adjustment]. The carbon pricing scenarios allowed to calculate a minimum and a maximum value depending on the model. The minimum value is calculated using the NGFS scenario for Nationally Determined Contributions, under the GFAM 6.0 model. The maximum value is calculated using the NGFS scenario for Net-Zero in 2050, using the REMIND-MAgPIE 3.2-4.6 model.

# (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Diversification

✓ Market expansion

#### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

# (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

No specific cost has been identified to answer this risk. Legrand has been diversifying the revenues and expanding the business through acquisitions and sales of current products and services in additional markets where it is already implemented. Legrand's current diversification and expansion strategy already allows to mitigate this risk, without requiring specific costs for additional mitigation.

# (3.1.1.29) Description of response

Legrand has been diversifying the revenues and expanding the business through acquisitions and sales of current products and services in additional markets where it is already implemented. Legrand's current diversification and expansion strategy already allows to mitigate this risk, without requiring specific mitigation actions.

# Plastics

#### Select from:

✓ Risk2

# (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Liability

✓ Non-compliance with legislation

# (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

#### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

✓ France

# (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Inability to prevent losses and leaks of pellets into the environment and mandatory audits not completed.

## (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

✓ Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

# (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

Medium-term

✓ Long-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-low

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

The anticipated effect of the risk if not mitigated will be an administrative sanction with a formal notice to implement the provisions associated with daily penalties.

# (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

# (3.1.1.29) Description of response

Specific procedure detailing prevention measures to prevent release of plastic pellets has been implemented in France to answer this decree. Internal and external audits are completed regularly.

# Climate change

# (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

✓ Risk3

# (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

#### Acute physical

✓ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

#### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

✓ Direct operations

#### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

🗹 China

🗹 Italy

✓ United States of America

# (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Considering Acute Physical Risks assessment, extreme precipitation/flash flood has been pointed out as being one of the main driver. The indicator used to assess the risk is Flood depth due to surface water for a return period of 100 years (taking into account flood defenses). Flash flood due to extreme precipitation would impact our Huizhou site in China which is a critical site in terms of production and distribution. This facility employs more than 2000 employees to manufacture wiring devices, voice data imagine device and door entry system, representing an overall production output of around 800k pcs/day and annual sales around 2,000 million CNY. The main processes are plastic moulding and wave soldering. Some warehouses are also located at the same location. Finished products are sold to local market for 77%, while 23% of them are supplied to Legrand distribution centers globally.

# (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

# (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

Medium-term

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

Select from:

Likely

# (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

✓ Medium-high

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

The potential impact of a flash flood would mainly be on storage of finished goods and on business interruption due to lack of power supply. A worst case scenario could mean up to 20% of stocks lost. Regarding Business interruption, it could happen due to temporary loss of electric power supply because of the flash flood. Emergency power supply is present on site but we can consider it couldn't cover 100% of the need.

# (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)

0

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

13000000

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

0

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

13000000

## (3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0

# (3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

#### 13000000

# (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The potential impact of a flash flood would mainly be on storage of finished goods and on business interruption due to lack of power supply. A worst case scenario could mean up to 20% of stocks lost (20%\* 40 M EUR 8 M EUR). Regarding Business interruption, it could happen due to temporary loss of electric power supply because of the flash flood. Emergency power supply is present on site but we can consider it couldn't cover 100% of the need. Worst case scenario could lead to 15 days of business interruption (127M EUR annual BI/24 5 M EUR). The full financial impact would be 8 M EUR 5 M EUR 13 MEUR. It was identified that this risk is expected to remain stable in the different the future, in used for physical risks, in each scenario evaluated (SSP2-4.5 and SSP4-8.5), on short, medium and long-term. Thus, the values for each time horizon remain the same. The minimum value is 0, as there is no business interruption if no flood is happening.

#### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

#### Infrastructure, technology and spending

✓ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

# (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

# (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

As Huizhou site is exposed to flash flood, a risk assessment evaluating the impact on activity has been conducted by simulating the level of water at the facility when experiencing a flash flood. It has been assessed, together with local management, that power supply could be lost during around 15 days. It was decided that an additional emergency power supply should be acquired to prevent any business interruption. The acquisition of flood barriers would improve as well resilience as stopping the water entering the finished goods storage building. Those have already been implemented, and the cost is calculated as 0,5 M EUR flood barriers and

0,5 M EUR emergency power supply. As a result, the potential for Business Interruption has been reduced to 0,5 M EUR (1 day of Business interruption and some extra hours of working to implement the emergency plan).

# (3.1.1.29) Description of response

As Huizhou site is exposed to flash flood, a risk assessment evaluating the impact on activity has been conducted by simulating the level of water at the facility when experiencing a flash flood. It has been assessed, together with local management, that power supply could be lost during around 15 days. Action: It was decided that an additional emergency power supply should be acquired to prevent any business interruption. The acquisition of flood barriers would improve as well resilience as stopping the water entering the finished goods storage building. Results: Potential for Business Interruption has been reduced to 0,5 M EUR (1 day of Business interruption and some extra hours of working to implement the emergency plan). Cost calculation: 0,5 M EUR flood barriers and 0,5 M EUR emergency power supply. [Add row]

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

## **Climate change**

# (3.1.2.1) Financial metric Select from: ✓ Revenue (3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2000000000

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

Select from:

✓ 21-30%

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

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

Select from:

**☑** 1-10%

# (3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The amount of revenue impacted by transition risks corresponds to the sales of energy efficiency solutions, which are most concerned by the risks which have substantive impacts. The amount of revenue impacted by physical risks has been calculated based on values for business interruption for the sites which have high or extreme multiperil risk scores in the medium-term, in the scenario SSP2-4.5. [Add row]

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

## (3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

🗹 No

# (3.3.3) Comment

Each country top management is in charge of dealing with local authorities regarding environmental regulatory provisions and must report to Group Environment manager any violations and potential fine. No violations in 2023. [Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No, 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?

**Climate change** 

# (3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

# Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

✓ No

# (3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

# (3.6.3) Please explain

According to our double materiality assessment for impacts, risks and opportunities, water-related opportunities were not identified as having a substantive impact. [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**

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

# (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

✓ Downstream value chain

# (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

✓ China	✓ Brazil
✓ Egypt	✓ Canada
✓ India	✓ France
✓ Italy	✓ Greece
✓ Spain	✓ Mexico
✓ Poland	✓ Belgium
✓ Serbia	✓ Croatia
✓ Turkey	✓ Czechia
✓ Algeria	✓ Denmark
✓ Austria	✓ Estonia
✓ Germany	✓ Bulgaria
✓ Hungary	✓ Colombia
✓ Morocco	✓ Malaysia
✓ Romania	✓ Portugal
✓ Ukraine	✓ Slovakia

- ✓ Slovenia
- Viet Nam
- ✓ Australia
- Indonesia
- ✓ Singapore
- United States of America
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

# (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Switzerland
 Taiwan, China
 Republic of Korea

Since buildings account for 40% of worldwide energy consumption, regulations and standards will focus on buildings' energy efficiency to enable significant emission reductions. In this way, as a global specialist in electrical and digital building infrastructures, Legrand offers a wide range of energy efficiency solutions that will enable building investors and tenants to reduce their energy consumption, to comply with evolving regulatory requirements and to engage in voluntary certification programs promoting sustainable buildings such as LEED or BREAM or HQE. Indeed, the Legrand Energy Efficiency solutions make possible to earn credits in the scoring scheme proposed by each of these certification programs. Through the proprietary assessment tool developed by Legrand's R&D team, customers may determine not only the monetary savings provided by a given Legrand Energy Efficiency product or solution, but also the avoided CO2 emissions thanks to this solution through its life duration.

# (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

✓ Short-term

- Medium-term
- ✓ Long-term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

## (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

✓ High

# (3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Legrand already includes energy efficiency solutions in its portfolio. In 2023, they accounted for 24% of Legrand sales, whereas they accounted for 22% in sales in 2022.

# (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

This opportunity is already accounted for in Legrand's strategy, and represents 24% of Legrand revenue in 2023. Legrand continues its efforts to grow on the energy efficiency solutions market, to follow the trends of energy reduction and electrification in the short-medium and long-term. To address this opportunity, and ensure financial growth, Legrand continues to invest in R&D, but also to acquire companies which can open new markets, or allow for expansion in existing markets.

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

Select from:

Yes

# (3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

200000000

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

210000000

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

230000000

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

270000000

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

360000000

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

300000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

800000000

# (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Current: Energy efficiency solutions account for 24% of Legrand sales in 2023, around 2 billion euros. Short-term: the estimated figures are based on internal growth of 5% to 15% in the coming two years. The objective is around 15% growth in the short-term, but the current market situation in 2024with a difficult building market situation means that achievements might fall below expectations in 2024. Medium-term: The estimated figures are based on Legrand's strategic mid-term ambition, to double the size of energy efficiency activities from a 2022 baseline. In 2022, the value of this segment in Legrand sales was 1.8 billion euros, so the target is to reach 3.6 billion euros of sales in 5 to 10 years. The minimum value is based on a 50% growth instead of 100% growth from 2022. Long-term: The estimated figures for long-term growth are based on an evolution of the carbon price in different NGFS models until 2050, for both Nationally Determined Contributions and Net-Zero scenarios, which can influence the price of Legrand's products. The formula used is [Sales] x [1 Market share] x [Carbon price adjustment]. The maximum value for the carbon price adjustment is based on model REMIND-MAgPIE 3.2-4.6 in a Net-Zero world in 2050, and the minimum value relates to GCAM 6.0 NGFS model in a Nationally Determined Contributions scenario in 2050. The current revenues and market-share are used to estimate the long-term evolution.

# (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

#### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The annual amount invested by Legrand in R&D each year is 5% of annual sales. Cost of opportunity is therefore: potential sales \* 5% 2 000 000 000 \* 0.05 100 000 000. Acquisitions also contribute to this opportunity, but they are not accounted for in the cost here, as they are already part of our diversification and expansion strategy, not specifically for climate-related considerations.

# (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

1) Situation: Legrand aims to continue developing new products and services that bring energy efficiency to the buildings where its products are installed, which is important for Legrand customers. Examples of products ranges under development: - for Energy Efficiency in buildings: residential heating and air conditioning smart management - for Datacenters: free cooling systems, smart PDUs (power distribution units), etc, for a better energy management of servers - for Hotel: smart room controllers Task: Develop energy efficient products in line with customer expectations, with the aim to double energy efficient product sales in the next 5 to 10 years. 2) Actions: The company invests strongly in R&D efforts dedicated to the development of Energy Efficient offers to realize these opportunities and is constantly seeking to purchase new companies that have developed innovative technologies to reduce the energy consumption of buildings. A few examples of energy efficient solutions developed by Legrand recently in Energy supply and distribution solutions (deployed in the last 2 years): Reactive energy compensation and harmonics filtration: Alpes Technologies offers a full range of services and products that improve energy quality and reduce CO2 emissions. Energy-efficient transformers and busbars to optimize power distribution and reduce system losses. High-quality backup power supply ranges: UPS under the Legrand name as well as local brands Inform (Turkey), SMS (Brazil), Borri (Italy), Numeric (India), S2S (France), Primetech (Italy) and Fluxpower (Germany): – conventional UPS ranges; – high-tech modular UPS facilities for critically important systems (datacenters and financial institutions); – high-energy-efficiency UPS using a smart power factor correction circuit. Energy efficiency remains at a high and constant level, even at a low rate of charge. 3) Results: As a result of both the launch of new products and the continuing effort of M&A in this field, Legrand sales of energy efficiency products and solution i

(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)

200000000

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

Select from:

# (3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Legrand already includes energy efficiency solutions in its portfolio. In 2023, they accounted for 24% of Legrand sales, around 2 billion, whereas they accounted for 22% in sales in 2022. [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

Legrand's diversity policy aims to promote a varied and complementary range of skills and experience, and to conduct tasks in a fully objective manner. The objectives of this diversity policy are: number of directors kept at a reasonable level (10 to 12 directors), promoting the balance representation of women and men (minimum 40% of women), further internationalization, diverse, complementary and revelant mix of skills and experience, high overall independence rate (at least 70%). More information on the Board diversity policy is available in Legrand's Universal Registration Document 2023 on pages 237 to 239.

# (4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf [Fixed row]

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

#### **Climate change**

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

🗹 Yes

## Water

# (4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

# (4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

# (4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Water-related issues are dealt with at industrial site level because the Group requires a very limited amount of water for its industrial processes and because the Group is run in a very decentralised way. The topic is therefore not material enough to have board-level oversight.

# Biodiversity

# (4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Select from:

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

### (4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

## (4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Biodiversity has not been considered as a strategic priority. Thus, Legrand has no board-level oversight on biodiversity for now. However, this topic is closely monitored and might be addressed in the coming two years, depending in part to sector-specific material sustainable topics. [Fixed row]

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

## **Climate change**

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

Select all that apply

✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

✓ Yes

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

Select all that apply

✓ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- $\blacksquare$  Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- $\blacksquare$  Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ✓ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

- $\blacksquare$  Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

# (4.1.2.7) Please explain

When formulating and reviewing strategy, the Board of Directors considers social and environmental aspects of the Company's activities. The Commitments and CSR Committee also makes sure the Group's strategy and its CSR efforts are aligned. On climate-related issues, this Committee is validates and ensures Legrand's environmental policy including energy and carbon strategy issues is properly deployed. The Board of Directors' other specialized Committees are responsible for CSR issues related to their duties: 1) the Audit Committee monitors Legrand's sustainability reporting following the CSRD implementation in the EU, including the reliability of the calculation of non-financial indicators, of which those related to the European Taxonomy and the process of preparing and providing assurance on the sustainability information. It also ensures that climate-related risks and opportunities are properly evaluated and monitored; 2) the Compensation Committee ensures CSR criteria (including criteria related to sustainability, and a few specifically to climate change) are integrated effectively in the annual variable compensation paid to the Chief Executive Officer and managers; 3) the Nomination and Governance Committee makes certain that the Board of Directors possesses CSR skills, especially concerning climate issues. Some board members have specific climate-related skills. 4) Finally, the Board of directors reviews inputs from the Commitments and CSR committee and the Audit Committee and ensures that climate change related risks and opportunities are embedded in the overall Group strategy. IFixed row]

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

- ☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ✓ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- $\ensuremath{\overline{\ensuremath{\mathcal{M}}}}$  Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ${\ensuremath{\overline{\mathrm{v}}}}$  Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

## **Climate change**

#### (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Yes

#### (4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

Z Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

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

## (4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

#### Additional training

Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :Governance & Climate Executive Education program at the University of Paris Dauphine-PSL

#### Experience

- ☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☑ Staff-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ✓ Experience in the environmental department of a government (national or local)
- ✓ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

#### Water

# (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

 $\blacksquare$  No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

#### (4.2.4) Primary reason for no board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

## (4.2.5) Explain why your organization does not have a board with competence on this environmental issue

Water-related issues are dealt with at industrial site level because the Group requires a very limited amount of water for its industrial processes and because the Group is run in a very decentralised way. The topic is therefore not material enough to have board-level competence. [Fixed row]

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

## **Climate change**

## (4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

✓ Yes

## Water

## (4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

# Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

 $\checkmark$  No, but we plan to within the next two years

# (4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

#### (4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Biodiversity has not been considered as a strategic priority. Thus, Legrand has no management-level responsibility for the moment. However, it is closely regarded and might come up in the coming two years. [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

- ☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### Engagement

- ☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

#### Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

✓ Setting corporate environmental targets

#### Strategy and financial planning

✓ Developing a climate transition plan issues

✓ Implementing a climate transition plan environmental issues

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

#### Other

✓ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

# (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

 $\blacksquare$  More frequently than quarterly

# (4.3.1.6) Please explain

Legrand's CEO reports to the Executive Board, either directly or with the Chief Financial Officer and / or the Chief Sustainability Officer on CSR topics including climate related topics during Executive Board meetings, as well as during Audit Committee meetings and Commitments and CSR Committee meetings.

#### Water

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

#### **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
- ☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

#### Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Setting corporate environmental targets

#### Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

# (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

#### Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

✓ Annually

## (4.3.1.6) Please explain

In 2021 a new CSO position was created in the Executive Committee to cover all CSR topics including environmental topics. This person is in charge of bringing to the Executive Board all CSR topics including to the Commitments and CSR Committee. Furthermore part of the CSO's responsibilities is to raise awareness and knowledge on CSR in the Executive Board. As water has not been identified as relevant for our activity, the CSO reports to the board only annually on this topic.

#### 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
- ☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

#### Engagement

- ☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

#### Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ✓ Setting corporate environmental targets

#### Strategy and financial planning

- ✓ Developing a climate transition plan
- ✓ Implementing a climate transition plan issues

Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental

✓ Conducting environmental scenario analysis environmental issues

- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

#### Other

✓ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

# (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

In 2021 a new CSO position was created in the Executive Committee to cover all CSR topics including environmental topics. This person is in charge of bringing to the Executive Board all CSR topics including to the Commitments and CSR Committee. Furthermore part of the CSO's responsibilities is to raise awareness and knowledge on CSR in the Executive Board. [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:

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

10

# (4.5.3) Please explain

Since 2016, CSR criteria have been factored into executive team and managers' compensation systems. It includes targets related to Scope 1 & 2 emission reduction and energy efficiency, supplier engagement related to emissions reduction and Scope 4 evolution. 10 to 20% of top management variable compensation (including Executive committee members and country general managers) is linked to the achievement of the CSR roadmap. In addition, Executive Committee members receive long-term incentives (LTI) for which 25% are related to the CSR roadmap. In 2023, CEO variable compensation achieved 150% of the fixed compensation, including 22.5% from CSR targets achievement. It includes targets related to Scope 1 & 2 emission reduction and energy efficiency, supplier engagement related to emissions reduction and energy efficiency, supplier engagement related to emissions reduction and energy efficiency.

#### Water

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

Select from:

 $\blacksquare$  No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

## (4.5.3) Please explain

Water usage is addressed in Legrand's environmental policy as a relevant issue, particularly for sites located in an area characterized by high WSI (Water Stress Index from UNEP). Proper water management is addressed by the sites through their local environmental management systems, compliant with ISO 14001 standard. That means that the concept of continuous improvement which is the basis of ISO 14001 certification induces the reduction in the quantity of water used by each Legrand site (all things equal otherwise). These local efforts result in a continuous decrease of the water withdrawal at Group level. This trend, considered as a very good result of ISO 14001 deployment within the Legrand group, means that it is not necessary to select this priority in the corporate CSR roadmap. By construction, the incentives only cover the KPI's included in this roadmap. [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

✓ Corporate executive team

# (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

✓ Bonus - % of salary

✓ Shares

# (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

#### Targets

- ✓ Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

#### Strategy and financial planning

✓ Achievement of climate transition plan

#### **Emission reduction**

- ☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

#### **Resource use and efficiency**

✓ Reduction in total energy consumption

#### **Policies and commitments**

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

#### Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

#### (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

#### (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Since 2016, CSR criteria have been factored into executive team and managers' compensation systems. It includes targets related to Scope 1 & 2 emission reduction and energy efficiency, supplier engagement related to emissions reduction and Scope 4 evolution. 10 to 20% of top management variable compensation (including Executive committee members and country general managers) is linked to the achievement of the CSR roadmap. In addition, Executive Committee members receive long-term incentives (LTI) for which 25% are related to the CSR roadmap. In 2023, CEO variable compensation achieved 150% of the fixed compensation, including 22.5% from CSR targets achievement. It includes targets related to Scope 1 & 2 emission reduction and energy efficiency, supplier engagement related to emissions reduction and energy efficiency, supplier engagement related to emissions reduction and energy efficiency.

