Climate Change: Beginners

Group Support Webinar

July 2026

CDP

Presenter

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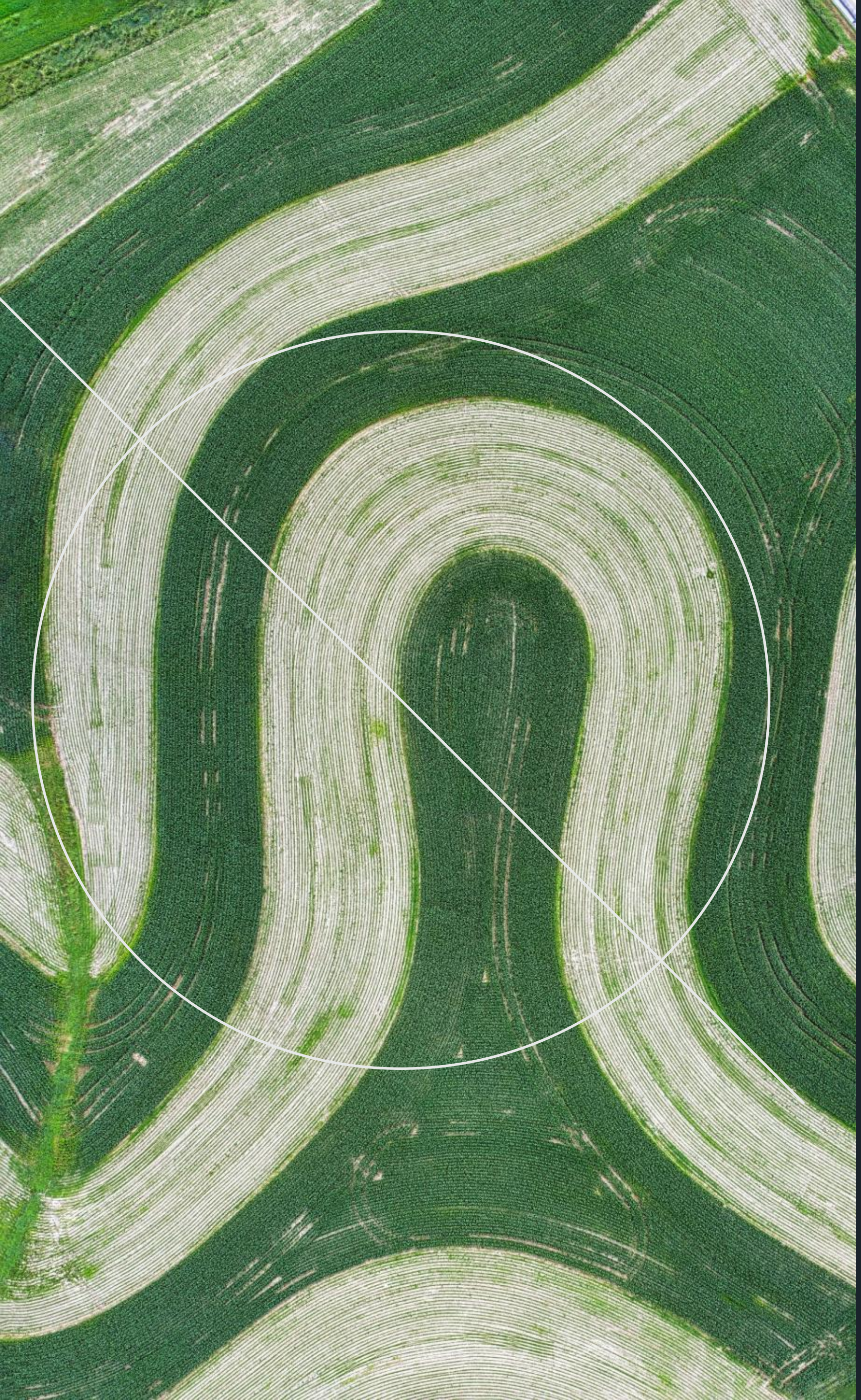


Agenda

Introduction to CDP

Accessing Your Questionnaire

Beginner Roadmap and Scores

Key Datapoints Overview

Getting Started: Key Resources

Introduction to CDP

CDP runs the world's largest environmental disclosure platform and discloser network

250+ Supply Chain Members - including Microsoft, Walmart, Unilever, L'Oréal and more

$110 trillion in assets held by 540+ financial institutions

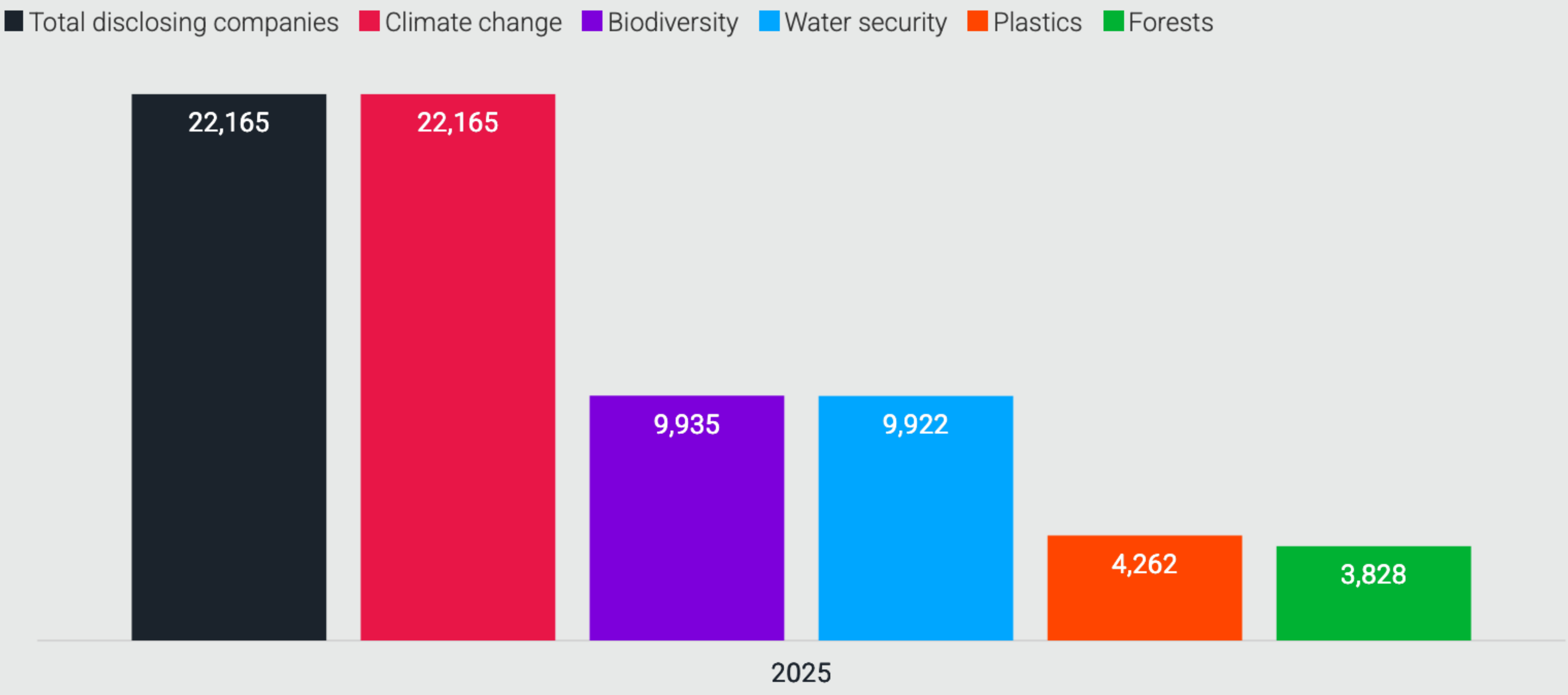
10,900+ SME disclosers

22,100+ disclosing companies worth more than half of global market capitalization

110 countries Corporate disclosers were based in approx. 110 countries in 2025

Corporate disclosure via CDP remains strong

Number of corporate disclosures by environmental theme in 2025



22,100+ companies worth two-thirds of global market cap disclosed in 2025

4,400+ companies started their disclosure journey for the first time in 2025

Why Disclosure Matters

Identify Financial Risks & Opportunities to Remain Competitive

- Environmental risk = Financial risk
- Scope 3 emissions are **26× larger** than operational emissions
- Companies identified **$16T+** climate & nature opportunities

Improve Financial Performance & Access to Capital

- Investors managing **25%** of global assets request CDP data
- Preferential financing tied to CDP scores (e.g. **$2.5B loan)**

Drive Efficiency & Revenue Growth

- **$13B saved** through Scope 3 action (last year)
- $1 invested in adaptation → **$2–$19 return**
- Sustainable products: **+25%** revenue uplift

Stay Ahead of Regulation

- Disclosure becoming mandatory globally
- **"Write once, read many"** – one disclosure, multiple uses

Companies that disclose through CDP may reduce direct emissions by 7-10% within just 2 years – demonstrating that disclosure is not just another tick box exercise.