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

As part of this incentive plan, there are targets allowing to achieve Scope 1 & 2 emission reduction and energy efficiency, supplier engagement related to emissions reduction, Scope 3 reduction and Scope 4 evolution. The targets are part of the CSR roadmap, from 2022 to 2024, and the next CSR roadmap from 2025 to 2027. Those targets are then translated into actions that need to be achieved as part of the climate transition plan.

#### Climate change

#### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

#### **Board or executive level**

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Other C-suite officer and country managers

## (4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

#### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

#### Targets

- ✓ Progress towards environmental targets
- ✓ Achievement of environmental targets

#### Strategy and financial planning

✓ Achievement of climate transition plan

#### **Emission reduction**

- ☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

#### Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

#### Engagement

 $\blacksquare$  Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

## (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

# (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Since 2016, CSR criteria have been factored into executive team and managers' compensation systems. It includes targets related to Scope 1 & 2 emission reduction and energy efficiency, supplier engagement related to emissions reduction and Scope 4 evolution. 10 to 20% of top management variable compensation (including Executive committee members and country general managers) is linked to the achievement of the CSR roadmap. In addition, Executive Committee members receive long-term incentives (LTI) for which 25% are related to the CSR roadmap. In 2023, CEO variable compensation achieved 150% of the fixed compensation, including 22.5% from CSR targets achievement. It includes targets related to Scope 1 & 2 emission reduction and energy efficiency, supplier engagement related to emissions reduction and Scope 4 evolution.

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

As part of this incentive plan, there are targets allowing to achieve Scope 1 & 2 emission reduction and energy efficiency, supplier engagement related to emissions reduction, Scope 3 reduction and Scope 4 evolution. The targets are part of the CSR roadmap, from 2022 to 2024, and the next CSR roadmap from 2025 to 2027. Those targets are then translated into actions that need to be achieved as part of the climate transition plan. [Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

## (4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

#### Row 1

#### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

# (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

## (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

- Select all that apply
- ☑ Direct operations
- ✓ Upstream value chain
- ✓ Downstream value chain

## (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Legrand publishes its environmental policy as part of Chapter 4-2 "Reducing the Group's environmental impact" of its Universal Registration Document. Especially, the climate-related policy is on chapter 4.2.2 "Legrand's climate policy". This policy and the associated targets apply to the whole company.

### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

#### **Environmental commitments**

- ✓ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

#### **Climate-specific commitments**

- ✓ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ✓ Commitment to net-zero emissions

#### Social commitments

- ☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

#### Additional references/Descriptions

- ☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- ☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

# (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

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

✓ Water

## (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

# (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Legrand publishes its environmental policy as part of Chapter 4-2 "Reducing the Group's environmental impact" of its Universal Registration Document. Especially, the water-related policy is on chapter 4.2.5 "Water". This policy applies to the whole company.

## (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

#### **Environmental commitments**

- ✓ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

#### Social commitments

- ☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

#### Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

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

Select all that apply

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

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

✓ Publicly available

### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf

#### Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Biodiversity

### (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

Legrand publishes its environmental policy as part of Chapter 4-2 "Reducing the Group's environmental impact" of its Universal Registration Document. Especially, the biodiversity-related policy is on chapter 4.2.6 "Biodiversity". This policy applies to the whole company.

# (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

#### **Environmental commitments**

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- $\blacksquare$  Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

#### Social commitments

- ☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

#### Additional references/Descriptions

 $\blacksquare$  Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

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

Select all that apply ✓ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

#### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

✓ Publicly available

# (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_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

✓ Climate Action 100+

✓ Race to Zero Campaign

✓ RE100

✓ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ UN Global Compact

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

Legrand has validated reduction targets by SBTi, aligned with 1.5C so is part of the Race to Zero Campaign. Legrand is also a member of RE100 and thus of Climate Action 100. Finally, Legrand is a member of the UN Global Compact. [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

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

✓ Paris Agreement

#### (4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf

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

Select from:

✓ No

(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

In the Universal Registration Document, details of our involvement with CSR networks on page 87, and details of Legrand milestones, including alignment with Paris Agreement on page 86. Legrand climate-related policy is from page 108. Legrand engages with trade associations like the FIEEC (French Federation of Electrical, Electronic and Communications Industries) and AFEP in France, Orgalim in Europe, NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association) in the United States. Issues linked to climate change, to environmental or other CSR topics are directly led by the local or global CSR teams to ensure Legrand's positions in these organizations is consistent with Legrand's engagements on climate chang [Fixed row]

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

Row 1

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

## (4.11.2.4) Trade association

#### Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :AFEP (Association française des entreprises privées)

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

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

 $\blacksquare$  Yes, and they have changed their position

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

European Energy Union aims to ensure the security of energy supply and the provision of affordable energy and respectful of climate issues. Afep is committed to this objective and fully supports the implementation of the Paris Agreement at European and national level. Large companies play a key role in developing new sustainable production models and technological solutions, while having the capacity to bring together other large companies and SMEs. The energy transition must be a source of investment, job creation and growth in an attractive Europe. For this, companies need the European institutions to provide a long-term, stable, coherent and integrated political framework. The EU must adopt measures with the best cost-effectiveness ratio avoiding distortions for sectors exposed to international competition. Energy, climate change and the environment must be considered globally together. Synergies should be valued, such as the positive impact of the circular economy on reducing both resource consumption and greenhouse gases emissions. Legrand signed the AFEP climate manifesto with 39 other major French companies that are resolutely committed to the fight against climate change in the dynamic of the COP21.

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

82000

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

To cover administration expenses of the association

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

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

#### Row 2

## (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

## (4.11.2.4) Trade association

#### Europe

✓ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :PEP association : French law association promoting the PEP ecopassport program which tends to be the international reference program for environmental declarations of products from electric, electronic and heating and cooling industries

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

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

✓ Water

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

✓ Yes, and they have changed their position

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

For PEP ecopassport, ecodesign is the best way to actually mitigate GHG emissions not only at workshop level but also for suppliers and customers. This association makes the promotion of multicriteria and multistage life cycle analysis (LCA). It supports the PEP ecopassport program which proposes a set of methodological supports to perform LCA for electrical and electronic products. Legrand is aligned with this position. LCA also allows to calculate and address other environmental impacts, including water-related.

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

2500

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

Administrative fee to fund association operations

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

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

# Row 3

## (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

✓ Indirect engagement via a trade association

## (4.11.2.4) Trade association

#### Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :FIEEC (fédération française des industries électriques, électroniques et de communication)

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

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

✓ Yes, and they have changed their position

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

This federation brings together trade organizations representing more than 3,000 companies, which employ nearly 400,000 people and have more than 98 billion euros in turnover. FIEEC positions are of main importance in the elaboration of the French and European legislation dealing with energy issues. As an example FIEEC defends the role of equipment to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, which is also a position strongly supported by Legrand.

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

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

Select from:

✓ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply Paris Agreement [Add row]

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

Select from:

🗹 Yes

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

Row 1

## (4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

#### Select all that apply

- ✓ ESRS
- 🗹 GRI
- ✓ IFRS

✓ TCFD

## (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	
✓ Strategy	Value chain engagement
Governance	Dependencies & Impacts
Emission targets	Public policy engagement
✓ Emissions figures	Water accounting figures
Risks & Opportunities	Content of environmental policies

# (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

CSR information is published in the Universal Registration Document. Climate-related content is on Chapter 4.2.2 "Legrand's climate policy" and 4.2.3 "Targets, action plans and results" from page 108 to 121. Cross-reference tables with GRI, TCFD, SASB and ESRS are included on pages from 188 to 190. Information on governance, impacts, risks, opportunities, strategy and policies are in chapter 4.1 "General disclosures - [ESRS 2]" from page 80 to 103.

## (4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_1715701632.pdf

## (4.12.1.8) Comment

All information is included in our Universal Registration Document, as required by regulation, and audited annually.

#### Row 2

# (4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

✓ ESRS

🗹 GRI

# (4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

✓ Water

✓ Biodiversity

#### (4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

✓ Complete

## (4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

✓ Content of environmental policies

✓ Governance

✓ Dependencies & Impacts

✓ Risks & Opportunities

✓ Water accounting figures

#### (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

CSR information is published in the Universal Registration Document. Water-related content is on Chapter 4.2.5 "Water" on page 124, and biodiversity-related content is on page 125 in Chapter 4.2.6 "Biodiversity". Cross-reference tables with GRI, TCFD, SASB and ESRS are included on pages from 188 to 190. Information on governance, impacts, risks, opportunities, strategy and policies are in chapter 4.1 "General disclosures - [ESRS 2]" from page 80 to 103.

## (4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf

# (4.12.1.8) Comment

All information is included in our Universal Registration Document, as required by regulation, and audited annually. [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:

 $\blacksquare$  More than once a year

## Water

# (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

✓ Yes

# (5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

✓ More than once a year [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

#### **Climate transition scenarios**

✓ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :GCAM 6.0 NGFSNet Zero 2050, MESSAGEix-GLOBIOM 1.1-M-R12Net Zero 2050 and REMIND-MAgPIE 3.2-4.6Net Zero 2050

## (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

Policy

✓ Market

Reputation

✓ Technology

✓ Liability

## (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

✓ 1.5°C or lower

## (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2025

✓ 2030

✓ 2040

✓ 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

#### Finance and insurance

✓ Cost of capital

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Revenues, market shares, pass-through, asset values, CapEx, OpEx

#### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

✓ Global regulation

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Local regulations

## (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Some assumptions were taken in order to understand the financial impacts of the risks and opportunities assessed, based on the scenario analysis: growth of electrification and energy efficiency solutions, upcoming regulations outside of Europe, energy mix evolution etc. In those instances, we used the past evolution on the recent years to assess the coming years. Concerning the financial driving forces, we used the most recent years values to adjust the parameters.

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Together with a consultant, AXA Climate, Legrand conducted a risks and opportunities analysis. In order to understand the impacts on our business (on revenues, costs, EBITDA), scenarios were used. The Net-Zero scenarios from NGFS allow to understand how our business could evolve if policies evolve according to what would be necessary for a 1.5C world, and the financial impacts associated. This allows Legrand to compare it to current policies scenarios, and understand the minimum and maximum impacts of risks and opportunities.

#### Water

# (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

#### Physical climate scenarios

✓ RCP 4.5

# (5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

✓ SSP2

## (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

 $\blacksquare$  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:

✓ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

#### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2030

✓ 2050

## (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

#### Direct interaction with climate

 $\blacksquare$  On asset values, on the corporate

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Together with a consultant, AXA Climate, Legrand conducted a climate-related physical risks analysis. Two scenarios were used: SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5. Exact locations of Legrand sites were used to assess 22 indicators, for 13 different perils, which are temperature-, water-, wind- and soil-related. Water-related perils include fllooding, drought, precipitation, water stress. Gross risks were assessed in this way, for both scenario, at 2030 and 2050 horizons. Additional information on property damage and business interruption values were used to assess the risk on Legrand's business and assets.

## (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The use of the SSP2-4.5 scenario allows Legrand to understand how it would be impacted in the current policies framework. The SSP5-8.5 helps understand the maximum risks that could apply to Legrand's site. Both scenarios are useful, in order to understand the current evolution vs the maximum risks to prepare for.

## Climate change

## (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

#### Climate transition scenarios

✓ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :GCAM 6.0 NGFSNationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), MESSAGEix-GLOBIOM 1.1-M-R12Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), REMIND-MAgPIE 3.2-4.6Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

### (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

Policy

✓ Market

✓ Reputation

Technology

Liability

#### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

✓ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

# (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2025

✓ 2030

✓ 2040

✓ 2050

## (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

#### Finance and insurance

✓ Cost of capital

☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Revenues, market shares, pass-through, asset values, CapEx, OpEx

#### Regulators, legal and policy regimes

✓ Global regulation

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Local regulations

# (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Some assumptions were taken in order to understand the financial impacts of the risks and opportunities assessed, based on the scenario analysis: growth of electrification and energy efficiency solutions, upcoming regulations outside of Europe, energy mix evolution etc. In those instances, we used the past evolution on the recent years to assess the coming years. Concerning the financial driving forces, we used the most recent years values to adjust the parameters.

# (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Together with a consultant, AXA Climate, Legrand conducted a risks and opportunities analysis. In order to understand the impacts on our business (on revenues, costs, EBITDA), scenarios were used. The current policies scenarios from NGFS allow to understand how our business is most likely to evolve in the coming years. This allows Legrand to compare it to a Net-Zero world, and understand the minimum and maximum impacts of risks and opportunities.

# Climate change
#### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

✓ SSP2

#### (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:

✓ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

# (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2030

✓ 2050

#### (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

#### **Direct interaction with climate**

 $\checkmark$  On asset values, on the corporate

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Together with a consultant, AXA Climate, Legrand conducted a climate-related physical risks analysis. Two scenarios were used: SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5. Exact locations of Legrand sites were used to assess 22 indicators, for 13 different perils, which are temperature-, water-, wind- and soil-related. Gross risks were assessed in this way, for both scenario, at 2030 and 2050 horizons. Additional information on property damage and business interruption values were used to assess the risk on Legrand's business and assets.

# (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The use of the SSP2-4.5 scenario allows Legrand to understand how it would be impacted in the current policies framework. The SSP5-8.5 helps understand the maximum risks that could apply to Legrand's site. Both scenarios are useful, in order to understand the current evolution vs the maximum risks to prepare for.

#### 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

2014

# (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2030

✓ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

#### Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

#### Direct interaction with climate

✓ On asset values, on the corporate

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Together with a consultant, AXA Climate, Legrand conducted a climate-related physical risks analysis. Two scenarios were used: SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5. Exact locations of Legrand sites were used to assess 22 indicators, for 13 different perils, which are temperature-, water-, wind- and soil-related. Gross risks were assessed in this way, for both scenario, at 2030 and 2050 horizons. Additional information on property damage and business interruption values were used to assess the risk on Legrand's business and assets.

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The use of the SSP2-4.5 scenario allows Legrand to understand how it would be impacted in the current policies framework. The SSP5-8.5 helps understand the maximum risks that could apply to Legrand's site. Both scenarios are useful, in order to understand the current evolution vs the maximum risks to prepare for.

#### Water

## (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios ✓ RCP 8.5

#### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

✓ SSP5

## (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

#### (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

2014

# (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

✓ 2030

✓ 2050

# (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

✓ On asset values, on the corporate

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Together with a consultant, AXA Climate, Legrand conducted a climate-related physical risks analysis. Two scenarios were used: SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5. Exact locations of Legrand sites were used to assess 22 indicators, for 13 different perils, which are temperature-, water-, wind- and soil-related. Water-related perils include flooding, drought, precipitation, water stress. Gross risks were assessed in this way, for both scenario, at 2030 and 2050 horizons. Additional information on property damage and business interruption values were used to assess the risk on Legrand's business and assets.

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The use of the SSP2-4.5 scenario allows Legrand to understand how it would be impacted in the current policies framework. The SSP5-8.5 helps understand the maximum risks that could apply to Legrand's site. Both scenarios are useful, in order to understand the current evolution vs the maximum risks to prepare for. [Add row]

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

#### **Climate change**

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ✓ Strategy and financial planning
- ✓ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ✓ Capacity building
- ✓ Target setting and transition planning

## (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

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

Together with a consultant, AXA Climate, we have conducted a climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities analysis. Two scenarios were used for physical risks (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5) and two for transition risks (Nationally determined contributions and Net Zero). This assessment allows Legrand to understand how business might be impacted in the future, in the best case, the current policy framework, and the worst case scenario, on short-, medium- and long-term (until 2050). This analysis helps us prioritise the actions for adaptation, and assess if the current policies and business strategies are aligned: 1) On physical risks, 4 sites are identified with high risks, and high asset values, so critical for the company to address. 2 of them are in the US, one in China, and one in Italy. Based on this assessment, they have been prioritised for net risks assessment and implementation of adaptation solutions. An adaptation policy is being defined, using best practices from already implemented solutions, and a process to integrate climate physical risks into the site risk assessment and footprint decisions. If the net-risk assessment shows a high remaining risk, then the site will have to undergo additional measure to mitigate those risks. 2) The risks assessments have been utilised for the double materiality assessment. This showed that the current strategy, based on megatrends for the sector, also helps mitigate climate-related risks and take advantage of the opportunities. Thus, the risks and opportunities assessment confirmed our current business strategy, without requiring additional action. For example, the need for energy reduction in the world (for climate-related considerations, or for cost savings) helps boost energy efficiency solutions sales, which allows to increase significantly Scope 4 emissions. Legrand avoided 9.5 million tCO2e for its customers from 2022 to 2023 thanks to this, and the energy efficiency solutions represented 24% of Legrand's revenue in 2023. In addition, Legrand's

#### Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ✓ Strategy and financial planning
- ✓ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ✓ Capacity building
- ✓ Target setting and transition planning

## (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

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

Together with a consultant AXA Climate, we have conducted a climate-related physical risks analysis, which also include water-related perils. Two scenarios were used for physical risks (SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5). This assessment allows Legrand to understand how business might be impacted in the future, in the current policy framework, and the worst case scenario, on short-, medium- and long-term (until 2050). This analysis helps us prioritise the actions for adaptation, and assess if the current policies and business strategies are aligned. On physical risks, a few sites are identified with high risks, and high asset values. Based on this assessment, they have been prioritised for net risks assessment and implementation of adaptation solutions. An adaptation policy is being defined, using best practices from already implemented solutions, and a process to integrate climate (including water-related) physical risks into the site risk assessment and footprint decisions. This assessment was also used for the double materiality assessment at group level. Only 4 sites have been identified with physical risks which can have substantive impacts on our business. At those sites, and additional assessment is being carried out to understand how they are already adapting to those risks, in order to share best practices everywhere.

[Fixed row]

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

## (5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

#### (5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

🗹 Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

Legrand doesn't sell products which contribute to fossil fuel expansion. Legrand's products are dedicated to electrification and energy efficiency. Legrand continues on this path, which is supported by macrotrends on energy transition. Thus, no commitment is necessary, as activities which allow fossil fuel expansion are not part of Legrand's business model.

#### (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

Legrand organises several investor days throughout the year dedicated to ESG, where shareholders and the finance community can deepdive on all ESG topics including Legrand's climate transition plan, ask questions and give their feedback on this transition plan. Furthermore in March 2022, Legrand had a dedicated Capital Markets Day on ESG to introduce its new 2022-2024 CSR Roadmap which included the company's transition plan on carbon. This event ended with an open Q&A session and was followed a couple of days later with a dedicated investor day to answer any question and take any feedback from shareholders and investors on this transition plan. Finally during the Annual General Meeting, which is held in May/June each year, shareholders can either ask questions in advance of the AGM meeting or during the meeting and the management team answers these questions.

#### (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

Legrand's transition plan has been created based on current commitment and CSR roadmaps. It relies on the achievement of its targets, related to energy reduction, renewable electricity deployment, supplier achievements, recycled content integration, reduction of product weight and packaging, etc. The transition plan is also dependent on the evolution of the energy mix in countries of sales, as the IEA APS scenarios were included in the hypotheses. Legrand's 2022-2024 CSR Roadmap, and future 2025-2027 roadmaps have been planned so that reduction can happen according to the transition plan.

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

Legrand's transition plan has been created based on current commitment and CSR roadmaps. It relies on the achievement of its targets, related to energy reduction, renewable electricity deployment, supplier achievements, recycled content integration, reduction of product weight and packaging, etc. Currently, most actions are being achieved according to plan, or above what was expected, especially energy reduction and renewable electricity deployment. The transition plan has been taken into consideration for the planning of the next CSR roadmap for 2025-2027, to ensure correct implementation.

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

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf

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

Select all that apply

Plastics

#### (5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Legrand's transition plan relies on several actions, including some on eco-design and packaging. Among those are present the increase of recycled content in plastic, and the elimination of single-use plastic in packaging, which are related to our plastic policy and actions. [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:

 $\blacksquare$  Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

Products and services

✓ Upstream/downstream value chain

✓ Investment in R&D

Operations

[Fixed row]

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

#### **Products and services**

## (5.3.1.1) Effect type

#### Select all that apply

✓ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

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

Products and services providing energy efficiency to clients and therefore participating in mitigating Climate change have been identified as a new business opportunity. Legrand has been developing its energy efficiency solutions for buildings, which enable Legrand's clients to access products that consume less energy and thus allow users of these solutions to emit less GHG emissions. Concretely this has been translated in Legrand's new 2022-2024 CSR Roadmap by a 2024 target of enabling our clients to avoid the emissions of 12 million tons of CO2 over the course of the CSR Roadmap (2022-2024). This project is coordinated at Corporate level, with the Strategic Business Units (SBUs) for the different types of solutions developed. - Time horizon 3-5 years - Examples of products: UPS for highly efficient datacenters, connected products for home, lighting management systems for showrooms,... - Evaluation process: analysis product or service needs from qualitative point of view (what products or services) and quantitative point of view (potential sales). This analysis gave the proper criteria in terms of technical feasibility and sales potential. This CSR KPI is managed at country-level, regional-level, and by the Executive team including the CEO.

#### Upstream/downstream value chain

# (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

🗹 Risks

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

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

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

Legrand is committed to reducing its scope 3 emissions. This quantitative target, in line with a 1.5C trajectory, was validated by SBTi in 2024. This target was translated in the 2022-2024 CSR Roadmap with the following: Legrand is engaging over the course of the current roadmap (2022-2024) its key raw materials and logistics services suppliers for them to commit to reducing their GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, either by adopting science-based GHG reduction targets (SBTi commitments) or by committing directly to Legrand. Key suppliers is defined here as the suppliers that contribute the most to Legrand's Scope 3 emissions and 250 key suppliers will be engaged over the course of this Roadmap. - Time horizon: 3 years and 10 years - Targets validated by SBTi, under discussion with several suppliers - Engagement process: each supplier of a top 250 list (ranked by the amount of GHG emissions they represent in Legrand's Scope 3 emissions) is engaged. The engagement of the supplier is done either through a direct SBTi commitment or through an engagement letter sent to Legrand committing to reduce their GHG emissions by an average of 30% by 2030.

#### **Investment in R&D**

# (5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

🗹 Risks

✓ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

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

Legrand's program on Energy Efficiency products embeds R&D investments to develop the energy efficiency solutions of the future. - Time horizon 3-5 years -Examples of products: UPS for highly efficient datacenters, connected products for home, lighting management systems for showrooms... - Evaluation process: analysis of product or service needs from qualitative point of view (what products or services) and quantitative point of view (potential sales). This analysis gives the proper criteria in terms of technical feasibility and sales potential. Additionally, eco-design processes have been defined in order to reduce environmental impacts of Legrand products. This allows to achieve current eco-design targets such as increase of recycled material in plastics and metals, reduction of the carbon footprint, reduction of the weight of products and raw materials etc.

#### **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

Through Legrand's commitment on Scope 1 and scope 2 emission reduction (validated by SBTi), the Group Operations are strongly engaged in actions to reduce energy consumption and to produce renewable energy on site. These actions are particularly structuring in the deployment of the Group's industrial strategy. - Time Horizon: 3 years - Target of improving energy efficiency by 15% by 2024 - Target of setting up renewable energy generation facilities on 25% of the Group sites by 2024 - Targets to reach 100% renewable electricity by 2030. [Add row]

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

#### Row 1

# (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

Revenues

Direct costs

Capital expenditures

Acquisitions and divestments

✓ Access to capital

# (5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

✓ Risks

Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

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

The group has carried out a double materiality assessment. This allowed to assess material impacts, risks and opportunities, and to define policies, targets and actions to reduce its impacts. The Group's financing reflects Legrand's non-financial commitments, in order to mitigate climate change: a pioneering multi-currency syndicated loan; since 2019, the loan's cost has been partly linked to the CSR roadmaps' yearly achievement rate; the successful launch of a first Sustainability-Linked 10-year bond in 2021. The issue is indexed on the Group's carbon neutrality trajectory and its 2030 targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions that were validated by SBTi. Climate change challenges faced by the Group are the following: Additionally, Legrand has identified an opportunity related to energy efficiency solutions: the Group offers a wide range of solutions (both connected and standard) for controlling energy consumption in all types of buildings. Sales from energy efficiency programs reached approximately 24% of net sales in 2023. Finally, Accounting and financial implications are the following: the Group's current exposure to the consequences of climate change is limited. Accordingly, the impact of climate change on its financial statements is currently not material. To meet its climate commitments, the Legrand Group is deploying additional resources, with no material impact on its financial model at this stage. The short- and medium-term effects have been integrated into the Group's strategic plans, on the basis of which impairment tests on indefinite-life intangible assets are carried out. The Group's studies and other work have not led to any other impacts on assets and are not likely to call into question the fair value measurement methods or the associated sensitivity tests.

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

[Fixed row]

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

#### Row 1

## (5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

✓ A sustainable finance taxonomy

## (5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

 $\blacksquare$  EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

## (5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

✓ Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

✓ Yes

# (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue/Turnover

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

690032481

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

8.3

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

8.3

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

8.3

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

9.1

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

90.9

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

The alignment methodology is based on EU Taxonomy standards and guidance. We have not yet taken targets in increasing our taxonomy ratio: however it should benefit from our efforts in promoting our Energy Efficiency offer in which most of our taxonomy aligned products is being incorporated.

# Row 2

#### (5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

✓ A sustainable finance taxonomy

#### (5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

✓ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

## (5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

✓ Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

✓ Yes

# (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

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

56254850

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

11.8

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

11.8

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

11.8

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

12.6

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

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

The alignment methodology is based on EU Taxonomy standards and guidance. We have not yet taken targets in increasing our taxonomy ratio: however it should benefit from our efforts in promoting our Energy Efficiency offer in which most of our taxonomy aligned products is being incorporated.

#### Row 3

#### (5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

✓ A sustainable finance taxonomy

#### (5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

✓ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

✓ Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

✓ Yes

#### (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

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

25072677

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

8.3

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

8.3

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

8.3

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

9.1

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

90.9

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

The alignment methodology is based on EU Taxonomy standards and guidance. We have not yet taken targets in increasing our taxonomy ratio: however it should benefit from our efforts in promoting our Energy Efficiency offer in which most of our taxonomy aligned products is being incorporated. [Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

✓ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

#### Select from:

✓ Taxonomy-aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

✓ Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

## (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

✓ Activity enabling mitigation

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

532794001

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

6.4

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

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

0

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

47013874

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

9.8

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

9.8

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

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

19359338

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

6.4

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

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

#### 0

#### (5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Calculations are in line with EU taxonomy as defined by Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Detailed methodology can be found in para 4.1.7 page 88 of the Legrand's 2022 URD. The list of Taxonomy-eligible activities has been compiled on the basis of details of the Group's 2023 revenues. For companies acquired during 2023 for which this information is not available, their revenues have been deemed ineligible. Most of Legrand's taxonomy-eligible activities are mentioned in section 3.5 of Annex 1 to the delegated act on climate change mitigation (manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings). The list of activities includes the manufacture of presence and daylight controls for lighting systems, energy-efficient building control systems, thermostats and smart electricity meters. However, the list of activities covered by the delegated act and its annexes does not include a number of Legrand's activities such as energy-efficient products for datacenters sold by Legrand. With regard to eligible capital expenditures (CapEx), the approach used consists of taking into account: expenditures that, by nature, relate to aligned activities (e.g. installation of photovoltaic panels at the Group's sites or buying electric vehicles), and applying the percentage of eligible revenue to the Group's total remaining expenditures. The denominator for the CapEx ratio consists of total acquisitions of fixed assets during the year as defined by the Taxonomy regulation. As they are not very material, the amount of operating expenditures (OpEx) was calculated by applying the percentage of eligible revenue to the scope of expenditures as defined in the taxonomy.

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ Yes

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity is by nature aligned with the technical criteria. The marketing families at Legrand has been assessed for each technical criteria separately.

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

#### (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Do no significant harm criterias have been analysed for each activity. In some instance, the DNSH related to substances was not aligned, which is why there are some eligible activities which are not aligned.

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

🗹 Yes

# (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf

Row 2

## (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings

# (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

✓ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

## (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

✓ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

## (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

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

48266863

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

0.6

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

2654742

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

0.6

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

1753801

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0.6

#### (5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Revenue is based on net sales of identified products during the year. With regard to eligible capital expenditures (CapEx), the approach used consists of taking into account expenditures that, by nature, relate to aligned activities (e.g. installation of photovoltaic panels at the Group's sites or buying electric vehicles), and applying the percentage of eligible revenue to the Group's total remaining expenditures. As they are not very material, the amount of operating expenditures (OpEx) was calculated by applying the percentage of eligible revenue to the scope of expenditures as defined in the taxonomy.

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

🗹 Yes

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

This activity is by nature aligned with the technical criteria. The marketing families at Legrand has been assessed for each technical criteria separately.

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

🗹 No

## (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Do no significant harm criterias have been analysed for each activity. In some instance, the DNSH related to substances was not aligned, which is why there are some eligible activities which are not aligned.

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

🗹 Yes

## (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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#### Row 3

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

✓ Transmission and distribution of electricity

#### (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

✓ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

#### (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

✓ Taxonomy-aligned

# (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

## (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

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

54600000

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

0.7

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

0.7

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

0

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

3237460

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

0.7

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

0.7

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

0

## (5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1983918

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

0.7

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

0.7

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

0

## (5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Calculations are in line with EU taxonomy as defined by Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Detailed methodology can be found in para 4.1.7 page 88 of the Legrand's 2022 URD. The list of Taxonomy-eligible activities has been compiled on the basis of details of the Group's 2023 revenues. For companies acquired during 2023 for which this information is not available, their revenues have been deemed ineligible. Most of Legrand's taxonomy-eligible activities are mentioned in section 3.5 of Annex 1 to the delegated act on climate change mitigation (manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings). The list of activities includes the manufacture of presence and daylight controls for lighting systems, energy-efficient building control systems, thermostats and smart electricity meters. However, the list of activities covered by the delegated act and its annexes does not include a number of Legrand's activities such as energy-efficient products for datacenters sold by Legrand. With regard to eligible capital expenditures (CapEx), the approach used consists of taking into account: expenditures that, by nature, relate to aligned activities (e.g. installation of photovoltaic panels at the Group's sites or buying electric vehicles), and applying the percentage of eligible revenue to the Group's total remaining expenditures. The denominator for the CapEx ratio consists of total acquisitions of fixed assets during the year as defined by the Taxonomy regulation. As they are not very material, the amount of operating expenditures (OpEx) was calculated by applying the percentage of eligible revenue to the scope of expenditures as defined in the taxonomy.

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ Yes

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

To be aligned, eligible activities need to meet three criteria: make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective as described in Annexes 1 and 2 of Regulation 2021/2139 (technical screening criteria); not contribute unfavorably to the other environmental objectives ("causes no significant harm") as defined in Annexes 1 and 2 of Regulation 2021/2139. In the absence of clarification about the concept of "essential use", compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) was deemed to be sufficient to meet the requirements of chapters f. and g. of appendix C concerning pollution; meet the minimum safeguards requirement defined in Article 18 of the Taxonomy regulation. After checking these three criteria, only a small part of the eligible revenues did not meet these 3 criterias. As far as technical screening criteria is concerned, most of our economic activities that fall especially in the paragrah 3.5 "Manufacture of Energy Efficient Equipment for Buildings" do not require to reach any specific thresholds: for instance in section j) all activities manufacturing presence and daylight controls for lighting management are meeting the technical screening criteria due to their nature only. Other activities are assess separately and mostly meet the criterias per nature.

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

## (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Do no significant harm criterias have been analysed for each activity. In some instance, the DNSH related to substances was not aligned, which is why there are some eligible activities which are not aligned.

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

🗹 Yes

# (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf

Row 4

# (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport

## (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

# (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

✓ Taxonomy-aligned

# (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

✓ Turnover

✓ CAPEX

OPEX

#### (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

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

78093568

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

0.9

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

0.9

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

0

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

4907451

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

1

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

1

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

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2837569

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

0.9

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

0.9

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

0

#### (5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Calculations are in line with EU taxonomy as defined by Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Detailed methodology can be found in para 4.1.7 page 88 of the Legrand's 2022 URD. The list of Taxonomy-eligible activities has been compiled on the basis of details of the Group's 2023 revenues. For companies acquired during 2023 for which this information is not available, their revenues have been deemed ineligible. Most of Legrand's taxonomy-eligible activities are mentioned in section 3.5 of Annex 1 to the delegated act on climate change mitigation (manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings). The list of activities includes the manufacture of presence and daylight controls for lighting systems, energy-efficient building control systems, thermostats and smart electricity meters. However, the list of activities covered by the delegated act and its annexes does not include a number of Legrand's activities such as energy-efficient products for datacenters sold by Legrand. With regard to eligible capital expenditures (CapEx), the approach used consists of taking into account: expenditures that, by nature, relate to aligned activities (e.g. installation of photovoltaic panels at the Group's sites or buying electric vehicles), and applying the percentage of eligible revenue to the Group's total remaining expenditures. The denominator for the CapEx ratio consists of total acquisitions of fixed assets during the year as defined by the Taxonomy regulation. As they are not very material, the amount of operating expenditures (OpEx) was calculated by applying the percentage of eligible revenue to the scope of expenditures as defined in the taxonomy.

Select from:

✓ Yes

## (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

To be aligned, eligible activities need to meet three criteria: make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective as described in Annexes 1 and 2 of Regulation 2021/2139 (technical screening criteria); not contribute unfavorably to the other environmental objectives ("causes no significant harm") as defined in Annexes 1 and 2 of Regulation 2021/2139. In the absence of clarification about the concept of "essential use", compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) was deemed to be sufficient to meet the requirements of chapters f. and g. of appendix C concerning pollution; meet the minimum safeguards requirement defined in Article 18 of the Taxonomy regulation. After checking these three criteria, only a small part of the eligible revenues did not meet these 3 criterias. As far as technical screening criteria is concerned, most of our economic activities that fall especially in the paragrah 3.5 "Manufacture of Energy Efficient Equipment for Buildings" do not require to reach any specific thresholds: for instance in section j) all activities manufacturing presence and daylight controls for lighting management are meeting the technical screening criteria due to their nature only. Other activities are assess separately and mostly meet the criterias per nature.

## (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

🗹 Yes

## (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Do no significant harm criterias have been analysed for each activity. In some instance, the DNSH related to substances was not aligned, which is why there are some eligible activities which are not aligned.

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf

Row 5

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

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

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

✓ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

## (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

✓ Taxonomy-aligned

## (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

## (5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

✓ Activity enabling mitigation

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

24544912

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

0.3

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

0.3

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

0

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

1096065

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

0.2

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

0.2

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

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

891852

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

0.3

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

0.3

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

0

#### (5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Calculations are in line with EU taxonomy as defined by Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Detailed methodology can be found in para 4.1.7 page 88 of the Legrand's 2022 URD. The list of Taxonomy-eligible activities has been compiled on the basis of details of the Group's 2023 revenues. For companies acquired during 2023 for which this information is not available, their revenues have been deemed ineligible. Most of Legrand's taxonomy-eligible activities are mentioned in section 3.5 of Annex 1 to the delegated act on climate change mitigation (manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings). The list of activities includes the manufacture of presence and daylight controls for lighting systems, energy-efficient building control systems, thermostats and smart electricity meters. However, the list of activities covered by the delegated act and its annexes does not include a number of Legrand's activities such as energy-efficient products for datacenters sold by Legrand. With regard to eligible capital expenditures (CapEx), the approach used consists of taking into account: expenditures that, by nature, relate to aligned activities (e.g. installation of photovoltaic panels at the Group's sites or buying electric vehicles), and applying the percentage of eligible revenue to the Group's total remaining expenditures. The denominator for the CapEx ratio consists of total acquisitions of fixed assets during the year as defined by the Taxonomy regulation. As they are not very material, the amount of operating expenditures (OpEx) was calculated by applying the percentage of eligible revenue to the scope of expenditures as defined in the taxonomy.

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

🗹 Yes

## (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

To be aligned, eligible activities need to meet three criteria: make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective as described in Annexes 1 and 2 of Regulation 2021/2139 (technical screening criteria); not contribute unfavorably to the other environmental objectives ("causes no significant harm") as defined in Annexes 1 and 2 of Regulation 2021/2139. In the absence of clarification about the concept of "essential use", compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) was deemed to be sufficient to meet the requirements of chapters f. and g. of appendix C concerning pollution; meet the minimum safeguards requirement defined in Article 18 of the Taxonomy regulation. After checking these three criteria, only a small part of the eligible revenues did not meet these 3 criterias. As far as technical screening criteria is concerned, most of our economic activities that fall especially in the paragrah 3.5 "Manufacture of Energy Efficient Equipment for Buildings" do

not require to reach any specific thresholds: for instance in section j) all activities manufacturing presence and daylight controls for lighting management are meeting the technical screening criteria due to their nature only. Other activities are assess separately and mostly meet the criterias per nature.

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

🗹 Yes

# (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Do no significant harm criterias have been analysed for each activity. In some instance, the DNSH related to substances was not aligned, which is why there are some eligible activities which are not aligned.

#### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 6

#### (5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

✓ Residential care activities

## (5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

✓ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

## (5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment
Select from:

✓ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

#### (5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

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

20432448

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

0.2

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

1123812

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

0.2

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

742423

(5.4.2.25) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Calculations are in line with EU taxonomy as defined by Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Detailed methodology can be found in para 4.1.7 page 88 of the Legrand's 2022 URD. The list of Taxonomy-eligible activities has been compiled on the basis of details of the Group's 2023 revenues. For companies acquired during 2023 for which this information is not available, their revenues have been deemed ineligible. Most of Legrand's taxonomy-eligible activities are mentioned in section 3.5 of Annex 1 to the delegated act on climate change mitigation (manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings). The list of activities includes the manufacture of presence and daylight controls for lighting systems, energy-efficient building control systems, thermostats and smart electricity meters. However, the list of activities covered by the delegated act and its annexes does not include a number of Legrand's activities such as energy-efficient products for datacenters sold by Legrand. With regard to eligible capital expenditures (CapEx), the approach used consists of taking into account: expenditures that, by nature, relate to aligned activities (e.g. installation of photovoltaic panels at the Group's sites or buying electric vehicles), and applying the percentage of eligible revenue to the Group's total remaining expenditures. The denominator for the CapEx ratio consists of total acquisitions of fixed assets during the year as defined by the Taxonomy regulation. As they are not very material, the amount of operating expenditures (OpEx) was calculated by applying the percentage of eligible revenue to the scope of expenditures as defined in the taxonomy.

#### (5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

✓ No

#### (5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

To be aligned, eligible activities need to meet three criteria: make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective as described in Annexes 1 and 2 of Regulation 2021/2139 (technical screening criteria); not contribute unfavorably to the other environmental objectives ("causes no significant harm") as defined in Annexes 1 and 2 of Regulation 2021/2139. In the absence of clarification about the concept of "essential use", compliance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) was deemed to be sufficient to meet the requirements of chapters f. and g. of appendix C concerning pollution; meet the minimum safeguards requirement defined in Article 18 of the Taxonomy regulation. After checking these three criteria, only a small part of the eligible revenues did not meet these 3 criterias. As far as technical screening criteria is concerned, most of our economic activities that fall especially in the paragrah 3.5 "Manufacture of Energy Efficient Equipment for Buildings" do not require to reach any specific thresholds: for instance in section j) all activities manufacturing presence and daylight controls for lighting management are meeting the technical screening criteria due to their nature only. Other activities are assess separately and mostly meet the criterias per nature.