Enabling standards-aligned disclosure globally

CDP turns standards into something tangible an organization can use; questions and datapoints to be answered and actioned, sharing this high-quality data back to stakeholders and the market in one dataset.

Aligned

IFRS

Aligned with the IFRS S2 standard since 2024

GREENHOUSE GAS PROTOCOL

TCFD TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

Aligned with TCFD recommendations since 2018

CDP

Expanding alignment

High degree of interoperability with ESRS E1

GRI

Partially aligned with GRI's Climate Change: 102, Energy: 103 and Water & Effluents: 303

TNFD

Increasing alignment, progressing towards full alignment

2026 Disclosure Timeline

Prepare

Disclose

Access insights

Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb

April
Question bank, guidance and scoring methodology published

w/c 15 June
Response window opens

w/c 14 September
Scoring deadline

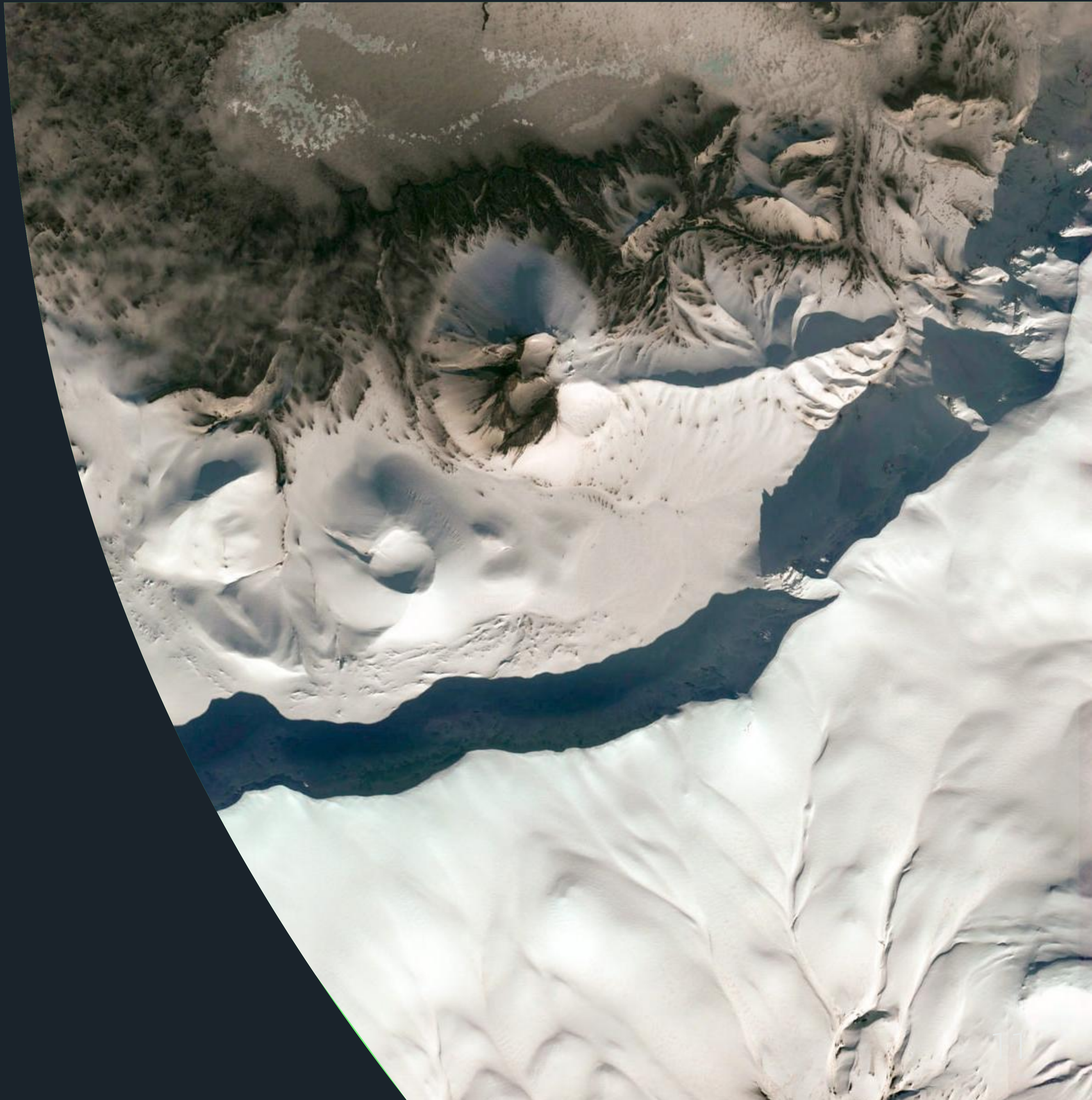
w/c 26 October
deadline to **submit unscored responses**

w/c 30 November
2026 scores available in CDP Portal

CDP Disclosure 2026

Accessing your questionnaire

Navigating through CDP portal, requests, and submitting your questionnaire setup



Accessing your questionnaire

Invitation from your requester/customer

If you are disclosing for the first time, there are a few ways to get started.

Your organization will be receiving one of the following invitations:

1. Email from mail@cdp.net to enter **myportal.cdp.net**
2. **Activation link** from your Requester to setup your username and password
3. **Register to disclose form link** from your customer to request access to your organization's portal

Please ensure you check your junk mail and that mail@cdp.net is whitelisted by your organization's IT department

(Note: If you already have an account, please login using your previous username and password.
If you see the same login page when you try to enter MyPortal, please sign in and raise a case in Help Center.)

Accessing your questionnaire

Portal onboarding and questionnaire setup

1. Access your organization's CDP portal
2. Confirm Submission Lead
3. Review customer requests (including late requests and subsidiary requests)
4. Select disclosure admin fee status:

   Customer Request only:
   "no fees payable"

   CDP Capital Market addition:
   "select admin fee"
5. Complete questionnaire setup

Accessing your questionnaire

Additional resources

Knowledge Base Articles:

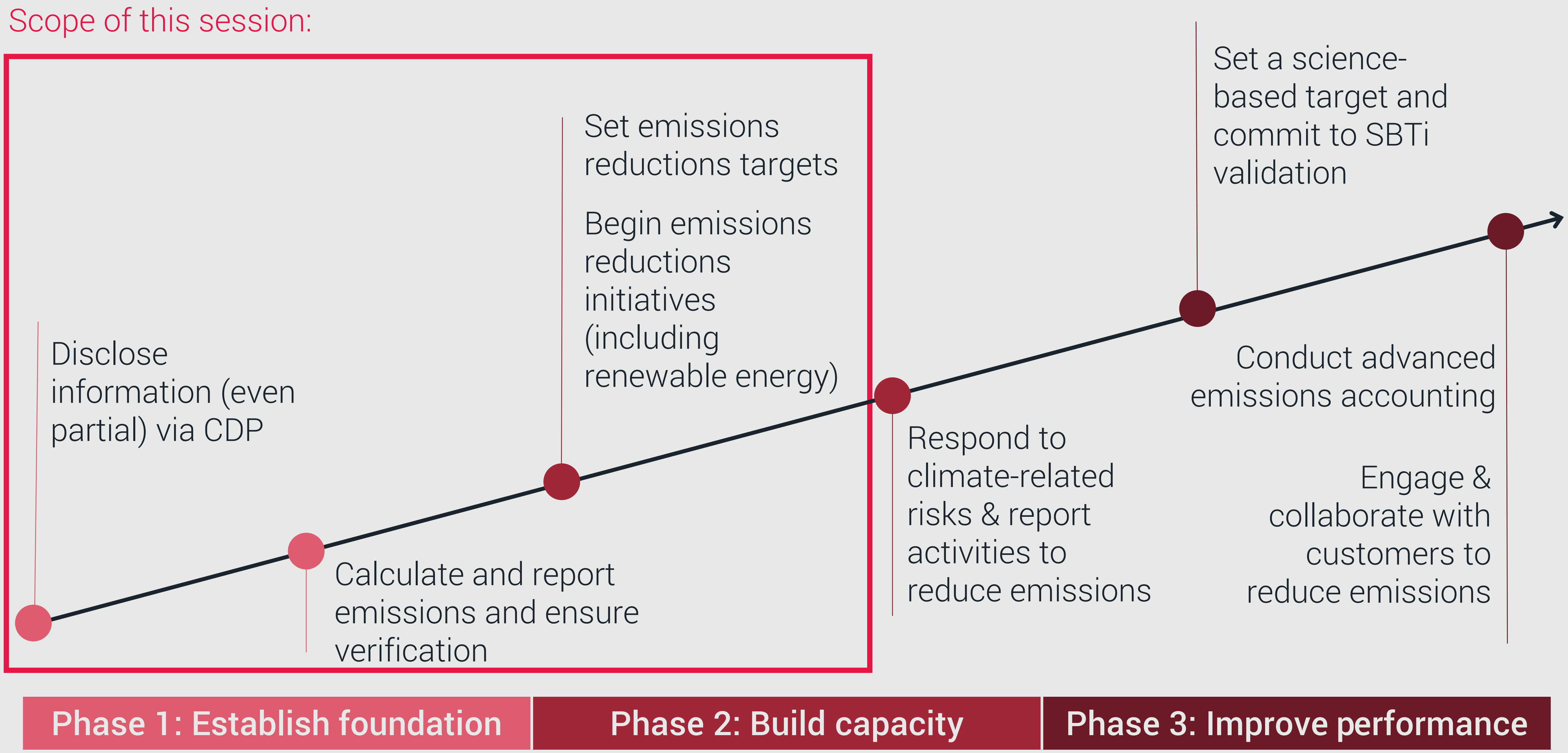
- Accessing the CDP Portal as a Discloser
- Discloser roles and managing team members
- Navigating CDP's Portal and Questionnaire as a Discloser

Introduction to CDP Disclosure Webinar

Links to access can be found in the Resources section of this presentation

Beginner Roadmap and Scores

Roadmap for Disclosers



Principles of Scoring

Scoring is a core enabler of CDP's mission to incentivize companies to measure and manage environmental impacts. CDP scoring:

- Incentivizes complete and transparent disclosure, then focuses on how companies deal with their environmental impacts.
- Provides data that customers can understand and act on.

The CDP score is based on the information disclosed in the CDP response for the reporting year. It indicates the **level of action reported** by the company to assess and manage its environmental impacts. Your company will receive a score if the questionnaire is submitted before the scoring deadline.

Full details on our scoring process are outlined in **CDP's 2026 Full Corporate Scoring Introduction**

About CDP scores

A CDP score provides a snapshot of a company's disclosure and environmental performance.

Scores indicate the level of action reported by the company to assess and manage its environmental impacts during the reporting year.

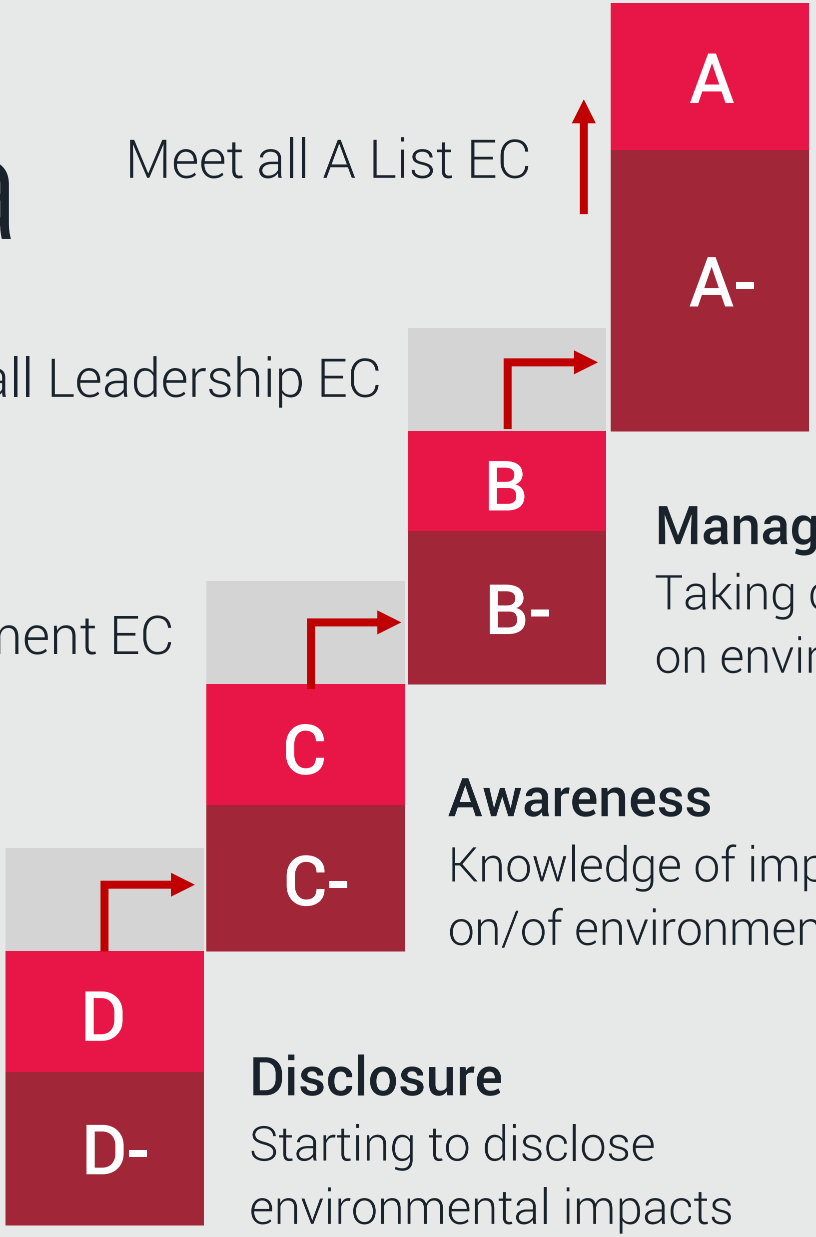
To assess and review your responses base on our **scoring methodology,** you can find the details directly in your MyPortal or here.

- **A** — **A List criteria**
  Best-practice transparency and performance
- **A-** — **Leadership**
  Implementing current best practices
- **B / B-** — **Management**
  Taking coordinated action on environmental issues
- **C / C-** — **Awareness**
  Knowledge of impacts on/of environment
- **D / D-** — **Disclosure**
  Starting to disclose environmental impacts

You can also identify which questions are scored via CDP_Scoring_Category_Mapping_2026_-_Climate_Change.xlsx and understand the weightings attributed to each module: CDP Scoring Category Weightings 2026

Application of Essential Criteria

Ensures companies meet minimum specific criteria before attaining the next letter grade



A List criteria
Best-practice transparency and performance

Leadership
Implementing current best practices

Management
Taking coordinated action on environmental issues

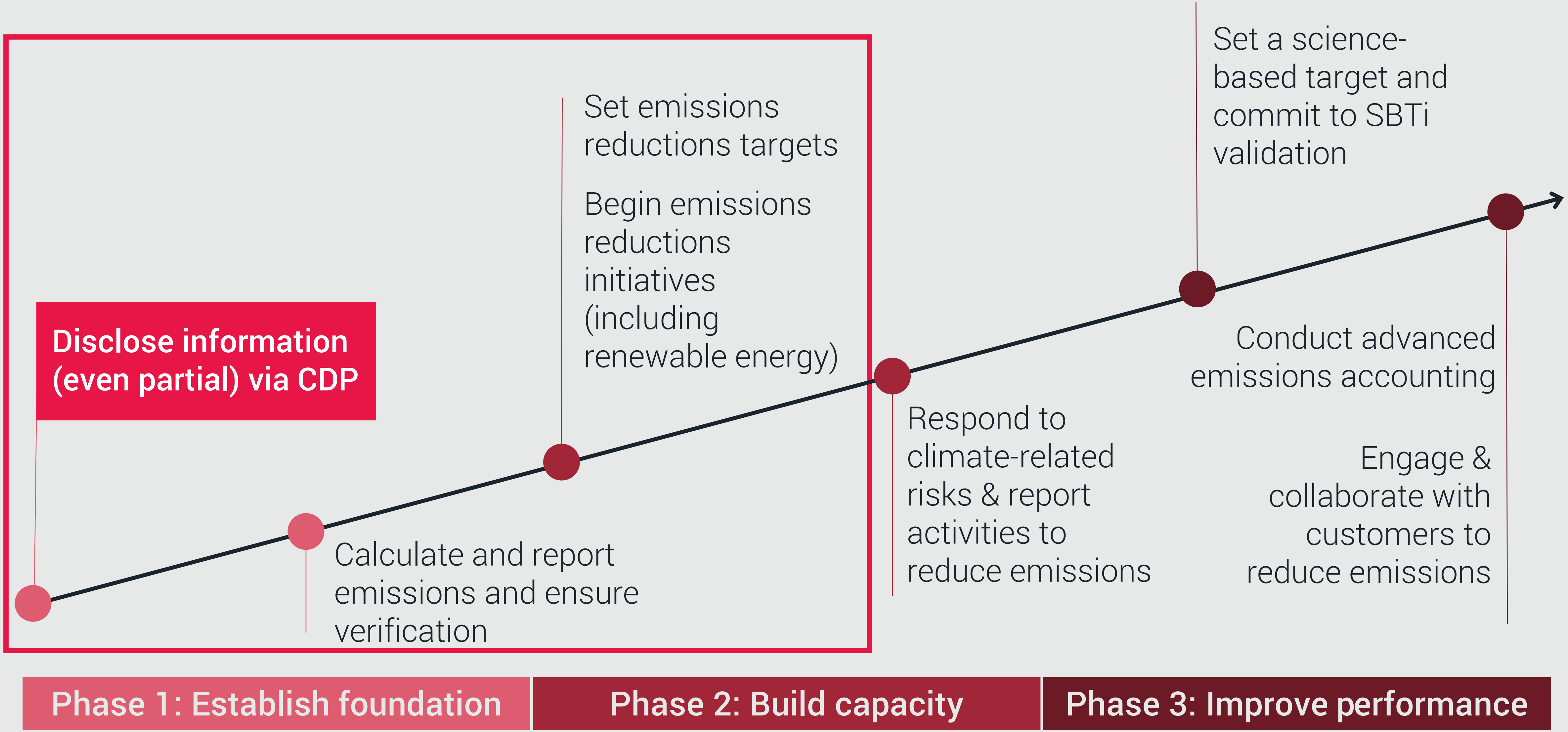
Awareness
Knowledge of impacts on/of environment

Disclosure
Starting to disclose environmental impacts

Essential Criteria Documents
Climate Change
Water Security
Forests

Key Data Points Overview

Roadmap for Disclosers



Full Corporate Questionnaire

Module 1 – Introduction

Module 2 – Identification, Assessment & Management of Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, & Opportunities

Module 3 – Disclosure of Risks & Opportunities

Module 4 – Governance

Module 5 – Business Strategy

Module 6 – Environmental Performance – Consolidation Approach

Cross-issue modules

Module 7 – Environmental Performance – Climate Change

Module 8 – Environmental Performance - Forests

Module 9 – Environmental Performance – Water Security

Module 11 – Environmental Performance – Biodiversity

Module 10 – Environmental Performance – Plastics

Environmental issue-specific modules

Module 12 – Environmental Performance – Financial Services

Sector-specific module

Module 13 – Further Information & Sign off

Cross-issue modules

Module 7:

Environmental Performance – **Climate Change**

- **Module 1** – Introduction
- **Module 2** – Identification, Assessment & Management of Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, & Opportunities
- **Module 3** – Disclosure of Risks & Opportunities
- **Module 4** – Governance
- **Module 5** – Business Strategy
- **Modules 6-12 – Environmental Performance**
- **Module 13** – Further information & Sign off

7. Environmental Performance – Climate Change

Emissions — *Encourages best practice regarding measuring carbon footprint, a prerequisite to understanding and reducing negative impacts.*

Energy — *Promotes comprehensive reporting of energy as a crucial prerequisite for accurate emissions accounting.*

Metrics & Production — *Contextualises emissions performance through other business metrics such as carbon intensive production.*

Targets — *Showcases commitment to reducing emissions and the effective management of climate-related issues.*

Emissions reductions practices, initiatives, products and services — *Illustrates the actions taken to reduce emissions and their associated benefits.*

Carbon credits — *Provides transparency on the carbon credits used by an organization to support their transition to a low-carbon future, and the quality of those credits.*

Priority data for your Requesters is not limited to that which is highlighted in this presentation. The chosen datapoints for this deep-dive include critical data that many Requesters request from beginner disclosers.

Integrated Questions

4.1.1: Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?			
Environmental Issue	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight
Climate	• Yes • No, but we plan to within the next two years • No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	• Lack of internal resources • No standardized procedure • Other, please specify	*Open text*
Water Security			
Forests			
Oceans			
Biodiversity			

Focus: Setting Reporting Boundary

Your organization's **reporting boundary** refers to the organizational entities, such as groups, businesses, and companies, that are included in or excluded from your disclosure.

This supports your requesters to interpret how your responses relate to your business operations.