#### (5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

✓ Yes

# (5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Do no significant harm criterias have been analysed for each activity. In some instance, the DNSH related to substances was not aligned, which is why there are some eligible activities which are not aligned.

### (5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

#### Select from:

🗹 Yes

#### (5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf [Add row]

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

## (5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

The Group adheres to major universal principles and international reference texts: the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention (Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions); OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises; the United Nations Convention against Corruption; EU directives relating to competition; all national competition and anti-corruption laws; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and additional covenants. General Management regularly reasserts its commitment to promoting business ethics, For example, the Managing Director introduced the training module on the anti-corruption code of conduct with a video message recalling the Group's culture of compliance and transparency. Business ethics is the responsibility of the Group Legal Department supported by a network of Compliance Officers tasked with ensuring that the Program is fully in place across the Group. The program is overseen by the Group Compliance Committee, which comprises the Group's entire Executive Committee. The Group Compliance Officer works directly with the Group Risk Committee, the Audit Committee and Board of Directors, allowing directors to monitor and assess changes to the Compliance Program. Compliance control arrangements form an integral part of the Group's internal control program, which is responsible for risk management. The activities meet the minimum safeguards requirement, as they comply with out charter on human rights.

#### (5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

The EU Taxonomy assessment published in 2023 URD was only concerning Climate Change adaptation and mitigation objectives. Legrand is working on assessing the other objectives.

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

Select from:

✓ Yes [Fixed row] (5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

#### (5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

✓ Yes

#### (5.5.2) Comment

Legrand invests on average 5% of its sales in R&D. Part of it is related to the eco-design of sold products. Also, more than half of free cash flow was invested in bolton acquisitions in 2023. [Fixed row]

# (5.5.2) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Row 1

# (5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Improvement of energy efficiency and information on environmental impacts

# (5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Large scale commercial deployment

# (5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

#### 295000000

#### (5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

#### 72

# (5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Demand for more energy efficient products and environmentally friendly products is continuing to grow. This trend is a response to the climate emergency and the commitments made by all stakeholders. Legrand intends to pursue its sustainable and responsible growth model by offering products and solutions that are sustainable, i.e.: – that aim to improve the energy efficiency and reliability of buildings in order to combat climate change. This commitment contributes to the achievement of SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy) and SDG 13 (Climate action), – that give customers the broadest possible information about the environmental impact of Legrand products through PSPs (Product Sustainable Profiles) such as "PEPs", i.e. Product Environmental Profiles, which together covered around 72.9% of Legrand sales at the end of 2023. In 2023, Legrand generated around 76% of its revenue from products that are eco-responsible because of the way they are designed or used (particularly in terms of energy efficiency) and targets to reach 80 % of eco-responsible sales by 2030. As Legrand invests on average 5% of its sales in R&D, we estimate that R&D investment related to this action amounts to 8417 m \* 5% \* 70% 295 m

#### Row 2

# (5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

✓ Control systems

#### (5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

✓ Small scale commercial deployment

#### (5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0.5

0

#### (5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0.1

# (5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Demand for more energy efficiency solutions to reduce customer's energy consumption continues to grow. This trend is a response to the climate emergency and the commitments made by all stakeholders. Legrand intends to pursue its sustainable and responsible growth model by offering products and solutions which can help clients control and reduce their energy consumption. In 2023, Legrand designed a new connected solution for building management systems. It was designed in 2023. The R&D investment figures for the next 5 years has not been defined. [Add row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

#### (5.9.5) Please explain

Water is not a material issue for the Group and the Group uses very limited amounts of water for its production processes. There are therefore almost no waterrelated CAPEX or OPEX and these are not tracked at Group level. [Fixed row]

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

Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
Select from: ✓ Yes	Select all that apply ✓ Carbon

[Fixed row]

#### (5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

#### Row 1

#### (5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

✓ Shadow price

#### (5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment
- ✓ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

#### (5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

✓ Scenario analysis

#### (5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

As part of the scenario analysis for transition risks and opportunities, Legrand has used different carbon prices based on NGFS models, for the Net-Zero scenario et and Nationally Determined Contributions scenario. Those prices are evolving in the future.

# (5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ✓ Scope 1
- ✓ Scope 2
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 2 Capital goods
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 6 Business travel
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 7 Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 9 Downstream transportation and distribution
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 3 Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

#### (5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

#### Select from:

Uniform

#### (5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

- ✓ Scope 3, Category 11 Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 1 Purchased goods and services
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 5 Waste generated in operations
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 12 End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 4 Upstream transportation and distribution

As they are based on NGFS models, for the Net-Zero scenario et and Nationally Determined Contributions scenario, those prices are increasing in the future. Depending on the scenario and the model chosen, the price increases differently. All of them are used, in order to account for a minimum and maximum impacts.

#### (5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

20

#### (5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

1260

#### (5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Risk management

✓ Opportunity management

### (5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

🗹 No

### (5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

# (5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

✓ Yes

## (5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

In 2023, a carbon price was used in the scenario analysis, to understand the financial impacts of major risks and opportunities identified. This allowed to ensure that main material risks and opportunities are managed. Different prices are available in the scenarios chosen, which allow to define a maximum and minimum impact, and take decisions to avoid the maximum impact.

# (5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

✓ Shadow price

### (5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ✓ Navigate regulations
- ✓ Drive energy efficiency

✓ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

- ☑ Drive low-carbon investment
- ✓ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- ✓ Reduce upstream value chain emissions

### (5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

#### (5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The carbon price used at Legrand is set at 80 per ton, based on market consensus from Bloomberg, from the EU emission trading scheme.

#### (5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ✓ Scope 1
- Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 2
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 2 Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 1 Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 9 Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 - Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in

### (5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

Uniform

#### (5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

✓ Static

#### (5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

80

#### (5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

80

### (5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

Capital expenditure

Procurement

✓ Product and R&D

## (5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

🗹 No

## (5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

20

### (5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

#### (5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Since 2016, to speed up the integration of low-carbon solutions, Legrand has factored an internal carbon price into its opportunity assessments relating to capital expenditure and its product development strategy. All transport flow analyses and comparative analyses between industrial locations and the distribution center consider kilometres and integrate the internal carbon price to calculate the associated emission factors. Similarly, with each change in logistics flow or location, or to make the choice of a location (industrial or logistical), the internal carbon price is used for decision-making. The internal carbon price is also used in the context of new product developments (major projects) and purchases assessment. [Add row]

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

#### Suppliers

#### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Yes

#### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

✓ Climate change

Plastics

#### Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

🗹 Yes

#### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ✓ Climate change
- ✓ Water
- Plastics

#### Investors and shareholders

#### (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Yes

#### (5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ✓ Climate change
- ✓ Plastics

#### Other value chain stakeholders

# (5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

 $\blacksquare$  No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

## (5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

✓ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

### (5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Legrand engages with other stakeholders through the trade associations it is a member of, as described in previous questions. [Fixed row]

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

#### **Climate change**

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

✓ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

#### (5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

✓ 100%

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

We consider that the 500 suppliers covering 70% of our Scope 3 have a substantive impact on climate change.

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

Select from:

✓ 1-25%

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

500

#### **Plastics**

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next 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:

 $\blacksquare$  Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

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

Select all that apply

In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

Procurement spend

 $\blacksquare$  Other, please specify  $% \ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$  :Top CO2 emitters in our Scope 3 and EcoVadis Carbon scorecard

# (5.11.2.4) Please explain

We aim to aware all our panel on climate change through dedicated webinars. Also EcoVadis and Legrand Supplier Code of conduct are both prerequisites to start a new partnership; We encourage our partners to train and especially EcoVadis modules dedicated to Carbon. Talking about engagement on Climate, we have prioritized our actions with the top 250 most emitters suppliers and we encourage them to have an official CO2 emission reduction target of 30% on average by 2030.

We plan to enlarge this target with our upcoming roadmaps. EcoVadis enables up to map our suppliers regarding Carbon maturity and to request action plans for a continuous improvement. We encourage our suppliers to start calculating their carbon footprint and share their metrics depending on their maturity level (scopes 1,2, 3 metrics, targets and PCF).

#### **Plastics**

#### (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

✓ Material sourcing

✓ Procurement spend

✓ Strategic status of suppliers

### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

Regarding Plastics, through its Supplier Code of conduct, Legrand will encourage its suppliers and partners to have a policy of (a) controlling and reducing their use of raw materials in order to preserve natural resources, (b) using materials from recycling sectors and (c) supporting the circular economy. Legrand also encourages its suppliers and partners to have a policy of reducing packaging and, in particular, progressive goals toward the elimination of single-use plastic packaging. Legrand has specific and public targets on the increase of recycled content for all direct purchases related to plastics and also in the elimination of Single use plastics. [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:

#### (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

Climate change and related requirements are included in our General Purchasing Terms and Conditions. Purchasing process is based on 2 prerequistes: the Supplier Code of conduct signature and the EcoVadis rating. In the Supplier Code of conduct we are telling our partners they must measure their carbon footprint, set ambitious CO2 emissions reduction targets and, ideally, formalize their commitments to the SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative). Under 45/100 in EcoVadis Ratings, we request some action plans and audit for each score [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:

✓ Setting a low-carbon or renewable energy target

#### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

✓ Other, please specify :Set ambitious CO2 emissions reduction targets : We engage our top 250 key suppliers to commit to having an official CO2 emission reduction target of 30% on average by 2030

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

Select from:

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

Select from:

✓ 1-25%

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

Select from:

✓ 51-75%

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

#### Select from:

✓ 26-50%

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

Select from:

Retain and engage

#### (5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

**☑** 1-25%

#### (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

We engage our top 250 key suppliers to commit to having an official CO2 emission reduction target of 30% on average by 2030: this is estimated to represent a reduction of at least 400 000 tons CO2eq. This engagement will be achieved through supplier commitments to reduce its CO2 emissions by setting a target with SBTi or through a direct official engagement with Legrand. Success on this KPI is measured based on the number of engaged suppliers (target 250) and on the estimated emission reduction (target: at least 400 000 tons CO2eq reduction. Legrand's CSR Roadmap launched in March 2022 has increased Legrand's commitments and actions on supplier engagement. Non-compliant suppliers are targeted and we run a compaign to increase awareness about Climate change. Buyers are using the dedicated tool box (EcoVadis training, Climate change webinar and sectorial best practices on how to reduce its carbon footprint and how to set a science-based target.

[Add row]

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

#### **Climate change**

#### (5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Emissions reduction

## (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

#### **Capacity building**

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

#### Information collection

- ☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- ✓ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

#### Innovation and collaboration

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

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

Select from:

✓ 1-25%

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

Select from:

✓ 51-75%

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

Our Scope 3 Decarbonization roadmap is based on 3 pillars - 1- Engage stakeholders 2- Improve and collect data 3- Decarbonize and act through Purchasing leverage, eco design and circular economy. To achieve these 3 goals, we provide 1-a Climate change webinar to aware and to train on carbon footprint calculations and how to set SBTi (600 attendees in 2024) 2- CSR Best practices and Decarbonization Workshops during our Supplier convention (123 attendees in 2024) to brainstorm and find mutually beneficial ways of improvement 3- a "Buyer To Supplier" toolbox with sectorial best practices 4- Also EcoVadis enables us to collect once a year environmental risk and opportunity information and to request some Carbon metrics, targets or action plans. Regarding Supplier Carbon reductions commitments, we chose to focus on our most CO2 impacting suppliers. We aim at encouraging at least 250 key suppliers, representing 60% of Legrand's emissions, to have an official CO2 emission reduction target of 30% on average by 2030: this is estimated to represent at 400 000 tons CO2eq. Success will be measured for 50 % based on the number of engaged suppliers (target 250) and for 50 % based on the estimated emission reduction (target 400 000 tons CO2eq). In 2023, we received commitments from 195 suppliers representing 215 k tons CO2e saved by 2030, which was above our 2023 target of 125 suppliers and 200 ktCO2e saved.

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

Select from:

Ves, please specify the environmental requirement :All environmental impacts are considered in EcoVadis. This engagement allows to reduce emissions.

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

Select from:

✓ Yes

#### **Plastics**

#### (5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

✓ Circular economy

#### (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

#### **Capacity building**

- ☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain
- ✓ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Suppliers convention with specific round tables about circular economy.

#### Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

#### (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:

✓ 1-25%

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

Through our targets on recycled content in plastics (15% in 2024), we work closely with our main suppliers to source / develop intrants with a high rate of recycled content. We have developped dedicated governance instances to monitor this target, in order to promote technical and/or esthetical solution that could help us to increase recycled content in our products. We share experiences among procurement teams from different zones in order to share good practices. During our suppliers' events, we focus on this type of topics and invite our partners to propose to us alternative solutions that can help us to reach our targets and reduce the use of virgin materials.

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

Select from:

Yes

## **Plastics**

### (5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

✓ Removal of plastic from the environment

## (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

#### **Capacity building**

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

#### Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

#### Innovation and collaboration

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

## (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:

**⊻** 1-25%

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

Legrand is determined to limit pollution of the soil and oceans by single-use plastic (SUP) packaging waste. The Group has therefore made a commitment to eliminate from its packaging two categories of SUP by the end of 2024: plastic flow pack wrappers and expanded polystyrene (EPS) blocks. Due to their material, weight and size, these types of packaging are not suitable for recycling and several tens of millions of units are produced every year to sell finished products. It is therefore essential that their use is reduced and ultimately eliminated. Use of plastic flow pack wrappers (from fossil fuel) was reduced by 12% in 2023 as a result of changes in Europe and Brazil. All consumption of plastic by region, sales channel and brand is covered by detailed action plans. Effective implementation is subject to new packaging being accepted by customers, particularly in India and China, the two biggest users of plastic flow pack wrappers by weight. In 2020, Legrand launched a project to overhaul its product packaging policy, the objectives of which were incorporated into its 2022-2024 CSR Roadmap. R&D teams and the Group Purchasing Department work together from designing packaging through to the purchasing process in order to move the project forward. Since 2022, 25 countries representing 99% of packaging purchases have implemented the following rules: prohibiting plastic flow pack wrappers made from fossil fuels when creating new finished products; using alternative packaging of FPS blocks continued across the Group's ranges, in particular for PDUs and UPS equipment. In Australia, anticipating the new regulation banning the use of plastic packaging, applicable in 2025, the subsidiary introduced an action plan to conform with this upcoming law; Alternative individual single-material paper packaging is in the process of being developed in Europe, the United States and Brazil. In Italy, the new Matix Go range has been launched with paper wrappers.

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

Select from: ✓ Yes [Add row]

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

#### Climate change

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

✓ Customers

# (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### **Education/Information sharing**

Z Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

#### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

✓ 51-75%

#### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

✓ 51-75%

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

As reducing buildings' environmental impact is linked to the decisions made during the building design phase, it is important to inform customers of the environmental impact of the products they buy and use. Developed under the impulse of Legrand among others, the PEP Ecopassport program which sets the rules with key electricity infrastructure companies for PEPs (Product Environmental Profiles). They have become the leading type III environmental declaration for electrical and digital equipment in accordance with ISO 14025, the international reference standard for electrical and digital equipment. A type III environmental declaration (ISO 14025) is a document designed to provide transparent and comparable information about a product's environmental impact over its life cycle: production (including impacts arising from the extraction of natural resources to obtain raw materials); transportation before installation; energy consumption (if any) during use; maintenance; end-of-life collection and processing. The impacts highlighted include climate change, the depletion of natural resources, water consumption and waste generation. In addition to these PEPs and to meet the need for more specific environmental information for certain markets, two other product environmental declaration formats have been introduced. The term Product Sustainability Profiles (PSP) – a proprietary concept defined by Legrand – encompasses the following environmental declarations: The Product Environmental Profile (PEP) from the operator of the PEP ecopassport program. The two types of health declarations: – Health Product Declaration (HPD); – Declare Label. In 2023, PSP covered 72.9% of Legrand revenues.

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Target: As part of its 2022-2024 CSR Roadmap, Legrand committed to reach 72% of its revenue covered by Product Sustainability Profiles (PSP) by 2024. Measures of success: This target is described in yearly milestones, and Legrand considers success when those milestones are achieved on time. Those yearly milestones are being used for the calculation of the CSR bonus for C-suite officers. In 2023, PSP covered 72.9% of Legrand revenues, which is overachieving 2024 target and 2023 milestone (71%), so overachieving success. Effect of engagement: As a result, this helps Legrand answers customer current and upcoming requests when they try to gather information on environmental impacts of products. In 2022 and 2023, it also allowed Legrand to restate its carbon footprint, by using this data to better assess the Scope 3 Use of Sold Products. The use of PSP reduces uncertainty on scope 3, and Legrand carbon footprint was improved (from 3.6 million tCO2e in the former methodology, to 13.4 million tCO2e with the new baseline). Thus, covering a large amount of sales with PSP is key, as it helps both clients and Legrand better understand their impacts.

#### Water

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### **Education/Information sharing**

Z Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

#### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

#### Select from:

✓ 51-75%

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

As reducing buildings' environmental impact is linked to the decisions made during the building design phase, it is important to inform customers of the environmental impact of the products they buy and use. Developed under the impulse of Legrand among others, the PEP Ecopassport program which sets the rules with key electricity infrastructure companies for PEPs (Product Environmental Profiles). They have become the leading type III environmental declaration for electrical and digital equipment in accordance with ISO 14025, the international reference standard for electrical and digital equipment. A type III environmental declaration (ISO 14025) is a document designed to provide transparent and comparable information about a product's environmental impact over its life cycle: production (including impacts arising from the extraction of natural resources to obtain raw materials); transportation before installation; energy consumption (if any) during use; maintenance; end-of-life collection and processing. The impacts highlighted include climate change, the depletion of natural resources, water consumption and waste generation. In addition to these PEPs and to meet the need for more specific environmental information for certain markets, two other product environmental declaration formats have been introduced. The term Product Sustainability Profiles (PSP) – a proprietary concept defined by Legrand – encompasses the following environmental declarations: The Product Environmental Profile (PEP) from the operator of the PEP ecopassport program. The two types of health declarations: – Health Product Declaration (HPD); – Declare Label. In 2023, PSP covered 72.9% of Legrand revenues.

### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Target: As part of its 2022-2024 CSR Roadmap, Legrand committed to reach 72% of its revenue covered by Product Sustainability Profiles (PSP) by 2024. Measure of success: This target is described in yearly milestones, and Legrand considers success when those milestones are achieved on time. Those yearly milestones are being used for the calculation of the CSR bonus for C-suite officers. In 2023, PSP covered 72.9% of Legrand revenues, which is overachieving 2024 target and 2023 milestone (71%), so overachieving success. Effect of engagement: As a result, this helps Legrand answers customer current and upcoming requests when they try to

gather information on environmental impacts of products. Thus, covering a large amount of sales with PSP is key, as it helps both clients and Legrand better understand their impacts.

#### Climate change

### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### **Education/Information sharing**

Z Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

## (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

**☑** 1-25%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

None

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

Energy Efficiency products are identified in all Legrand offers all over the world. In particular energy-efficient products are identified by a symbol which is found on all of the Group's commercial brands. To help customers make an informed choice, the Legrand Group has endeavored to communicate the benefits of this energy-efficient solutions using three indicators including the avoided CO2 emissions thanks to the use of any of these products. Calculations are based on regulatory or standard specifications, and/or evidence from recognized outside experts. This information is also backed up with concrete examples of installations presenting solutions for specific applications and building types. As we are dealing here with avoided CO2 emissions trough usage of sold products the corresponding figure doesn't enter the scope 3 of the Legrand group but rather the so called scope 4 (avoided emissions trough usage of sold products). We obviously engage with all

customers and introduce them with our energy efficiency offers: we are not able to measure the number of customers worldwide that bought one or several of our energy efficiency products and services but this portfolio of products represents 24% of our total revenues.