1.5, 6.1

Reporting Boundary Approaches

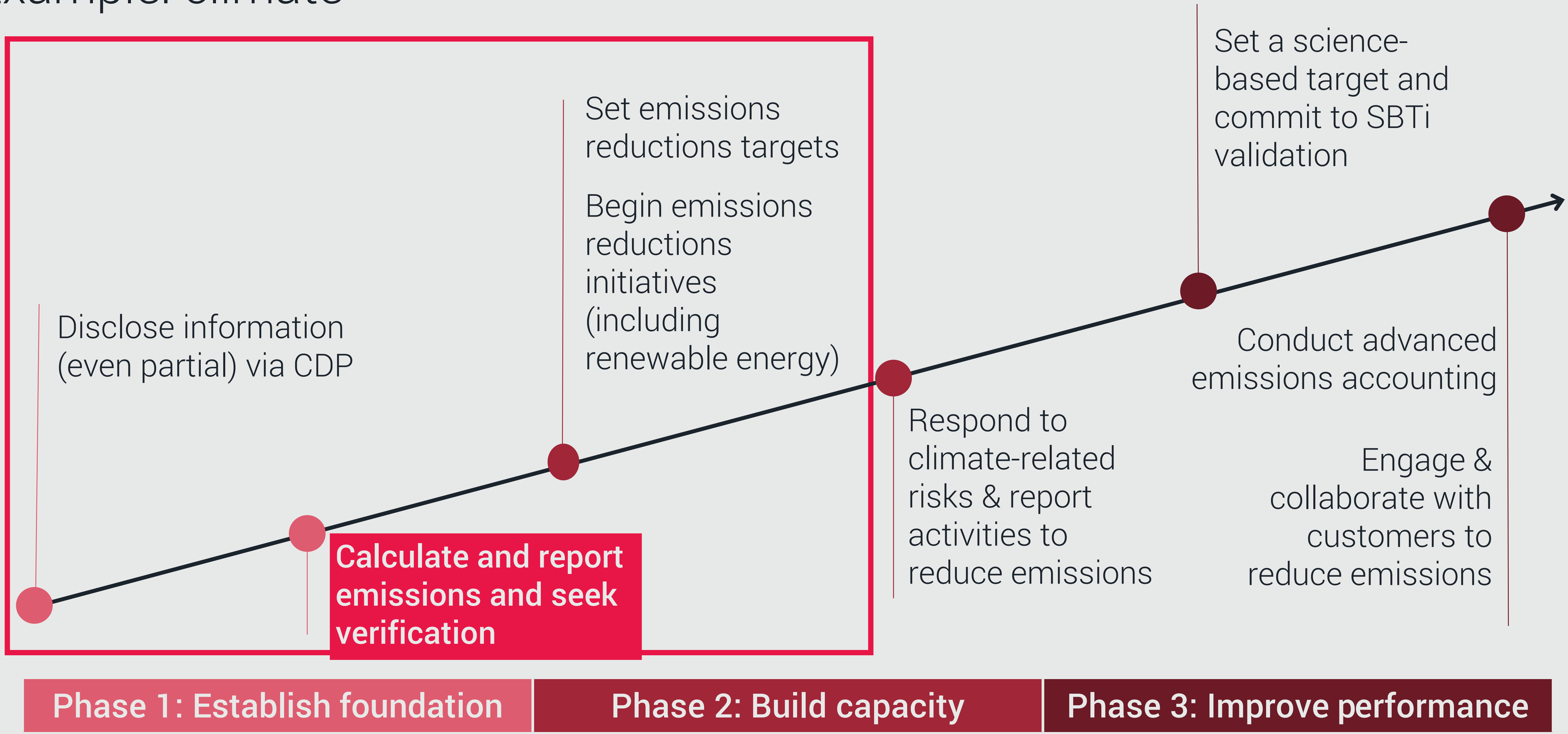
- Financial control approach
- Operational control approach
- Equity share approach
- Other approach

Useful Resources:

1. Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard
2. SBTN Technical Guidance Step 1 Assess

Roadmap for Disclosers

Example: climate



Introduction to emission accounting

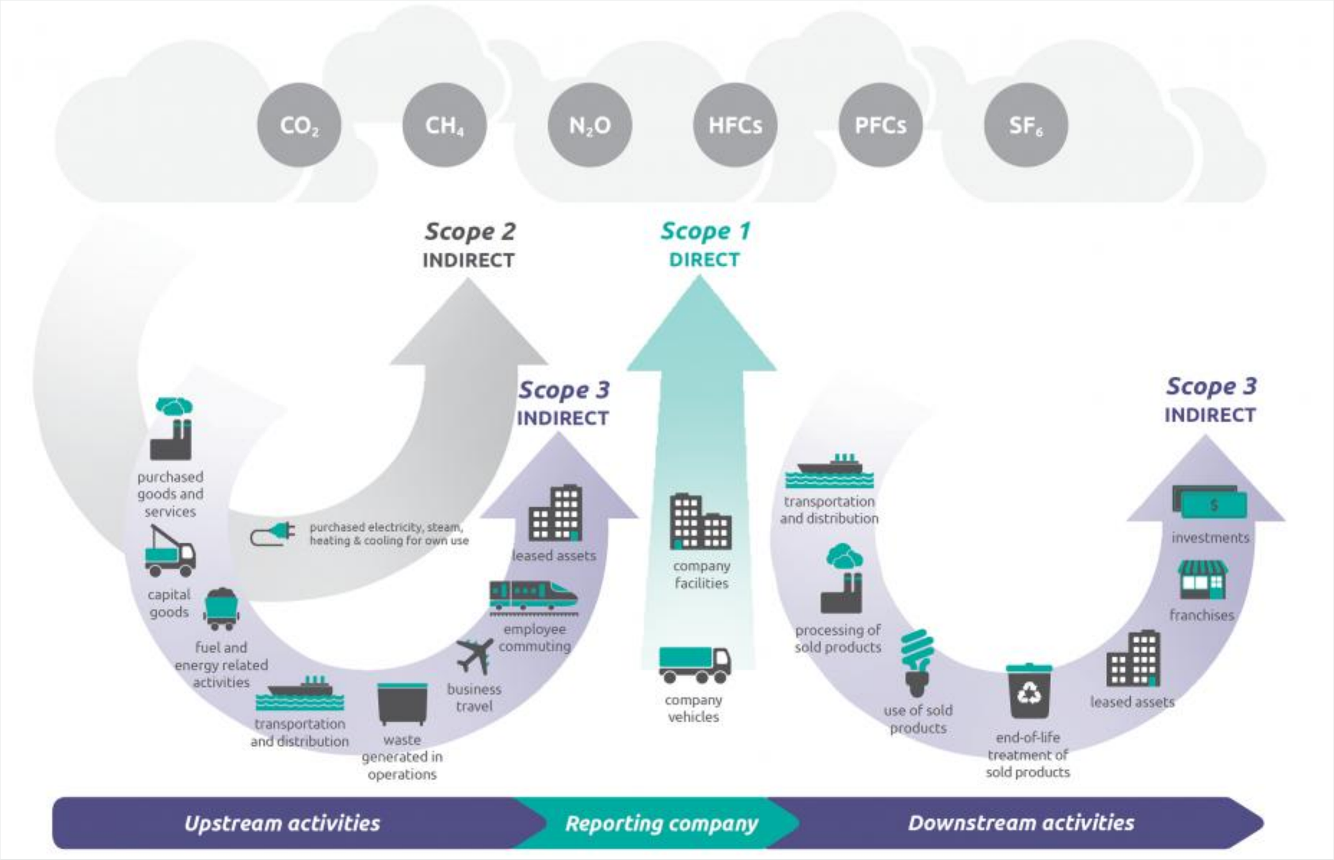
Operational emissions

Scope 1 – Direct GHG emissions from owned or controlled sources

Scope 2 – Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy

Value chain emissions

Scope 3 – All indirect GHG emissions (not included in scope 2) that **occur in the value chain** of the reporting company, including both upstream (supply chain) and downstream (use of products) emissions.



Focus: Emission data – Scope 1

7.6

Scope 1 emissions refer to **direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions** that occur from sources that are **controlled or owned** by an organization.

Examples:

- Combustion of fuels (e.g. in boilers, furnaces) for the generation of electricity, heat or steam;
- Combustion of fuels (e.g. in trucks, cars) for the transportation of materials, products, waste, employees;
- Manufacture or processing of chemicals and materials (e.g. cement, aluminium);
- Fugitive emissions from intentional or unintentional releases, (e.g.; HFC emissions from refrigeration or air conditioning; methane leakages from gas transport).

Methodologies to calculate Scope 1 emissions include the direct measurement based on the purchased quantities of commercial fuels (e.g. gas, heating oil) converted to CO_2 equivalents using published emission factors (e.g. DEFRA).

Useful resources:

1. GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards
2. GHG Protocol Tools and Emission Factors
3. Scope 1&2 GHG Inventory Guidance
4. Scope 1 Training
5. EPA Simplified Emissions Calculator
6. SME climate hub carbon calculator

A calculation approach for Scope 1

Estimation based on activity data and emissions factors

What is the activity data?
Data from an activity resulting in emissions e.g. gasoline used (gallons)

What is an emissions factor?
It is the average emission rate of a given source. It describes the rate at which a given activity releases greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere.

Where can you find emissions factors?
Published by various entities, including government agencies and intergovernmental organizations

Common Scope 1 Sources of Activity Data

Gas Meters & Gas Bills

Fuel expense Claims and Bills

Fuel Deliveries

EPR Data

F-Gas Registers

Emission factors convert activity data to emission values

Presented in specific units,

- e.g. Kilograms of CO2 per air kilometer traveled
- Kilograms of CO2 per liter of petrol/gasoline

The final emissions figure is reported in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

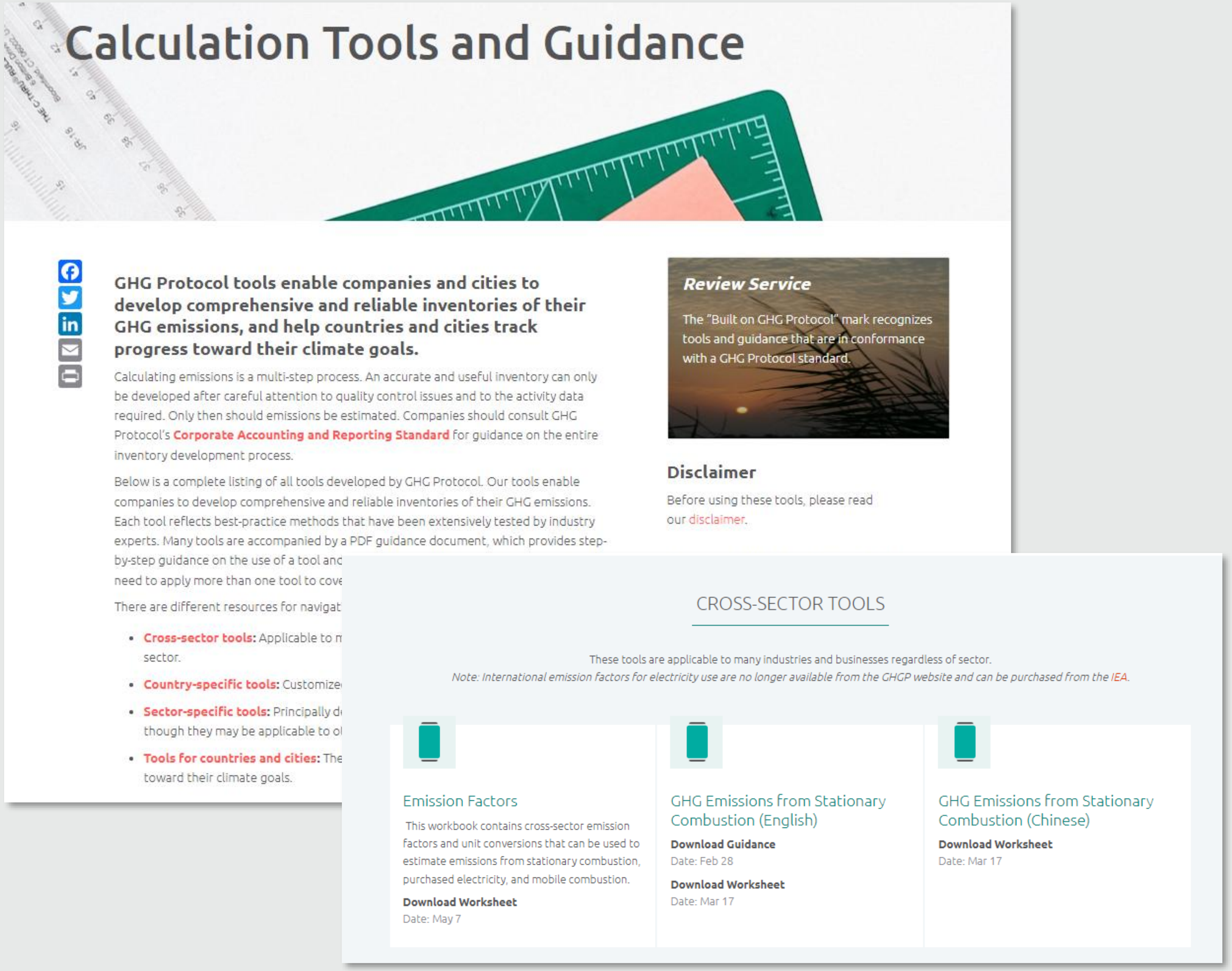
Activity Data (MWh) x **Emissions Factor (t/CO2e/MWh)** = **Emissions (tCO2e)**

Example sources of emissions factors

- GHG Protocol Calculation Tools and Guidance-

- See cross-sector tools- Emissions Factors

- IPCC- Emissions factor database
- IEA -Pilot emissions factors
- Government agencies – country specific e.g. Defra in the UK, eGRID and US EPA in the US
- Sector specific sources:
    - WBCSD Sustainable Cement Initiative
    - International Petroleum Industry
    - International Aluminum Institute



Focus: Emission data – Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions refer to **indirect GHG emissions associated with any purchases of electricity,** steam, heat, or cooling.

Example: Electricity purchased to operate machines, lighting, electric vehicle charging, etc.

7.7

As **methodology** to calculate Scope 2 emissions the GHG Protocol recommends multiplying activity data (e.g. MWhs of electricity consumption) by source and discloser-specific emission factors to arrive at the total GHG emissions impact of electricity use. Emissions should be converted to CO_2 equivalents.

Useful resources:

1. CDP Technical Note: Accounting of Scope 2 emissions
2. GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance
3. Scope 2 Training
4. EPA Simplified Emissions Calculator
5. Scope 1&2 GHG Inventory Guidance

A calculation approach for Scope 2

Estimation based on activity data and emissions factors

What is the activity data? Amount of electricity purchased and consumed in megawatt-hours (MWh)

What is the emissions factor? Average value, for a given period of time, of emissions per MWh, for either a specific grid, discloser or energy generation source.

The final emissions figure is reported in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Common Scope 2 Sources of Activity Data

Metered electricity consumption

Utility bills specifying consumption

Activity Data (MWh) x **Emissions Factor (t/CO2e/MWh)** = **Emissions (tCO2e)**

Scope 2 Accounting Methodologies

Location-Based Scope 2 Emissions

Reflects the average intensity of the electricity grid where consumption occurs.

To determine activity data, metered electricity consumption or utility bills specifying consumption in MWh or kWh units can provide the most precise activity data.

Market-Based Scope 2 Emissions

Reflects emission from energy products your company has intentionally purchased with consideration of contractual instruments like Energy Attribute Certificates and Power Purchase Agreements.

More detailed and precise method. Allows your company to take credit for energy investments and allows your Requesters to acknowledge your company for this progress.

Focus: Emission data – Scope 3

Scope 3, value chain emissions - all the other **emissions that occur related to your operations** but from sources that **you do not own or control**.

Examples:
purchased goods and services, transportation and distribution, and use of sold products

7.8

As **methodology** to calculate Scope 3 emissions, the GHG Protocol offers a Scope 3 Standard with 15 categories of Scope 3 activities, both upstream and downstream of a company's operations.

Detailed, technical guidance on all the relevant calculation methods can be found in the Scope 3 Calculation Guidance, a supplement document to the Scope 3 Standard.

Useful resources:

1. CDP's Scope 3 Category Technical Note
2. Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard
3. Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 3 Calculation Guidance
4. Webinar: How to calculate and reduce your scope 3 impact

Focus: Emissions Verification

CDP regards verification/assurance as a process undertaken by an independent third party accredited to perform verification/assurance of the GHG emissions data.

7.9

Why verification is important:

- Improving internal processes
- Increasing data reliability towards stakeholders (e.g. clients, investors)
- Identifying risks and opportunities
- Build reputation and gain competitive advantage
- Aligning to regulation & legislation (e.g. Non Financial Reporting)
- Accurate understanding of emissions operationally

For these reasons, CDP supports verification and assurance as good practice in environmental reporting. Verification information is very relevant among the scoring criteria of the Full questionnaire.

Useful resources:

1. CDP Verification guidance
2. The Business benefits of third party verification of climate data
3. CDP Verification FAQs

Focus: Emission intensity

Intensity measures describe an organization's CO2e emissions in the context of another business metric. This way, the emissions are normalized to account for growth. Your intensity figure allows your Requester to benchmark your performance within and across industries.

7.45

Intensity is calculated by dividing the **CO2e emissions** figure (the numerator) by an alternative **business metric** (the denominator); for example:

- Revenue
- Number of full-time equivalent employees (FTE)
- Units of production
- Tons, meters, liters, or other metrics of production

Tips:

1. Emissions intensity per unit of revenue is one the most common and easy means to calculate emissions intensity, which is why it is requested that you provide this figure.
2. Make sure that the revenue figure refers to the same organisational boundary of your emissions data.
3. Ensure currency and unit of measure are correct.