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We will measure the success of this engagement through 2 KPIs: 1) Legrand measures the consumption avoided by users of energy efficiency products installed since 2014. This KPI corresponds to a priority in the Group's CSR Roadmaps. From 2022 to 2023, the KPI gave a total of avoided GHG emissions equal to 9.5 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent, above the 2023 target of 8 million tons of CO2 avoided. In the 2022-2024 period we aim at supporting our customers to avoid a total of 12 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent. 2) As far as the sale of Energy efficiency production is concerned, our target to double our sales between 2015 and 2026.

#### Climate change

#### (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

✓ Investors and shareholders

#### (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

#### **Education/Information sharing**

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

#### (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

✓ 100%

### (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

✓ 100%

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

Legrand organises several investor days throughout the year dedicated to ESG, where shareholders and the finance community can deepdive on all ESG topics including Legrand's climate transition plan, ask questions and give their feedback. Furthermore, Legrand shares results of the current 2022-2024 CSR Roadmap annually, during the annual results webinar, where investors are invited to participate through the Q&A. Through those exchanges, Legrand can understand the priorities of investors, as well as share the progress made on its roadmap with the financial community. Finally, during the Annual General Meeting which is held in May/June each year, shareholders can either ask questions in advance of the AGM meeting or during the meeting and the management team answers these questions. This type of engagement covers all Scope 3 emissions, as all Scope 3 are covered by Legrand ambitions. The financial community is able to ask questions on each Scope 3 category.

#### (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement with investors and shareholders is important as it allows Legrand to gather feedback on its CSR roadmap, understand material topics for the financial community, and drive more actions internally. Investors are generally interested in Legrand climate action, and how Legrand handles climate-related opportunities. This allows Legrand to showcase its energy efficiency solutions and how energy transition and electrification can help Legrand's sales. [Add row]

# (5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

#### (5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

 $\blacksquare$  No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

#### (5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Legrand started implementing beneficial environmental initiatives before CDP Supply Chain member engagement

#### (5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Legrand started implementing beneficial environmental initiatives before CDP Supply Chain member engagement. Legrand CSR roadmaps, as well as Legrand near and long-term ambitions were set before CDP Supply Chain member engagement. [Fixed 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

Using the financial control approach allows to align our financial and environmental reporting. Due to Legrand activities, the financial control and the operational control are similar.

#### Water

#### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

✓ Financial control

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

Using the financial control approach allows to align our financial and environmental reporting. Due to Legrand activities, the financial control and the operational control are similar.

## **Plastics**

#### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

#### ✓ Financial control

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

Using the financial control approach allows to align our financial and environmental reporting. Due to Legrand activities, the financial control and the operational control are similar.

#### **Biodiversity**

#### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

✓ Financial control

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

Using the financial control approach allows to align our financial and environmental reporting. Due to Legrand activities, the financial control and the operational control are similar.

[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?

Has there been a structural change?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
Select all that apply ✓ Yes, a divestment	Legrand divested from its operations in Russia.	Legrand announced in January 2023 to divest from its operations in Russia.

[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

 $\blacksquare$  Yes, a change in methodology

 $\blacksquare$  Yes, a change in boundary

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

In 2023, Legrand reviewed its methodology for calculating its carbon footprint. This led to the methodologies being updated for two sources of Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: Use of sold products phase with two changes made to the calculation methodology: the portfolio of active products has been revised and enlarged, and passive products have been included in the calculation. The calculation of the Group's carbon footprint did not take into account the emissions relating to passive products during the product use phase (energy dissipation). Purchased goods and services: greater precision in terms of emission factors used, purchasing subcategory of the main purchases and calculation relating to recycled components extended to include new materials. Scope 1 calculation has also evolved. In 2022 and 2023, Legrand purchased biomethane guarantees of origin to reduce its Scope 1 GHG emissions. This reduction in GHG emissions have therefore been revised, not taking into account this emission reduction, linked to the purchase of biomethane guarantees of origin. The past few years. Especially, in 2023, the group divested from its operations in Russia, which updated the scope of reporting.

# (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:

🗹 Yes

# (7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 3

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

Recalculation can happen frequently, due to changes in methodologies, improvement of data, or changes in boundary. Recalculation happen when it requires an update of emissions of more than 5%. Legrand's 2022 carbon footprint was completely revised in 2023 with the help of a consultant, as part of the work towards its Net Zero commitment in line with the SBTi target in early 2024, due to improvement in methodology, especially on Scope 3 Use of Sold Products, Scope 3 Purchased goods and services and Scope 1 biomethane certificates accounting.

#### (7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

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

Select all that apply

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

- ☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

### (7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

## (7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

## (7.3.3) Comment

Legrand is buying more and more renewable electricity, helping achieve a market-based target. Legrand also commits towards energy reduction, which helps achieve both location-based and market-based reductions. [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

09/29/2022

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57266

# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 includes fleet, energy for production processes and energy for heating processes. It is reported yearly for each of Legrand site and country. Emission factors come from the IEA, ADEME Base Empreinte, EPA and the UK government emission factors.

# Scope 2 (location-based)

# (7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2022

# (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95803

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 location based mostly includes the electricity consumption for our sites and fleet. Emission factors come from the IEA, ADEME Base Empreinte, EPA and the UK government emission factors.

#### Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63881

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 market based mostly includes the electricity consumption for our sites and fleet. Emission factors come from the IEA, ADEME Base Empreinte, EPA, the UK government emission factors, as well as specific emission factors from suppliers, inclusion of renewable electricity purchases in the mix, as well as residual emission factors from AIB.

#### 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)

2396434

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Purchased goods and services includes all products and services purchased by Legrand during the reporting year. Emission factors come from ADEME Base Empreinte, EcoInvent and EIME.

#### Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109594

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Capital good includes capital expenses of Legrand during the reporting year. Emission factors come from ADEME Base Empreinte, EcoInvent and EIME.

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

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12092

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Fuel and energy-related activities include upstream emissions of energy consumed in Scope 1 and 2, as well as transmission losses. Emission factors come from the IEA, ADEME Base Empreinte, EPA and the UK government emission factors.

#### 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)

207835
# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Upstream transportation and distribution is calculated based on purchased volumes, estimated distances and mode of transportation. The emission factors come from EcoInvent and ADEME Base Empreinte.

#### Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

# (7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14473

# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Waste generated in operations are reported by Legrand operational sites in the environmental reporting period. Emission factors come from ADEME Base Empreinte.

### Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41699

# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Business travel is calculated based on number of employees and estimated travel patterns. The emission factors come from the UK government and ADEME Base Empreinte.

### Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

# (7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40978

# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Employee commuting is calculated based on number of employees and estimated travel patterns. The emission factors come from the UK government and ADEME Base Empreinte.

### Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

# (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

### Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129509

# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Downstream transportation and distribution concerns the transportation of Legrand products to customers. Legrand uses an internal tool to report logistic flows, and to calculate emissions automatically based on transport modes.

### Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

# (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

# Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10234000

# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Use of sold products includes energy dissipated according to Joule's law for "passive" products, and energy consumed by active products, when they are being used by the final consumer. The emission factors come from the IEA, ADEME Base Empreinte, EPA and the UK government emission factors, and are dependent of the country of destination of the products sold during the reporting year.

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

# (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80895

# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 End of life treatment of sold products consider all goods produced during the reporting year. Emission factors come from ADEME Base Empreinte.

# Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

# (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

### Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

# (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

# (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

### Scope 3 category 15: Investments

# (7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

# (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant

# 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

Not relevant

# Scope 3: Other (downstream)

# (7.5.1) Base year end

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

# (7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant [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)

49348

# (7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 includes fleet, energy for production processes and energy for heating processes. It is reported yearly for each of Legrand site and country. Emission factors come from the IEA, ADEME Base Empreinte, EPA and the UK government emission factors. [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)

77011

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

# (7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 location based mostly includes the electricity consumption for our sites and fleet. Emission factors come from the IEA, ADEME Base Empreinte, EPA and the UK government emission factors. Scope 2 market based mostly includes the electricity consumption for our sites and fleet. Emission factors come from the IEA, ADEME Base Empreinte, EPA, the UK government emission factors, as well as specific emission factors from suppliers, inclusion of renewable electricity purchases in the mix, as well as residual emission factors from AIB.

# (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)

2238177

# (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

40

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

Calculations are performed for all Legrand group purchasing families issued from the global reporting tool of the Legrand purchasing organisation based on purchased values and for some significant materials on quantities purchased (volumes). Specific data from suppliers is used to get exact volumes of purchases (kg), recycled content or other information used in the calculation.

# **Capital goods**

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

118251

#### (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

Calculations are performed taking the relevant value as emission factor and the corresponding spend for each family of capital goods. Assessment is made using values given by the LCA software EIME. All data is based on purchases to suppliers.

# 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)

#### 9373

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Fuel-based method

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

0

# (7.8.5) Please explain

Specific values have been used for emission factors according to the type of energy, from recognized databases such as ADEME Base Empreinte and IEA.

# Upstream transportation and distribution

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

180395

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Average data method

✓ Distance-based method

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

# (7.8.5) Please explain

mardi 2 juillet 2024 10:03 The calculation is based on upstream logistics values associated with the tonnages of supplied raw materials. The transport of raw materials from the supplier production site to the Legrand plant is considered to follow a typical delivery scheme obtained from suppliers. The typical delivery scheme has been computed based on logistics information available, and then applied to the whole tonnage of raw material. Services are not taken into account in this assessment.

# Waste generated in operations

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

11923

# (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

# (7.8.5) Please explain

The calculation is based on the reporting of waste tonnage through the annual environmental campaign. Data is thus internal.

# **Business travel**

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Relevant, calculated

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

36288

#### (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

The data is calculated based on average business travel patterns and number of employees.

# **Employee commuting**

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Relevant, calculated

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

35297

# (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

The data is calculated based on average commuting patterns per country, and number of employees.

# **Upstream leased assets**

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

# (7.8.5) Please explain

When leased assets are considered under Legrand responsibility, the GHG emissions issued from these leased assets are taken into account in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. The main example are cars driven by Legrand salespeople which GHG emissions are taken into account in Legrand scope 1 emissions.

# Downstream transportation and distribution

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Relevant, calculated

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

104229

# (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Supplier-specific method

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

100

# (7.8.5) Please explain

The data is automatically calculated through an automatised reporting tool on logistics. Every shipment from a Legrand site to a customer (either internal or external to the Group) is documented by tonnage, distance and means of transport. Specific information is gathered through logistic partners on the type of transportation, distances etc.

# Processing of sold products

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

# (7.8.5) Please explain

Legrand products are final products, and are not re-processed after being sold. They are sold to be used by final customer. As the products are not processed again, the category "Processing of sold products" doesn't apply. This is aligned with PEP Ecopassport program, according to PCR-4-ed4-EN-2021 09 06 PCR edition 4.

# Use of sold products

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

10054414

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

✓ Average product method

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Usage scenario information

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

0

# (7.8.5) Please explain

Both active products, which directly consume energy, and passive products, which dissipates energy through "Joule's effect" have been included in the calculation. It is based on information known about the products typical energy usage during use phase, as defined and calculated in PEP Ecopasseport. PEP are audited and those environmental profiles cover 72.9% of Legrand revenues. Data is internal, as it comes from the way the product has been designed to be used.

# End of life treatment of sold products

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Relevant, calculated

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

70310

### (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

The calculation is based on the total raw material content of all Legrand products manufactured during the year. This value has been considered as the proxy for the total mass of products to be treated at end of life. Associated CO2 emissions have been estimated using an emission factor value for the treatment of waste. The figures chosen for emission factors are all secondary data.

#### **Downstream leased assets**

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

This category is applicable to lessors (i.e. companies that receive payments from lessees). Legrand is not a lessor, doesn't lease the assets it owns. Owned assets are used by Legrand and thus are included in Scope 1 & 2.

# Franchises

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

This category is applicable to franchisors (i.e., companies that grant licenses to other entities to sell or distribute its goods or services in return for payments). Legrand is a manufacturer and not a franchisor. It has no franchises.

#### Investments

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

# (7.8.5) Please explain

This category is designed primarily for private or public financial institutions. It doesn't correspond to Legrand activities. Legrand acquires companies but rarely do investments. All emissions related to acquisitions are part of Legrand carbon footprint, as any other subsidiary, in other Scope 3 categories and Scope 1 & 2. If any joint venture was to happen, as it is not part of Legrand business model, they would remain small, and would impact less than 0.001% of Scope 3. They are thus considered as not relevant.

# Other (upstream)

# (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

The categories proposed by GHG protocol and listed above are sufficient to cover all of Legrand's activities.

# Other (downstream)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

✓ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

The categories proposed by GHG protocol and listed above are sufficient to cover all of Legrand's activities. [Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

# (7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

✓ Annual process

# (7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

✓ Complete

# (7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

✓ Limited assurance

# (7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2023-universal-registration-document (1).pdf

### (7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Section 4.11 - Statutory Auditors' report on pages 191 to 194. The list of indicators, including Scope 1 is on page 194.

# (7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

✓ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100 [Add row]

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

Row 1

# (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

✓ Scope 2 location-based

# (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

✓ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

#### Select from:

✓ Complete

# (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

✓ Limited assurance

# (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_1715701632.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Section 4.11 - Statutory Auditors' report on pages 191 to 194. The list of indicators, including Scope 2 is on page 194.

# (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

✓ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

# (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

# (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

#### (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

✓ Complete

### (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

✓ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_1715701632.pdf

#### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Section 4.11 - Statutory Auditors' report on pages 191 to 194. The list of indicators, including Scope 2 is on page 194.

### (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: Capital goods
- ✓ Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ✓ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ✓ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

- ✓ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ✓ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ✓ 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

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_1715701632.pdf

# (7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Section 4.11 - Statutory Auditors' report on pages 191 to 194. The list of indicators, including Scope 3 is on page 194. The list of Scope 3 categories included in on page 120.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

### (7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100 [Add row]

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

Select from:

Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

# (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14837

# (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This concerns the production of renewable electricity on-site, as well as the purchase of renewable electricity. The change in emissions is calculated as marketbased, as a difference between the market-based emissions and the location-based emissions for the same consumption.

#### Other emissions reduction activities

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12904

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This concerns the energy reduction program deployed by Legrand on its sites, as well as the evolution of the car fleet. Energy efficient solutions have been introduced, through the replacement of heating systems or hydraulic press for example.

#### **Divestment**

#### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

# (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

# (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Divestments are not accounted for here, as the baseline was updated due to the divestment of operations in Russia.

#### Acquisitions

# (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2500

# (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

# (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

# (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Some acquisitions happened in the past few years, and the baseline has not yet been updated to account for them in past years, as they don't reach the 5% threshold.

#### Mergers

# (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

# (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers happened between 2022 and 2023.

### Change in output

# (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5000

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ Decreased

# (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4

# (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Depending on the country, sales evolution can help decrease or increase emissions. In 2023, the sum of those evolutions decreased the emissions.

# Change in methodology

# (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1277

# (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

# (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This concerns the evolution of emission factors, which are updated every year to best reflect the energy mix of the local grids where Legrand operates. The sources remain unchanged.

### Change in boundary

# (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3444

# (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ Decreased

#### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

oncerns the sites that are not reported as part of the environmental campaign, as they are small. They can evolve depending on the country and size.

### Change in physical operating conditions

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1800

# (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ Decreased

# (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

# (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This concerns the weather impacts on the heating processes.

# Unidentified

# (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

# (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

# (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

# (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other evolution identified.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

# (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

✓ No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other evolution identified. [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

(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Decreased

(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

✓ Decreased

### (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

✓ Change in material efficiency

# (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

158257

# (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

6.6

# (7.11.1.5) Please explain

This scope 3 category decreased in 2023 due to the reduction of purchasing volumes, and the evolution of emission factors. The emission factors are decreasing due to the integration of more recycled material in our purchases. Volumes are also decreasing, partly due to improvements in the weight of products.

# **Capital goods**

# (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

# (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

✓ Other emissions reduction activities

# (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

#### 7.9

# (7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category evolves depending on the needs for capital goods. In 2023, it increased due to more purchases.

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

# (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

✓ Decreased

# (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

### (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2719

### (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

22.5

# (7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category decreased due to the reduction in energy consumption, in the same way as Scope 1 & 2 reduced.

#### Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

✓ Decreased

# (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

✓ Change in material efficiency

# (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

27439

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

13.2

# (7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category decreased as purchasing volumes decreased, as described for category "Purchased goods and services".

# Waste generated in operations

### (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

✓ Decreased

# (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

✓ Change in material efficiency

# (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2550

# (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

#### 17.6

# (7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category decreased as Legrand has been working on reducing waste on its operational sites, to increase efficiency and raw material waste.

### **Business travel**

# (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

✓ Decreased

# (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

# (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

5410

# (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

13

# (7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category evolves depending on number of employees per country.

### **Employee commuting**

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

✓ Decreased

# (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

# (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

5681

# (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

13.9

# (7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category evolves depending on number of employees per country.

# Downstream transportation and distribution

# (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

✓ Decreased

# (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

# (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

25279

19.5

# (7.11.1.5) Please explain

Legrand has been addressing logistics emissions through: the reduction of transportation distances between production and storage sites; the consolidation of the various manufacturing stages into a single location, thus reducing transportation between sites; the limitation of air freight as much as possible; the increase of transportation by sea, rail or river where possible as an alternative to road transportation; the use of the same means of transport for both incoming and outgoing shipments, to avoid empty return journeys; the optimisation of the loading of trucks and containers.

# Use of sold products

# (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

#### (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

✓ Change in product efficiency

#### (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

179585

# (7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

#### 1.8

# (7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category reduced due to the evolution of sales per product. Legrand promotes the use of products that have higher energy efficiency.

# End-of-life treatment of sold products

# (7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

✓ Decreased

# (7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

✓ Change in material efficiency

# (7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

10584

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

13.1

# (7.11.1.5) Please explain

This category evolves due to the reduction of weight of products, as seen on Purchased goods and services. [Fixed row]

# (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:

✓ Yes

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

Row 1

# (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

✓ CO2

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

48188

# (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

✓ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

# Row 2

# (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

✓ HFCs

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

1160

# (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

✓ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) [Add row]
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

# Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
126
(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
0
(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
0
Australia
(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
459
(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
1285
(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
1430
Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

10

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

10

#### Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

355

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

23

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

23

#### Brazil

# (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

585

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

712

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

# Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
46
(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
0
(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
0
Canada
(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
347
(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
44
(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
12
China

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

#### 12290

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

26

## Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

189

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

1121

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

1247

## Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34

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

0

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

## Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
82
(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
0
(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
0
Denmark
(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
109
(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
0
(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
0
Egypt
(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
104
(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

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

1074

#### Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

724

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

805

#### France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11820

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

3551

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

9

Germany

# (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

457

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

30

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

31

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56

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

1

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

1

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

285

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

1392

## India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1124

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

7560

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

8413

#### Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68

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

802

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

892

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

10575

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

218

## Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

212

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

2678

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

2980

#### Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1407

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

2677

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

#### Morocco

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108

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

0

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

0

#### Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1306

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

807

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

268

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

128

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

142

## Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

537

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

5739

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

590

# Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127

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

0

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

## **Republic of Korea**

(7.16.1)	Scope 1 emiss	sions (metric t	ions CO2e)	
0				
(7.16.2)	Scope 2, locat	ion-based (m	etric tons CO2e	)
126				
(7.16.3)	Scope 2, mark	et-based (me	tric tons CO2e)	

140

#### Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81

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

0

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

0

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

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

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

0

#### Singapore

90

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

647

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

720

#### Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50

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

0

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

0

Slovenia

# (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

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

0

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

451

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

215

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

374

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104

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

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

337

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

375

#### Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1828

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

3839

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

1816

#### Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

0

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

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1488

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

459

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

105

**United States of America** 

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16063

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

18140

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

#### Viet Nam

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

114

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

746

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

830 [Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

# (7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	LNCA (Legrand North and Central America)	20930
Row 2	UI (User Interface)	9439
Row 3	El (Energy Infrastructure)	13513

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 5	DBI (Digital Building Infrastructure)	1812
Row 6	Logistics and Sales Forces	3655

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

 $\checkmark$  By business division

# (7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	LNCA (Legrand North and Central America)	22543	13876
Row 3	Logistics and Sales forces	382	63
Row 4	UI (user interface)	20481	7317
Row 5	DBI (Digital Building Infrastructure)	5469	2298
Row 6	El (energy infrastructure)	28134	11619

[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)

49348

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

77011

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

35176

## (7.22.4) Please explain

Legrand reports according to the financial control boundary, which is equivalent to the consolidated accounting group approach. Thus the data is the same as the reported data in previous questions.