Focus: Emission intensity
Example

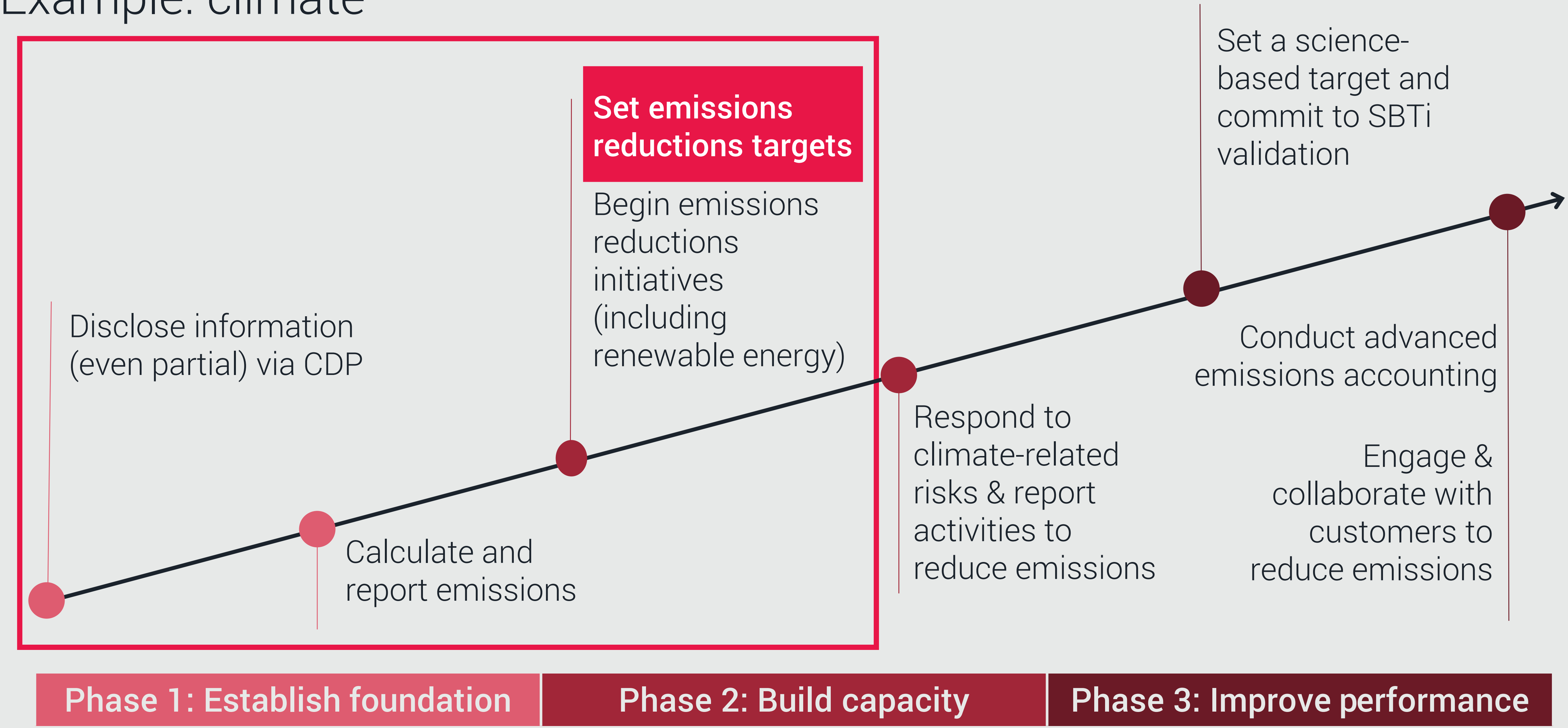
7.45

Formula for calculating an emission intensity using revenue		
GHG Emissions Intensity (MT CO_2e / your revenue)	=	$\frac{\text{(Global scope 1 emissions) + (Global scope 2 emissions)}}{\text{(Total annual revenue)}}$

Working example for calculating an emission intensity using revenue		
0,06 MT CO_2e / €	=	$\frac{\text{300,000 metric tons CO2e}}{\text{5,000,000 €}}$

Roadmap for Disclosers

Example: climate



Focus: Emission reduction target

Target setting demonstrates your intention to act on emission reduction and provides direction and structure to environmental strategy.

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS

DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

7.53, 7.53.1, 7.53.2

Components of an emissions reduction target:

- Target type:
  - Absolute (tons CO_2e)
  - Intensity (tons CO_2e per unit of activity)
- Base year
- Target year
- Scope
- Targeted reduction from base year in % or Mt CO_2e

Best practice:

Setting a target that is in line with the latest climate science necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement (limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C)

Learn more on SBTi website

Example Target

Target Type	Base Year	Target Year	Scope	Targeted reduction in % or Mt CO_2e
Absolute	2020	2030	Scope 1	30%

Company A will reduce Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2030 from a 2020 base year.

Example Target

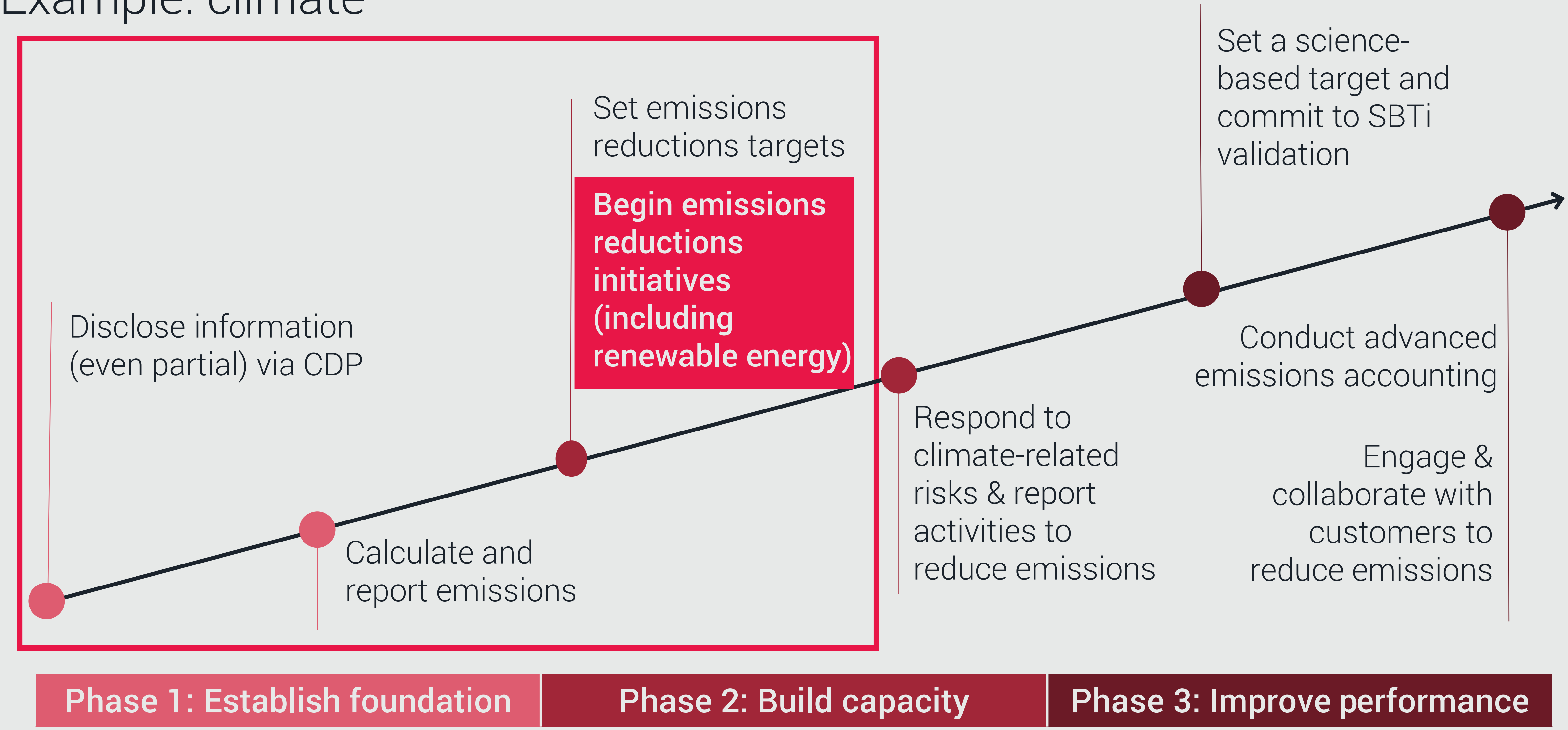
Partial scope coverage

Target Type	Base Year	Target Year	Scope	Coverage	Targeted reduction in % or Mt CO_2e
Absolute	2020	2030	Scope 1	Domestic delivery fleet	30%

Company A will reduce of Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions from our domestic delivery fleet by 30% by 2030 from a 2020 base year.