## 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)

## (7.22.4) Please explain

No other entity than the consolidated accounting group approach is part of our emissions, as we follow the financial control approach. [Fixed row]

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

Select from:

🗹 No

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

#### Row 1

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 1

# (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

13626000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

79.89

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for production processes and heating.

# (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

✓ No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer. Please note that the revenue used for the calculation is for Equinix through Minkels (60% of the revenue) and Legrand North America.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### Row 2

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: location-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

13626000

# (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

124.67

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity through the grid

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer. Please note that the revenue used for the calculation is for Equinix through Minkels (60% of the revenue) and Legrand North America.

## (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

Row 3

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: market-based

# (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

# (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

13626000

# (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

56.95

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

# (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity, accounting for renewable electricity purchases and supplier emission factors.

# (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

✓ No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer. Please note that the revenue used for the calculation is for Equinix through Minkels (60% of the revenue) and Legrand North America.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### Row 4

# (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 3

# (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ✓ Category 2: Capital goods
- ✓ Category 6: Business travel
- ✓ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ✓ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

# (7.26.4) Allocation level

- ✓ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ✓ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ✓ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Select from:

#### ✓ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

13626000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

20816.62

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Use of Sold Products" category represents 78% of the Scope 3 emissions, while "Purchased Goods and Services" represents 17% of the Scope 3.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

✓ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer. Please note that the revenue used for the calculation is for Equinix through Minkels (60% of the revenue) and Legrand North America.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

Row 5

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 1

# (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

# (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

 $\blacksquare$  Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16.7

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for production processes and heating.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

✓ No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

Row 6

# (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: location-based

# (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

# (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

2848000

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

26.06

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

# (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity through the grid

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

Row 7

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

# (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: market-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

2848000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11.9

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity, accounting for renewable electricity purchases and supplier emission factors.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### Row 8

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

# (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ✓ Category 2: Capital goods
- ✓ Category 6: Business travel
- ✓ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ✓ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

# (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

# (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

✓ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

- ✓ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ✓ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### ✓ Currency

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

2848000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4350.95

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Use of Sold Products" category represents 78% of the Scope 3 emissions, while "Purchased Goods and Services" represents 17% of the Scope 3.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

Row 9

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

# (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

1160000

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6.78

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for production processes and heating.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### Row 10

# (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: location-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

# (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

1160000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10.59

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity through the grid

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

✓ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### Row 11

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: market-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.84

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity, accounting for renewable electricity purchases and supplier emission factors.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

Row 12

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ✓ Category 2: Capital goods
- ✓ Category 6: Business travel
- ✓ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ✓ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

# (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

# (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

## Currency

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

1160000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

- ☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Use of Sold Products" category represents 78% of the Scope 3 emissions, while "Purchased Goods and Services" represents 17% of the Scope 3.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 13**

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 1

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

45020000

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

263.94

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for production processes and heating.

# (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### Row 14

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: location-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

#### ✓ Currency

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

45020000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

411

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity through the grid

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

Row 15

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

45020000

# (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

188.14

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity, accounting for renewable electricity purchases and supplier emission factors.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### Row 16

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

✓ Category 2: Capital goods

✓ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

- ✓ Category 6: Business travel
- ✓ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ✓ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

45020000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

68776.15

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Use of Sold Products" category represents 78% of the Scope 3 emissions, while "Purchased Goods and Services" represents 17% of the Scope 3.

- ✓ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ✓ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

Row 17

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

127063000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

744.97

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for production processes and heating.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer. Please note that the revenue used for the calculation is for Microsoft through Starline (94% of the revenue) and Legrand North America.

### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 18**

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: location-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

#### ✓ Currency

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

127063000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity through the grid

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer. Please note that the revenue used for the calculation is for Microsoft through Starline (94% of the revenue) and Legrand North America.

## (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### Row 19

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

127062998

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

531.03

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity, accounting for renewable electricity purchases and supplier emission factors.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer. Please note that the revenue used for the calculation is for Microsoft through Starline (94% of the revenue) and Legrand North America.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 20**

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ✓ Category 2: Capital goods
- ✓ Category 6: Business travel
- ✓ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ✓ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

- ✓ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ✓ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Select from:

✓ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

127063000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

194117.17

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Use of Sold Products" category represents 78% of the Scope 3 emissions, while "Purchased Goods and Services" represents 17% of the Scope 3.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer. Please note that the revenue used for the calculation is for Microsoft through Starline (94% of the revenue) and Legrand North America.

## (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 21**

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

#### ✓ Currency

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

42749000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

250.64

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for production processes and heating.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

**Row 22** 

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: location-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

42749000

# (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

391.14

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity through the grid

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### Row 23

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

42748998

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

178.66

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity, accounting for renewable electricity purchases and supplier emission factors.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 24**

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ✓ Category 2: Capital goods
- ✓ Category 6: Business travel
- ✓ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ✓ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

- ☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ✓ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

42749000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

65309.02

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Use of Sold Products" category represents 78% of the Scope 3 emissions, while "Purchased Goods and Services" represents 17% of the Scope 3.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

## (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 25**

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

# (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

#### ✓ Currency

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

1980000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for production processes and heating.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 26**

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: location-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

1980000

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18.11

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity through the grid

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### Row 27

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: market-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

#### ✓ Currency

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

1980000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8.27

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity, accounting for renewable electricity purchases and supplier emission factors.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

**Row 28** 

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ✓ Category 2: Capital goods
- ✓ Category 6: Business travel
- ✓ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ✓ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

# (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

# (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

✓ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

✓ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

✓ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

✓ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3023.28

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Use of Sold Products" category represents 78% of the Scope 3 emissions, while "Purchased Goods and Services" represents 17% of the Scope 3.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

**Row 29** 

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

5038000

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29.54

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

# (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for production processes and heating.

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

**Row 30** 

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: location-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

5038000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

46.1

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity through the grid

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 31**

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: market-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

5038000

# (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

21.05

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity, accounting for renewable electricity purchases and supplier emission factors.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

## Row 32

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)
Select all that apply

- ✓ Category 2: Capital goods
- ✓ Category 6: Business travel
- ✓ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ✓ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

# (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

5038000

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7696.6

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

- ✓ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ✓ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ✓ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

"Use of Sold Products" category represents 78% of the Scope 3 emissions, while "Purchased Goods and Services" represents 17% of the Scope 3.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 33**

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

8350

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.05

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for production processes and heating.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 34**

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: location-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

# (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

#### ✓ Currency

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

8350

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity through the grid

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: market-based

# (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

8350

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.03

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity, accounting for renewable electricity purchases and supplier emission factors.

## (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

✓ No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 36**

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ✓ Category 2: Capital goods
- ✓ Category 6: Business travel
- ✓ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ✓ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

# Category 5: Waste generated in operations

- ✓ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ✓ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ✓ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ✓ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

#### Select from:

✓ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

8350

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12.76

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Use of Sold Products" category represents 78% of the Scope 3 emissions, while "Purchased Goods and Services" represents 17% of the Scope 3.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 37**

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 1

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

Currency

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

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

66.2

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Natural gas for production processes and heating.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

**Row 38** 

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

#### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: location-based

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

## (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

11291000

## (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

103.31

# (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity through the grid

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

Row 39

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

## (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 2: market-based

#### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

#### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

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

Select from:

✓ Currency

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

11290999

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

47.19

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchase and consumption of electricity, accounting for renewable electricity purchases and supplier emission factors.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website.

#### **Row 40**

#### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

# (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

✓ Scope 3

## (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ✓ Category 2: Capital goods
- ✓ Category 6: Business travel
- ✓ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ✓ Category 11: Use of sold products
- ✓ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

## (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

✓ Company wide

# (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

✓ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

Select from:

- ✓ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ✓ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ✓ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

#### ✓ Currency

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

11291000

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17249.18

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

100

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

"Use of Sold Products" category represents 78% of the Scope 3 emissions, while "Purchased Goods and Services" represents 17% of the Scope 3.

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

🗹 No

# (7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

4 ratios of Scope 1, 2 LB & MB and 3 emissions to total net Legrand sales in Euro (8,416.9 Bn Euros) have been calculated (in kg CO2 / of sales). These ratios are then applied to the net sales of Legrand to the particular customer to calculate the emissions allocated to the requesting customer. Uncertainty is high due to the calculation methodology which is delivering an average value, irrelevant of the specific products and services purchased by the customer.

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Legrand's carbon footprint and revenues are published on Legrand Universal Registration Document, which is public on Legrand website. [Add row]

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

#### Row 1

## (7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

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

#### (7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Due to the number of references sold by Legrand, there is a large customer base that will continue to grow with Legrand's planned growth.

## Row 3

## (7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

#### (7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

There is no plan to reduce the number of references sold by Legrand. On the contrary, Legrand's growth depends partly on acquisitions which add to the number of references sold by the company. Number of references sold exceeds 300,000 worldwide.

# Row 4

# (7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :Many of Legrand's products are sold through wholesalers, it is therefore not possible to allocate specific GHG emissions to a specific customer.

#### (7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

There is no plan to change the distribution channels of Legrand in the near future [Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

#### (7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

🗹 No

#### (7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

 $\blacksquare$  Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

#### (7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Because of Legrand's business model there is no direct relation between specific products and specific customers. As a lot of products from Legrand are sold via wholesalers and as for legal reasons, Legrand has no figure about the specific usage of a given reference by an identified final customer. [Fixed row]

## (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: ✓ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ✓ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ✓ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ✓ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ✓ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ✓ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

```
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)
```

# (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV (lower heating value)

# (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

#### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

#### 171198

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

173301

#### Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

# (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV (lower heating value)

## (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

174716

#### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

55247

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

229963

#### Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

# (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV (lower heating value)

#### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

#### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2378

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

2378

#### Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

## (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV (lower heating value)

# (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

7118

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

7118

#### Total energy consumption

## (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ LHV (lower heating value)

# (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

183937

## (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

228824

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

412760 [Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ✓ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ✓ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ✓ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ✓ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ✓ No

[Fixed row]

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

## Sustainable biomass

## (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ HHV

## (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

## (7.30.7.8) Comment

Legrand doesn't consume sustainable biomass.

## **Other biomass**

## (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ HHV

# (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

Legrand doesn't consume biomass.

## Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

## (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ HHV

# (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2103

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

0

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

2103

# (7.30.7.8) Comment

Legrand consumes from geothermal power for heat generation.

#### Coal

## (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

#### ✓ HHV

#### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

## (7.30.7.8) Comment

Legrand doesn't consume coal.

#### Oil

## (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ HHV

# (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

37980

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

0

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

37980

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

Legrand uses diesel, petrol and LPG for heating, industrial processes and fleet.

#### Gas

## (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

133218

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

6155

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

127063

#### (7.30.7.8) Comment

Apart from electricity generation, natural gas is used for heating buildings (through heating boilers) and for some industrial processes.

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

## (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

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

0

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

0

## (7.30.7.8) Comment

Legrand doesn't consume other fuels.

#### **Total fuel**

#### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

✓ HHV

## (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

173301

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

6155

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

167146

## (7.30.7.8) Comment

The total fuel concerns all previous lines.

[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)	
Ľ			· · · · · · · · / .	

10589

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

9454

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

7458

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

7118

#### 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)

#### (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)

#### (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 nearzero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

🗹 Brazil

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

✓ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

✓ Wind

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

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

✓ I-REC

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

Select from:

🗹 Brazil

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

Select from:

🗹 Yes

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

2018

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

Legrand purchased I-RECs to cover all electricity MWh purchased by Brazil in 2023.

Row 2

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

#### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

✓ Wind

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

9794

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

✓ I-REC

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

Select from:

China

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

Select from:

✓ Yes

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

2020

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

Legrand purchased I-RECs to cover all electricity MWh purchased by China in 2023. Legrand purchased different I-REC, with commissioning years from 2020 to 2023.

#### Row 3

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

✓ France

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

✓ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

62405

# (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)

2005

# (7.30.14.10) Comment

Several energy generation facilities involved with commissioning years ranging from 1927 to 2006 with most of them commissioned in 2005 and 2006.

#### Row 4

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Italy

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

35370

#### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

✓ Contract

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

Select from:

✓ Italy

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

Select from:

Yes

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

2008

# (7.30.14.10) Comment

Several energy generation facilities involved with commissioning years ranging from 1940 to 2019 with the most significant in term of kWh commissioned in 2008.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

China

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

#### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

✓ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

8216

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

✓ I-REC

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

Select from:

✓ China

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

Select from:

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

2000

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

Legrand purchased I-RECs to cover all electricity MWh purchased by China in 2023. Legrand purchased different I-REC, with commissioning years from 1994 to 2023.

#### Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Mexico

#### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

✓ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

✓ I-REC

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

Select from:

✓ Mexico

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

Select from:

🗹 Yes

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

2014

### (7.30.14.10) Comment

Legrand purchased I-REC for Mexico consumption in 2023.

Row 7

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from: ✓ United States of America

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

✓ Wind

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

29838

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

✓ US-REC

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

Select from:

✓ United States of America

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

Select from:

✓ Yes

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

### (7.30.14.10) Comment

Legrand purchased RECs from several facilities in 2023, which have commissionning years in 2022.

#### Row 8

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Netherlands

# (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

✓ Wind

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

1677

## (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:

🗹 No

# (7.30.14.10) Comment

Legrand Netherlands purchases renewable electricity directly through its electricity provider.

### Row 9

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Poland

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

# (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

✓ Wind

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

8303

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

🗹 G0

### (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)

1997

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

Legrand purchases renewable electricity through its supplier, supported by guarantees of origin, to cover all Poland consumption.

Row 10

# (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

✓ Turkey

(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:

✓ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

4829

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

✓ I-REC

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

Select from:

✓ Turkey

## (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)

### (7.30.14.10) Comment

Legrand purchases I-REC for its electricity consumption in Turkey.

#### Row 11

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

# (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

# (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

✓ Wind

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

1684

# (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:

🗹 No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

Legrand UK purchases renewable electricity directly through its electricity provider. [Add row]

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

### Algeria

# (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

# Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1708
(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
113
(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)
1821.00
Austria
(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
0
(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

### Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Brazil

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

#### 6902

### (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)

6902.00

#### Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

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

0.00

### Canada

# (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

331

(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)

331.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18010

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

### (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)

18916.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4401

(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)

4401.00

### Croatia

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

#### Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

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

0

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

0.00

### Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)			
0			
(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)			
0			
(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)			
0			
(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)			
0			
(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)			
0.00			
Eygpt			
(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)			

### (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)

2280.00

#### Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1368

(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)

#### France

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62405

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

1779

(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)

64184.00

### Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22

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

4

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

### (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)

26.00

#### Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

### Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

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

511

### (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)

3696.00

### India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9879

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

1679

(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)

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

11558.00

# Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)		
936		
(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)		
936.00		
Italy		
(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)		
36022		
(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)		
866		

### (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)

36888.00

### Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3709

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

298

(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)

4007.00

Mexico

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

#### 6000

### (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)

6000.00

#### Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

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

0.00

#### Netherlands

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2236

(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)

2236.00

#### **New Zealand**

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

893

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

### (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)

998.00

#### Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8303

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

643

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

2378

(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)

11324.00

# Portugal

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

#### **Republic of Korea**

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

231

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

0

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

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

n
υ

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

231.00

### Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
0
(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0
(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0
(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)
0.00
Serbia
(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

#### Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1519

(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)

#### 1519.00

### Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)		
0		
(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)		
0		
(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)		
0		
(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)		
0		
(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)		
0.00		
Slovenia		
(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)		
0		
(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)		
0		

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

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

#### 0

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

0.00

#### Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1254

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

104

(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)

1358.00

### Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

#### Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

557

(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)

557.00

# Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
8399
(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)
8399.00
Ukraine
(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
0
(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0.00

### United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2084

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

102

(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)

2186.00

**United States of America** 

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46260

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

9

(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)

46269.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1069

(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)

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

1069.00 Eived row

[Fixed row]

### (7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

Measurement of product/service efficiency	Comment
Select from: ✓ Yes	Legrand measures environmental impacts of its products through PEP Ecopassport.

[Fixed row]

### (7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

#### Row 1

## (7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

☑ Power transmission, transformation and distribution equipment

#### (7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

Large share of Legrand products (72.9% of sales covered by PSP in 2023)

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

### (7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

4

#### (7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

√ %

#### (7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

✓ Not applicable

#### (7.34.1.7) Comment

The efficiency figure is considered here as the increase of total sales covered by PEP in 2023 compared to previous year (2022). [Add 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

0.000010042

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

84524

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

✓ unit total revenue

### (7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

8416900000

### (7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

✓ Market-based

### (7.45.6) % change from previous year

30.9

### (7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

### (7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- ✓ Change in renewable energy consumption
- ✓ Other emissions reduction activities
- ✓ Change in revenue

## (7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 1 & 2 decreased 30% between 2022 and 2023, while revenue increased. Thus, intensity decreased significantly. This shows that Legrand efforts on Scope 1 & 2 is significant enough to counteract growth.

[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

50613

## (7.52.3) Metric numerator

waste produced during the period in metric tons

## (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

No denominator

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

17

## (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

✓ Decreased

## (7.52.7) Please explain

Legrand seeks reduces waste through various ways product design and industrial processes to reduce production waste and scrap. sharing of best practices and identification of local improvement initiatives to limit the amount of waste at source. [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 2

# (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

#### (7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Legrand\_SBTI\_V5.1 - NT Approval Letter - 21 March 2024.pdf

## (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

✓ 1.5°C aligned

# (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/30/2023

# (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

<sup>✓</sup> Organization-wide

## (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ✓ Methane (CH4)
- ☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ✓ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

# (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

09/29/2022

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

57266

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

63881

(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)

121147.000

(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)

70265.260

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

49348

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

35176

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

#### 84524.000

#### (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

71.98

### (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ New

#### (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Legrand has validated its new Scope 1 & 2 near-target with SBTi in 2024.

## (7.53.1.83) Target objective

With this Net Zero 2050 ambition and our near-term commitments, but also with our range of products and solutions enabling our customers to reduce their own CO2 emissions in residential and commercial buildings and in datacenters, Legrand confirms its desire to play an important role in the fight against climate change.

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

The Group has committed to a policy of continuously improving its energy performance. All subsidiaries and industrial, logistics and commercial sites are involved in this continuous improvement process and are responsible for monitoring and improving their energy performance. Areas of progress are identified and action plans are implemented at each site. The main actions that are being deployed are: electricity consumption metering and sub-metering systems developed by the Group are installed at its industrial and commercial sites; bioclimatic design solutions – such as double-glazing with a good solar factor, solar protection, or use of natural ventilation such as through roof openings – are preferred to air conditioning, which is only installed as a last resort; double flow ventilation is the favored system, which reduces heating consumption in winter and can help to reduce the need for air conditioning in the summer thanks to free cooling (forced ventilation at night when temperatures are lower); presence detectors and LED light sources are routinely installed during building refurbishment to reduce power consumption from lighting and make light sources last longer; regular energy performance measurements are taken at sites to control temperature settings in winter and summer at the

various premises by means of a timer (setting lowered if premises are unoccupied). Capital expenditure and maintenance: the Group favors the best available industrial techniques for replacing obsolete equipment with less energy-intensive processes. For the last four years, it has been using all electric injection presses instead of hydraulic presses. At some sites, more than three quarters of equipment uses this new technology, which cuts electricity consumption by around 50%; cooling equipment is regularly improved with the use of refrigerants that have less environmental impact; measures to optimize the compressed air network (generation, distribution, use) and more efficient and routine finding and fixing of leaks have been implemented; heat recovery systems are also installed in cooling units and compressed air handling units wherever possible; all sites have applied optimum temperature settings and timer programs; installation of on-site solar panels and purchase of renewable electricity, prioritising PPAs; switch to low-emission vehicles for Legrand fleet.

## (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 3

#### (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

Legrand\_SBTI\_V5.1 - NT Approval Letter - 21 March 2024.pdf

## (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

✓ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

## (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)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

#### (7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 3

#### (7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

✓ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

## (7.53.1.11) End date of base year

#### 12/30/2022

## (7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2396434

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

#### 10234000

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

#### 12630434.000

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

12807434.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(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)

95.2

(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 (%)

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

#### 9605575.500

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2238177

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

#### 10054415

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

12292592.000

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

12292592.000

#### (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

16.08

#### (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

#### (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Legrand has validated its new Scope 3 near-target by SBTi in 2024. It includes categories Purchased goods & services, and Use of sold products, representing more than 95% of Scope 3.

## (7.53.1.83) Target objective

With this Net Zero 2050 ambition and our near-term commitments, but also with our range of products and solutions enabling our customers to reduce their own CO2 emissions in residential and commercial buildings and in datacenters, Legrand confirms its desire to play an important role in the fight against climate change.

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

The group has identified several levers to reduce its Scope 3 carbon footprint, by engaging employees, suppliers and clients: Favor suppliers with an ambitious carbon strategy, by encouraging top suppliers to have official reduction targets of 30% on average by 2030; eco-design of products, by reducing the amount of raw material used, increasing the share of recycled metals and plastics, eliminating single-use plastic in packaging; improve our products to reduce the amount of energy consumed or dissipated during the use phase.

#### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

🗹 No

Row 3

#### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

✓ Abs 4

#### (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

## (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

✓ 1.5°C aligned

# (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/30/2023

#### (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)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

✓ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

# (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

09/29/2022

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

57266

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

63881

(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)

121147.000

(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

12/30/2050

90

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

12114.700

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

49348

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

35176

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

84524.000

#### (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

33.59

## (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

## (7.53.1.83) Target objective

With this Net Zero 2050 ambition and our near-term commitments, but also with our range of products and solutions enabling our customers to reduce their own CO2 emissions in residential and commercial buildings and in datacenters, Legrand confirms its desire to play an important role in the fight against climate change.

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

The Group has committed to a policy of continuously improving its energy performance. All subsidiaries and industrial, logistics and commercial sites are involved in this continuous improvement process and are responsible for monitoring and improving their energy performance. Areas of progress are identified and action plans are implemented at each site. The main actions that are being deployed are: electricity consumption metering and sub-metering systems developed by the Group are installed at its industrial and commercial sites; bioclimatic design solutions – such as double-glazing with a good solar factor, solar protection, or use of natural ventilation such as through roof openings – are preferred to air conditioning, which is only installed as a last resort; double flow ventilation is the favored system, which reduces heating consumption in winter and can help to reduce the need for air conditioning in the summer thanks to free cooling (forced ventilation at night when temperatures are lower); presence detectors and LED light sources are routinely installed during building refurbishment to reduce power consumption from lighting and make light sources last longer; regular energy performance measurements are taken at sites to control temperature settings in winter and summer at the various premises by means of a timer (setting lowered if premises are unoccupied). Capital expenditure and maintenance: the Group favors the best available industrial techniques for replacing obsolete equipment with less energy-intensive processes. For the last four years, it has been using all electric injection presses instead of hydraulic presses. At some sites, more than three quarters of equipment uses this new technology, which cuts electricity consumption by around 50%; cooling equipment is regularly improved with the use of refrigerants that have less environmental impact; measures to optimize the compressed air network (generation, distribution, use) and more efficient and routine finding and fixing of leaks have been im

#### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

🗹 No

Row 4

### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

🗹 Abs 5

## (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

Legrand\_SBTI\_V5.1 - NZ Approval Letter - 21 March 2024.pdf

## (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

✓ 1.5°C aligned

#### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/30/2023

#### (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)

✓ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

## (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 2 – Capital goods

- ✓ Scope 3, Category 6 Business travel
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 7 Employee commuting
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 11 Use of sold products
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 1 Purchased goods and services Scope 1 or 2)

- ✓ Scope 3, Category 5 Waste generated in operations
- ✓ Scope 3, Category 12 End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 4 Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 9 Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 3 Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

#### (7.53.1.11) End date of base year

#### 12/30/2022

#### (7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2396434

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

109594

(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)

12092

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

207835

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14473

#### (7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41699

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40979

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

129509

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10234000

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

80895

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

13267510.000

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

13267510.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(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

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (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

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (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)

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

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

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

1326751.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2238177

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

118251

(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)

9373

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

180396

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11923

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36288

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35298

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

104230

## (7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10054415

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

70311

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

12858662.000

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

12858662.000

## (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

3.42

## (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ New

## (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Legrand has validated its new Scope 3 long-term target with SBTi in 2024. All categories are included.

## (7.53.1.83) Target objective

With this Net Zero 2050 ambition and our near-term commitments, but also with our range of products and solutions enabling our customers to reduce their own CO2 emissions in residential and commercial buildings and in datacenters, Legrand confirms its desire to play an important role in the fight against climate change.

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

The group has identified several levers to reduce its Scope 3 carbon footprint, by engaging employees, suppliers and clients: Favor suppliers with an ambitious carbon strategy, by encouraging top suppliers to have official reduction targets of 30% on average by 2030; eco-design of products, by reducing the amount of raw material used, increasing the share of recycled metals and plastics, eliminating single-use plastic in packaging; improve our products to reduce the amount of energy consumed or dissipated during the use phase; reduce logistics emissions through the reduction of distances, the limitation of air freight and increase of transportation by sea, rail or river when possible, optimise loading of trucks.

#### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

🗹 No

#### Row 5

#### (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

LEGR-FRA-003-OFF Certificate - Your Friendly Database Bot.pdf

#### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

✓ 1.5°C aligned

#### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/30/2021

# (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)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

✓ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

# (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

12/30/2019

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

59000

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

118000

(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)

177000.000

(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 (%)

50

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

#### 88500.000

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

49348

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

35176

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

84524.000

### (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

104.49

#### (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

#### (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Legrand had validated a target through the SBTi in 2021. This target has been achieved ahead of time, and Legrand has updated its commitment to the SBTi to increase the reduction.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

With this Net Zero 2050 ambition and our near-term commitments, but also with our range of products and solutions enabling our customers to reduce their own CO2 emissions in residential and commercial buildings and in datacenters, Legrand confirms its desire to play an important role in the fight against climate change.

#### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

🗹 No

## (7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

The Group has committed to a policy of continuously improving its energy performance. All subsidiaries and industrial, logistics and commercial sites are involved in this continuous improvement process and are responsible for monitoring and improving their energy performance. Areas of progress are identified and action plans are implemented at each site. The main actions that are being deployed are: electricity consumption metering and sub-metering systems developed by the Group are installed at its industrial and commercial sites; bioclimatic design solutions – such as double-glazing with a good solar factor, solar protection, or use of natural ventilation such as through roof openings – are preferred to air conditioning, which is only installed as a last resort; double flow ventilation is the favored system, which reduces heating consumption in winter and can help to reduce the need for air conditioning in the summer thanks to free cooling (forced ventilation at night when temperatures are lower): presence detectors and LED light sources are routinely installed during building refurbishment to reduce power consumption from lighting and make light sources last longer; regular energy performance measurements are taken at sites to control temperature settings in winter and summer at the various premises by means of a timer (setting lowered if premises are unoccupied). Capital expenditure and maintenance: the Group favors the best available industrial techniques for replacing obsolete equipment with less energy-intensive processes. For the last four years, it has been using all electric injection presses instead of hydraulic presses. At some sites, more than three quarters of equipment uses this new technology, which cuts electricity consumption by around 50%; cooling equipment is regularly improved with the use of refrigerants that have less environmental impact; measures to optimize the compressed air network (generation, distribution, use) and more efficient and routine finding and fixing of leaks have been implemented; heat recovery systems are also installed in cooling units and compressed air handling units wherever possible; all sites have applied optimum temperature settings and timer programs; installation of on-site solar panels and purchase of renewable electricity, prioritising PPAs; switch to low-emission vehicles for Legrand fleet. [Add row]

## (7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

✓ Net-zero targets

## (7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

## (7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

🗹 Low 1

## (7.54.1.2) Date target was set

11/29/2023

#### (7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

✓ Organization-wide

## (7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

## (7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

✓ Consumption

## (7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

✓ Renewable energy source(s) only

## (7.54.1.7) End date of base year

09/29/2022

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

## (7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

54.7

## (7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

82.2

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

60.71

# (7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ New

#### (7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target can help achieve our Scope 1 & 2 near-term and long-term commitments (Abs 1 and Abs 3).

## (7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

✓ RE100

#### (7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target follows RE100 technical requirements. Thus, all sites are included in the target boundary.

## (7.54.1.20) Target objective

With this Net Zero 2050 ambition and our commitment to RE100, but also with our range of products and solutions enabling our customers to reduce their own CO2 emissions in residential and commercial buildings and in datacenters, Legrand confirms its desire to play an important role in the fight against climate change.

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

The Group is working on gradually replacing its purchases of traditional energy with green energy (wind, hydro, solar):: In 2023, 100% of electricity used by Legrand in Italy, the Netherlands, China, the United Kingdom, Poland, Brazil and France came from renewable energy sources through specific contracts (Power Purchase Agreements, supplier contracts, GOs and RECs). In 2023, 28 sites (around 25% of the most significant industrial, logistics and administrative sites) consumed locally self generated energy, in particular through the deployment of photovoltaic installations. Legrand tries to promote the installation of solar panels on-site or PPA whenever possible.

[Add row]

### (7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

### (7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

🗹 NZ1

#### (7.54.3.2) Date target was set

10/30/2023

#### (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

✓ Abs2

✓ Abs3

🗹 Abs4

✓ Abs5

### (7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

### (7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

#### (7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Legrand\_SBTI\_V5.1 - NZ Approval Letter - 21 March 2024.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)

✓ Methane (CH4)

✓ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

#### (7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This Net-Zero target refers to Legrand near-term and long-term targets validated by SBTi in 2024. All Scope 1, 2 and all categories of Scope 3 are included in this target.

## (7.54.3.11) Target objective

With this Net Zero 2050 ambition and our commitment to RE100, but also with our range of products and solutions enabling our customers to reduce their own CO2 emissions in residential and commercial buildings and in datacenters, Legrand confirms its desire to play an important role in the fight against climate change.

#### (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:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

#### (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

✓ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

#### (7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Legrand has committed to Net-Zero by 2050. To achieve this target, Legrand will reduce drastically its emissions, by 90%, and neutralise the residual emissions. The Group is currently working on its neutralisation policy. In the meantime, Legrand is purchasing carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation, which covers all Scope 1 & 2, Scope 3 Business Travel and Scope 3 Employee Commuting.

#### (7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

The amount of GHG emissions to be offset in 2023 to meet Legrand's commitment to compensate its emissions from its Scope 1&2 and 2 items from its Scope 3 (business travel and its employees' daily commutes) through voluntary carbon offsetting is 156,110 t CO2e (i.e. 1.2% of Legrand's overall GHG emissions in 2023). Following the review of the 2022 carbon footprint, 48,422 t CO2e remain to be compensated from the previous year, leading to a total of 204,533 t CO2e to be offset

in 2023. The carbon offset projects selected by Legrand to meet its 2024 targets concern: protecting flora and fauna in Kenya: 74,598 t CO2e; extending the New Delhi metro in India: 129,935 t CO2e.

#### (7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

✓ New

### (7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The target can be reviewed in case of major re-baselining. As part of its SBTi validation, Legrand committed to review its baseline regularly, and when major changes in boundary, methodology or data occur (5% threshold). In 2023, the 2022 baseline has been reviewed, which allowed to set an updated near-term and long-term target.

[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	3	300000
Implementation commenced	4	200000

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implemented	5	210000
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

Low-carbon energy consumption

✓ Solar PV

# (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7000

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

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 2 (location-based)

✓ Scope 2 (market-based)

## (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

✓ Voluntary

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

#### 500000

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

0

## (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

✓ <1 year</p>

## (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

✓ 16-20 years

## (7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2023, 28 Legrand facilities are equipped with solar panels. Those projects have been completed on OPEX basis: the operator will charge Legrand with an additional cost to amortize the facility cost.

## Row 2

## (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

# (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

#### 8000

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

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2 (location-based)

✓ Scope 2 (market-based)

#### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

✓ Voluntary

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

10500000

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

3360000

# (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

✓ 4-10 years

## (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

✓ 11-15 years

# (7.55.2.9) Comment

A few examples of initiatives to improve the energy efficiency of Legrand's industrial sites: - in our factory in Varese (Italy) we have converted our steam boilers to hot water boilers for a total Capex of 70 k generating 345 MWh of energy savings yearly - in our logistic site in Ospedalleto (Italy), we have replaced all lamps with LEDs, investing 300 k for a savings of 474 MWh yearly

Row 3

## (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### **Energy efficiency in production processes**

Process optimization

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1500

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

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 1

✓ Scope 2 (location-based)

✓ Scope 2 (market-based)

## (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

✓ Voluntary

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

2000000

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

648000

## (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

✓ 4-10 years
Select from:

**☑** 11-15 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

A few examples of initiatives listed below: - We implemented in our factory in Pelitli in Turkey an improved painting process with a reduced number of chemicals for which we estimate a yearly saving of 200MWh. - In our Magré factory in France, we installed a heat pump to heat water in galvanic treatment and workshop cooling from molds cooling circuit for a total capex of 202k generating a total energy savings of 462 MWh per annum.

#### Row 4

#### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

#### Low-carbon energy consumption

✓ Low-carbon electricity mix

## (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

35000

## (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

## (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

✓ No payback

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

✓ 6-10 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

Legrand is committed to consume 100% of renewable electricity by 2030 through RE100 initiative. In 2022 and 2023, purchases of green electricity have been implemented in several countries. The amount of CO2e that remains to be saved is equivalent to Legrand Scope 2 market-based emissions. The procurement of green electricity at Legrand consists of PPAs and the purchase of GOs/RECs, resulting in slightly higher energy costs with no capex hence no payback.

#### Row 5

#### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

✓ Change in purchasing practices

#### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

160000

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

Select all that apply

✓ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

## (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:

✓ 6-10 years

## (7.55.2.9) Comment

Legrand acts on its upstream value chain in order to reduce its emissions. Examples of actions are: 1) Legrand engages its suppliers in order to reduce their own emissions; 2) Legrand reduces the weight of its products, to reduce the volume of raw material purchased and used; 3) Legrand increases the recycled content of metals and plastics in order to reduce the carbon footprint of purchased products. The emissions savings are calculated based on past emissions savings. [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:

✓ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

#### (7.55.3.2) Comment

Within industrial facilities, some experts in buildings and/or industrial processes analyse new regulations, in order to stay compliant with local legislation. As energy saving regulations increase, some energy-savings oriented, this provides opportunities for continuous improvement in that field. The review of environmental regulations is mandatory as a part of the environmental management system for the ISO 14001 certification.

## Row 2

#### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

#### (7.55.3.2) Comment

Each project which doesn't correspond to a compulsory action and which requires a specific investment is considered according to its cost-benefit aspects. According to Legrand's climate policy, longer ROIs may be accepted to make energy saving projects possible. Analysis is done on a case-by-case basis.

#### Row 3

## (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Employee engagement

## (7.55.3.2) Comment

Legrand encourages its employees to formulate innovative ideas that might be funded by the company. Furthermore the CSR roadmap has been widely shared and promoted throughout the company to engage all employees in all CSR topics including climate related initiatives. A company-wide initiative was launched in 2021 to share eco-gestures and engage everyone in the company on GHG emission reduction actions. This initiative was pursued and reinforced in 2022 and 2023. Additionnally, Legrand promotes sustainability through online training module accessible to employees. Finally, financial incentives are distributed based on the results of the CSR roadmaps, for management employees.

#### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

✓ Other :realization of POC (proof of concept)

## (7.55.3.2) Comment

Legrand develops new energy efficiency solutions that will be launched on the market. In order to test and/or validate them, Legrand installs these energy efficiency solutions in its own facilities.

#### Row 5

#### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

#### (7.55.3.2) Comment

Projects across the SBU organizations (in charge of R&D) have been specifically identified and managed in order to focus on Legrand Energy Efficiency (GHG mitigation) offers. The yearly allocated R&D budget is around 350M. Here are some examples of these developments: - Energy-efficient transformers and busbars to optimise power distribution and reduce system losses - High-quality uninterrupted power supply (UPS) based on smart power factor correction circuitry, which optimises the absorption of energy inputs: efficiency remains at a high and constant level, even at a low rate of charge - Digital lighting management solutions optimising energy consumption by adapting to usage - Energy savings solutions for datacentres: the Varicondition Cold Corridor solution which is a system based on the complete separation of hot and cold air flows, to increase efficiency and energy savings. Smart Power Distribution Units (PDUs) for datacenters

## Row 6

## (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

✓ Financial optimization calculations

#### (7.55.3.2) Comment

A project can be launched to optimise the Group's fiscal approach including tax incentives. As an example, reducing the power of cars for salespeople and executives in France, improves their climate impact but also enables the company to avoid the French TVS (taxe sur les Véhicules de Société - Tax on Company Vehicles) which aims to reduce and eliminate the use of "gas-guzzling" cars. Similarly in the US, UK and Netherlands, the deployment of hybrid or electric cars aimed to reduce the impact on the environment but also to benefit from tax incentives. [Add row]

# (7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Select from: ✓ Yes	Legrand calculates life cycle emissions as part of the Product Sustainability Profiles, according to PEP Ecopassport guidelines.

[Fixed row]

# (7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

## (7.71.1.1) Products/services assessed

Select from:

✓ Representative selection of products/services

## (7.71.1.2) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

## (7.71.1.3) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

#### ✓ French Product Environmental Footprint

#### (7.71.1.4) Comment

PEP ecopassport is a Program Operator of French origin but operating worldwide. The selection of products/services is very large as 72.9% of Legrand sales in 2023 has been generated by products and systems proposing PEPs. [Fixed row]

## (7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

✓ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

## (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:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

#### (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Legrand is a historic leader for lighting management. It is well known that a smart lighting management allows a significant reduction of electrical energy needed for lighting needs. Manual management by ordinary switches leads to keep the lighting on even when it is no more necessary. This is especially through in offices and other tertiary locations. Lighting management is not a single product but a system which could be very complex the detector being the primary component of the system. Indeed, each one is installed to manage the lighting of a relatively small surface where it is sensitive to human presence.

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

Select from:

🗹 Yes

## (7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :ISO 14067 and ISO 14021

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

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

## (7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

System managing smart LED lighting of a reference area located in a building during 10 years

#### (7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Regular LED lighting management using non automatized switches

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

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

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

720000

#### (7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

A reference scenario for energy savings has been established using EN 15193 to and French RT2012 regulation. Legrand sales in Lighting management has been analysed to determine the total number of detectors considered as the number of elementary areas being improved by Legrand systems. The calculation of avoided emission takes into account total energy saved in every country where Legrand lighting management systems are sold and the national emission factor for the local grid

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

6

Row 2

## (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:

✓ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

## (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

#### Systems integration

Smart meter

## (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Legrand is a global leader in energy metering in electrical infrastructures. Legrand offers a wide range of systems for metering.

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

Select from:

✓ Yes

#### (7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

✓ Other, please specify :ISO 14067 and ISO 14021

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

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

#### (7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

To measure energy in an electrical installation at individual low voltage electrical circuit during 10 years.

#### (7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Equivalent electrical installation without metering system

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

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

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

#### (7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Assessment is made at the granularity of the individual measurement device. Each individual device "sees" a total energy passing through the circuit during its entire life (10 years). A small percentage of this energy is considered to be saved because of the smart monitoring system. An in-depth analysis of measuring devices sales allows the computing of the total energy saved for a year of sales in the 5 most important countries for Legrand business (representing around 80% of Legrand global business in the metering field). For every country, this energy saving is converted in CO2 emissions using the national Emission factor.

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

1

#### Row 3

## (7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

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

Select from:

✓ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

#### (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

#### Power

☑ Other, please specify :EV (Electrical Vehicle) charging stations

## (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Deployment of EV charging stationsEV charging station is a direct enabler of EV development which has a crucial role to play in the energy transition. With the recent acquisition of ENSTO and ECOTAP Legrand becomes a leader in that field

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

Select from:

Yes

#### (7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ISO 14067 and ISO 14021

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

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

# (7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Make 1 kWh available to an electrical vehicle according to the reference usage scenario on a charging point

#### (7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Equivalent of this 1 kWh for a conventional energy vehicle (corresponding CO2 emissions)

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

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

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

666000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Energy distributed during all the life of the EV charging station is assessed for its CO2 emissions content (taking into account the nation EF of the country where it is installed)Equivalent gas consumption for conventional vehicles is computed taking equivalent mileage as a pivot. From this consumption is derived the corresponding CO2 emissionsAvoided emissions corresponds to the difference between these 2 figures for CO2 emissions. In depth sales data analysis (what charging station in what country) allows the consolidation of individual figures. A small portion of this avoided emissions is allocated to EV charging stations.

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

1

#### Row 4

#### (7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

## (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

#### Power

☑ Other, please specify :High efficient datacenters Power Distribution Units (PDU)

## (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Legrand is a global leader in equipment for datacenters. It provides large quantities of power distribution units (PDU) on which all the servers - the basic components of datacenters - are plugged. A part of Legrand offers consist in energy efficient PDU which offer unique advantages in terms of datacenter energy efficiency as they are able to identify and switch off servers where not used.

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

Select from:

#### (7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ISO 14067 and ISO 14021

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

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

## (7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Smart management of 15 servers during 10 years

#### (7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Regular PDU (not smart) which does not switch off shadow servers.

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

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

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

2063000

#### (7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The energy saved per smart PDU has been estimated based on the estimated energy consumption of servers, percentage of shadow servers at any time,...Based on total number of smart PDU Legrand yearly sells, a global amount of energy saving and a corresponding amount of avoided CO2 emissions is computed.

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

4

#### Row 5

## (7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

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

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

# (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

#### **Buildings construction and renovation**

✓ Building orientation: Thermal performance

## (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Programmable thermostats is a well known solution for heating management in buildings. Legrand proposes smart and connected thermostats which give the highest performance for the management of heating in buildings. These systems are suitable for renovated buildings in which heating is generally less efficient due to low or medium thermal insulation.

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

Select from:

✓ Yes

## (7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

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

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

## (7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

To manage heating in a reference tenement defined on the statistically average housing as based on INSEE (French statistics body) during 10 years.

#### (7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Manual management of the same reference tenement

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

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

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

812000

# (7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Based on field analysis of the improvement of energy efficiency associated to usage of smart thermostat, the saved energy consumption has been calculated for the reference tenements. Analysis of global sales of Legrand smart thermostats allows the computation of the total energy savings worldwide and the corresponding avoided CO2 emissions.

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

1

#### Row 7

## (7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

✓ Product or service

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

Select from:

✓ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

# (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

#### Power

☑ Other, please specify :High efficient data centers airflow optimized racks

## (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Legrand proposes highly original cooling systems allowing the reduction of energy used to cool data servers.

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

Select from:

✓ Yes

## (7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ISO 14067 and ISO 14021

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

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

## (7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Saved energy on 1 server rack cooling over 10 year

#### (7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Standard server rack (non optimized cooling airflow)

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

Select from:

✓ Cradle-to-grave

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

356000

#### (7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Estimated part of energy used for cooling servers rack associated to these typical productsBased on total number of such products sold by Legrand yearly, a global amount of energy saving and a corresponding amount of avoided CO2 emissions is computed.

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

1 [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.

## (7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

✓ Forest ecosystem restoration

## (7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

## (7.79.1.3) Project description

The Kasigau Corridor REDD Project - Phase II The Community Ranches project is composed of 13 ranches which These Group ranches are part of that land that forms a corridor between the Tsavo East National Park and the Tsavo West National Parks to the South East of the Taita Hills, and area of high conservation value and the northern most extent of the Eastern Arc Mountain range. The objective of the project is to protect in perpetuity the dryland forests that make up the project area and that form a wildlife dispersal and migration corridor between Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks, to conserve the important biodiversity found in those forests, to provide alternative sustainable development opportunities for the local communities that li ve adjacent to the forests and to prevent the Emissions that would otherwise occur were those dryland forests to be converted to subsistence agriculture using the Slash and Burn methods typical to this area of Kenya.

#### (7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

74598

## (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

## (7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

#### (7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

✓ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

#### (7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

✓ Market penetration assessment

## (7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

✓ Monitoring and compensation

#### (7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Activity-shifting

## (7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Endangered species protection and improvement of living conditions for local communities

# (7.79.1.14) Please explain

Legrand has been purchasing credits for The Kasigau Corridor REDD Project - Phase II The Community Ranches for a few years, including for 2023, as part of its commitment to offset all its Scope 1 & 2, Scope 3 Business Travel and Scope 3 Employee Commuting emissions, starting from 2022.

## (7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

✓ Transport

## (7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

## (7.79.1.3) Project description

The transportation sector is estimated to be around 15% of the annual GHG emissions of India. The project aims at creating 102 km of metro lines and 83 stations, to offer an alternative to taxis, private vehicles, mototaxis or buses to New Delhi population. It reduces CO2 emissions but also improves air quality and health of the local population.

#### (7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

129935

#### (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

2012

## (7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

#### (7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

✓ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

## (7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

✓ Investment analysis

✓ Market penetration assessment

## (7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

## (7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

✓ Upstream/downstream emissions

## (7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

By creating a new public transportation system, the project allows to reduce air pollution, and improve health for the local population. Additionally, the project create new local jobs for the construction of railways and maintenance of infrastructure.

## (7.79.1.14) Please explain

Legrand has been purchasing credits for a few years, including for 2023, as part of its commitment to offset all its Scope 1 & 2, Scope 3 Business Travel and Scope 3 Employee Commuting emissions, starting from 2022.

[Add row]

## **C9. Environmental performance - Water security**

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

🗹 Yes

## (9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

## (9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Facilities

# (9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Aquisitions made in the last two years are excluded from the water-related data reporting.

# (9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

✓ Recent acquisition or merger

# (9.1.1.5) Completion date of acquisition or merger

12/30/2021

## (9.1.1.6) Data from the merger/acquisition will be incorporated in the next reporting year

Select from:

✓ Yes

## (9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

**☑** 1-5%

# (9.1.1.8) Please explain

this percentage refers to water withdrawals.

# Row 2

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

✓ Specific groups, businesses, or organizations

# (9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Water-related data reporting covers production sites with more than 25 people, administrative or commercial sites with more than 200 people and logistics sites larger than 5,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

# (9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :small sites not having a comprehensive impact on water-related data

# (9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

**☑** 6-10%

## (9.1.1.8) Please explain

this percentage refers to water withdrawals. [Add row]

#### (9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

#### Water withdrawals - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Yearly

## (9.2.3) Method of measurement

direct measurement

# (9.2.4) Please explain

Water-related data reporting covers production sites with more than 25 people, administrative or commercial sites with more than 200 people and logistics sites larger than 5,000 m<sup>2</sup>, it corresponds to the range 76-99% of sites.

#### Water withdrawals - volumes by source

## (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

#### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Yearly

## (9.2.3) Method of measurement

direct measurement

## (9.2.4) Please explain

Water-related data reporting covers production sites with more than 25 people, administrative or commercial sites with more than 200 people and logistics sites larger than 5,000 m<sup>2</sup>, it corresponds to the range 76-99% of sites.

## Water withdrawals quality

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

No need of specific water quality for our process

#### Water discharges - total volumes

## (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ Not monitored

# (9.2.4) Please explain

We don't monitor the discharge volume. However, water consumption to manufacture our products is negligible (except for the surface treatment) and we could consider water discharge nearly at the level of water withdrawals.

## Water discharges - volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

#### ✓ Not monitored

## (9.2.4) Please explain

We don't monitor the discharge volume. However, water consumption to manufacture our products is negligible (except for the surface treatment) and we could consider water discharge nearly at the level of water withdrawals.

#### Water discharges - volumes by treatment method

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ Not monitored

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

We don't monitor the discharge volume. However, water consumption to manufacture our products is negligible (except for the surface treatment) and we could consider water discharge nearly at the level of water withdrawals.

## Water discharge quality - by standard effluent parameters

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

## (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

✓ Monthly

## (9.2.3) Method of measurement

direct measurement

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality is monitored only for sites with surface treatment of metals using an electrolytic process, as it is not relevant for other types of sites. Out of all sites that have the relevant processes to be monitored, more than 76% is consolidated.

#### Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

#### (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

#### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

direct measurement

#### (9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality is monitored only for sites with surface treatment of metals using an electrolytic process, as it is not relevant for other types of sites. Out of all sites that have the relevant processes to be monitored, more than 76% is consolidated.

#### Water discharge quality - temperature

#### (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

# (9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

#### (9.2.3) Method of measurement

direct measurement

## (9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality is monitored only for sites with surface treatment of metals using an electrolytic process, as it is not relevant for other types of sites. Out of all sites that have the relevant processes to be monitored, more than 76% is consolidated.

#### Water consumption - total volume

## (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ Not monitored

## (9.2.4) Please explain

We don't monitor water consumption but we could consider it's negligible as the vast majority of water used is discharged.

## Water recycled/reused

## (9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

✓ Not monitored

# (9.2.4) Please explain

Some local initiatives but not consolidated at group level.

## The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

Select from:

✓ Not monitored

## (9.2.4) Please explain

not monitored at Corporate level, each site being responsible of providing WASH services to all workers. [Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

#### **Total withdrawals**

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)	s/year)	megaliters/	) Volume	(9.2.2.1)
-------------------------------	---------	-------------	----------	-----------

685.81

#### (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Lower

## (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

## (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

#### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

# (9.2.2.6) Please explain

Initiatives to reuse/recycle will be pushed forward.

## **Total discharges**

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

685.81

## (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Lower

# (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

## (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

✓ Lower

## (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

## (9.2.2.6) Please explain

Initiatives to reuse/recycle will be pushed forward.

#### **Total consumption**

# (9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

# (9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ About the same

#### (9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

#### (9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

✓ About the same

#### (9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

#### (9.2.2.6) Please explain

Initiatives to reuse/recycle will be pushed forward. [Fixed row] (9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

#### (9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

🗹 Yes

#### (9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

49.92

#### (9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

## (9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

# (9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

# (9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

## (9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

✓ WRI Aqueduct

# (9.2.4.9) Please explain

locations in high or very high water stress areas pointed out in 2023, study performed by AXA Climate. Volume of withdrawals based on direct measurements. [Fixed row]

## (9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

# (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

✓ Not relevant

## (9.2.7.5) Please explain

no use of fresh surface water

#### Brackish surface water/Seawater

## (9.2.7.1) **Relevance**

Select from:

✓ Not relevant

# (9.2.7.5) Please explain

no use of brackish surface water or seawater

#### Groundwater - renewable

#### (9.2.7.1) **Relevance**

Select from:

✓ Relevant

# (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

297.22

# (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

#### Lower

#### (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

# (9.2.7.5) Please explain

local initiatives to increase water savings

#### Groundwater - non-renewable

# (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

✓ Not relevant

## (9.2.7.5) Please explain

no use of fossil water
#### **Produced/Entrained water**

# (9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

✓ Not relevant

# (9.2.7.5) Please explain

no produced water

#### Third party sources

## (9.2.7.1) **Relevance**

Select from:

✓ Relevant

#### (9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

388.59

## (9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Lower

# (9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

✓ Increase/decrease in efficiency

# (9.2.7.5) Please explain

local initiatives to increase water savings

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

#### (9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0.06

#### (9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

#### (9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Zn, Cu, Ni, AL, Fe, Cr, CD, Pb, Sn

#### (9.2.10.4) Please explain

quantity of metal in water emissions for the group, only measured when process of surface treatment of metal using electrolytic process on site. [Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage	Please explain
Direct operations	Select from: No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	assessement done in line with CSRD methodology
Upstream value chain	Select from: ✓ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	assessement done in line with CSRD methodology

[Fixed row]

# (9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

✓ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

## (9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
8400	12.25	Should keep decreasing with efforts to reuse/recycle and turnover increase.

[Fixed row]

## (9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

# (9.12.1) Product name

group level

# (9.12.2) Water intensity value

82

# (9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

✓ Water withdrawn

# (9.12.4) Denominator

turnover

#### (9.12.5) Comment

82 m3/million EUR of revenue [Add row]

#### (9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Products contain hazardous substances
Select from: ✓ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

#### Row 1

#### (9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

✓ More than 80%

## (9.13.1.3) Please explain

Electrical and electronical products still need incorporation of hazardous substances to be able to pass the multiple safety standards (in terms of fire resistence for example) and keep their high level performance. Our group laboratory is working on substitution of less hazardous chemicals as far as it's possible to maintain the level of safety.

[Add row]

# (9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

## (9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

#### (9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

#### ✓ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

#### (9.14.4) Please explain

Legrand manufactures and sell electrical equipment. Water usage is very limited for the manufacture of the products so they already have a very low impact on water. [Fixed row]

## (9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

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

#### (9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

## (9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

✓ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

## (9.15.3.2) Please explain

Legrand uses only small quantities of water mainly for the on-site sanitary needs of its 37000 employees during working hours. [Fixed row]

## C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

## (10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

🗹 Yes

## (10.1.2) Target type and metric

#### **Plastic polymers**

- ☑ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold
- ☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold

#### **Plastic packaging**

- ☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging
- ✓ Eliminate single-use plastic packaging

#### Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

✓ Adhere to eco-design requirements

## (10.1.3) Please explain

By 2024 eliminate 100% of single-use plastic in flow pack and expanded polystyrene packaging // By 2024 Cover 72% of the Group's annual revenue with Product Sustainability Profiles // By 2024 Achieve a 15% recycled plastics use rate in products manufactured by the Group [Fixed row]

## (10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

## Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

## (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

🗹 No

#### (10.2.2) Comment

Legrand does not produce plastics

#### Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

## (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

🗹 No

## (10.2.2) Comment

Legrand does not produce plastics

## Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

## (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

✓ Yes

#### (10.2.2) Comment

We transform polymers to produce our goods.

#### Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

## (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

🗹 No

## (10.2.2) Comment

Legrand does not produce packaging

# Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

🗹 Yes

## (10.2.2) Comment

Legrand uses packaging products for the protection and transportatin of its goods.

# Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

# (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

🗹 No

# (10.2.2) Comment

LEgrand does not provisions or commercializes services that use plastic packaging

# Provision of waste management and/or water management services

# (10.2.1) Activity applies

🗹 No

## (10.2.2) Comment

Legrand does not have waste or water management services.

## Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

## (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

🗹 No

#### (10.2.2) Comment

Legrand does not have financial products or services for plastic related activities.

## Other activities not specified

## (10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from: ✓ No

## (10.2.2) Comment

No other activities identified. [Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

## (10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

#### 69225

#### (10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

- ☑ % pre-consumer recycled content
- ✓ % post-consumer recycled content

#### (10.4.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

3

#### (10.4.6) % post-consumer recycled content

2.6

## (10.4.7) Please explain

Total 5,6% of recycled content of the direct purchases of plastic. [Fixed row]

## (10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

## Plastic packaging used

#### (10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

2236

# (10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply ✓ % virgin fossil-based content 80

# (10.5.7) Please explain

Pourcentages are estimated by calculating the weighted average of all plastic packging purchased. [Fixed row]

# (10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	Select all that apply <ul> <li>% technically recyclable</li> </ul>	94	Materials used are technically recycable at 94%. That includes the following: PET, HDPE, PVC, LDPE, PP and PS.

[Fixed 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
Select from: ✓ No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[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?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Select from: ✓ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply Pressure indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: ✓ Yes	Legrand has 7 sites located in a protected or sensitive area, for which they have to comply with regulation.
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: ✓ Not assessed	This hasn't been specifically assessed.
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: ☑ Not assessed	This hasn't been specifically assessed.
Ramsar sites	Select from: ☑ Not assessed	This hasn't been specifically assessed.
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: ✓ Not assessed	This hasn't been specifically assessed.
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: ✓ Not assessed	This hasn't been specifically assessed.

[Fixed row]

# (11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

# (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

✓ Legally protected areas

# (11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

#### Select from:

Unknown

## (11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

✓ France

## (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

La Bourne

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Data not available

## (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Legrand production site of Pont-en-Royans is near a protected or sensitive area.

# (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

✓ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

No waste should be thrown away in La Bourne, which a protected area. No mitigation measures have to be implemented, as Legrand doesn't throw waste in the area.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

#### (11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

## (11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

#### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Scarborough

## (11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Data not available

## (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Legrand production site of Scarborough is near a protected or sensitive area.

# (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

🗹 No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The site has a legal register where biodiversity compliance is noted. [Add 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: ✓ 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

- ✓ Waste data
- ✓ Fuel consumption
- ☑ Base year emissions

- ✓ Target-setting methodology
- ✓ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
- ✓ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

- ✓ Progress against targets
- ✓ Renewable fuel consumption
- ☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
- ✓ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
- ☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ✓ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

#### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

#### **General standards**

Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC)

✓ ISAE 3000

#### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Section 4.11 - Statutory Auditors' report on pages 191 to 194. Targets set by Legrand for its Scope 1, 2 and 3 were validated by SBTi in March 2024. Legrand's external auditors verify on a yearly basis the achievement of those targets, so the reduction compared to the base year, and review performance numbers published by Legrand. They also verify performance against other targets, such as energy consumption performance, renewable energy, waste performance etc.

#### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf

#### Row 2

#### (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

✓ Water

#### (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
 Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

#### Environmental performance - Water security

✓ Water consumption – total volume

#### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

#### **General standards**

✓ Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC)

✓ ISAE 3000

#### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Section 4.11 - Statutory Auditors' report on pages 191 to 194. Water consumption is part of the performance published in Legrand Universal Registration Document, reviewed by third-party auditors annually.

#### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf

#### Row 3

#### (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Plastics

#### (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

#### **Environmental performance – Plastics**

- ☑ Raw material content durable goods/products and/or durable components
- ☑ Raw material content plastic packaging
- ✓ Waste generated

## (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

#### **General standards**

Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC)

✓ ISAE 3000

#### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Section 4.11 - Statutory Auditors' report on pages 191 to 194. Waste performance, share of recycled plastics and share of recycled metal, as well as elimination of single-use packaging are part of the performance published in Legrand Universal Registration Document, reviewed by third-party auditors annually.

#### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf

#### Row 4

#### (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

#### Climate change

#### (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

#### **Business strategy**

✓ Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

✓ Transition plans

#### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

#### **General standards**

- Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC)
- ✓ ISAE 3000

#### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Section 4.11 - Statutory Auditors' report on pages 191 to 194. Information related to EU Taxonomy is regulated and is part of the third-party verification annually. The transition plan on page 112 and 113 is also reviewed by auditors.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Legrand\_URD\_2023\_EN.pdf [Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

#### (13.3.1) Job title

Group Chief Executive Officer

#### (13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from: ✓ Chief Executive Officer (CEO) [Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from: No