Roadmap for Disclosers

Example: climate



Focus:
Emission reduction initiatives

Reporting emissions reduction initiatives demonstrates tangible actions that your organization is taking to reduce emissions.

Report details of the initiatives that were completed in the reporting year:

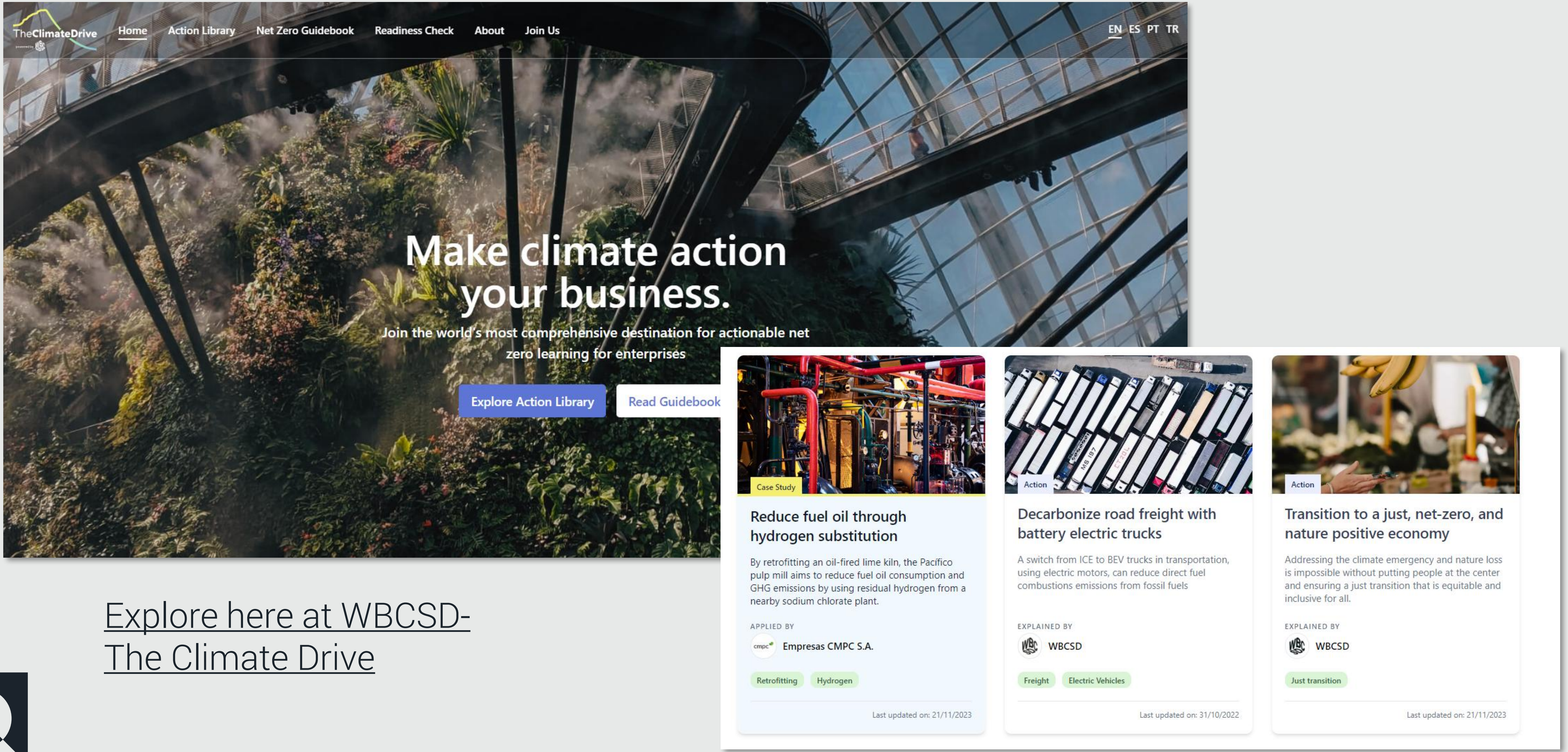
- Category and type of initiative
- Estimated annual CO2e savings
- Scope(s)
- Annual monetary savings
- Payback period

7.55, 7.55.1, 7.55.2

Examples:

- **Energy efficiency in production processes**: Machine/equipment replacement (ex: replacement of oil boilers with heat pumps), process optimization
- **Energy efficiency in building services:** Energy audits, building insulation, HVAC improvements
- **Transportation-** Changing fuel type (ex: moving from diesel to biofuel), replacement of fleet vehicles with EVs
- **Low Carbon energy consumption & generation:** Switching to renewable energy, installing solar panels
- **Waste reduction and material circularity:** Chemical recycling program, packaging optimization

Action Library for emissions reduction initiatives



Explore here at WBCSD-The Climate Drive

Focus: Energy

Reporting on your renewable energy use helps your Requesters to track reductions in their discloser emissions and assess the level of risk in relation to fossil fuel reliance.

Renewable energy is energy taken from sources that are inexhaustible such as wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal, sustainable biomass and marine (tidal and wave energy).

Waste energy and hydrogen should not be included if derived from fossil fuels.

7.30, 7.30.1

Methodology:

- You should enter all energy data in Megawatt-hours (MWh). If your raw data is in energy units other than MWh, such as Giga-Joules (GJ) or British Thermal Units (Btu), then you should convert to MWh.

- Conversion factors from other energy units are available from a variety of online calculation tools, including from IEA and OnlineConversion.com, or from conversion tables such as those in EPA AP-42 (Annex A).

Resources:

1. CDP Webinar: Leadership on Renewables: Achieving 100% and Cascading Down the Supply Chain

2. Guidance: CDP Technical Note: Conversion of fuel data to MWh

Renewable Energy

Consumed energy

Total energy consumed for electricity, heat, steam, and cooling

Purchased energy

Energy purchased for electricity heat, steam, and cooling
Scope 2 emissions

Generated energy

Self-generated energy produced by your organization
Scope 1 emissions

Beginner Datapoints

What to focus on?	Related question #	Why is this important?
Disclose to CDP – preferably publicly	n/a	Disclosing to CDP helps build understanding of your environmental impacts and relationships. A public disclosure helps stakeholders understand your ambition.
Report Scope 1 & 2 emissions	7.6 7.7	What is measured can be managed. Reporting information on operational emissions can highlight areas of improvement and prepare you for any future emissions-related regulatory requirements.
Report Scope 3 emissions	7.8	Scope 3 accounting is essential for a comprehensive emissions inventory, enabling supplier engagement, risk management, and reduction opportunities. Prioritize key upstream categories—especially purchased goods and services and upstream transportation.

Phase 1: Establish foundation

Gather available datapoints critical to your Requester

Begin your emissions calculations

Beginner Datapoints

What to focus on?	Related question #	Why is this important?
Emissions verification	7.9	CDP regards verification/assurance as a process undertaken by an independent third party accredited to perform verification/assurance of the GHG emissions data.
Report an emissions intensity	7.45	To help us meet your customer's needs, please support their modelling of supply chain (scope 3) emissions by providing an emissions intensity per revenue.

Phase 2:
Build capacity

Calculate emissions intensity and perform verification

Increase comprehensiveness and data confidence

Beginner Datapoints

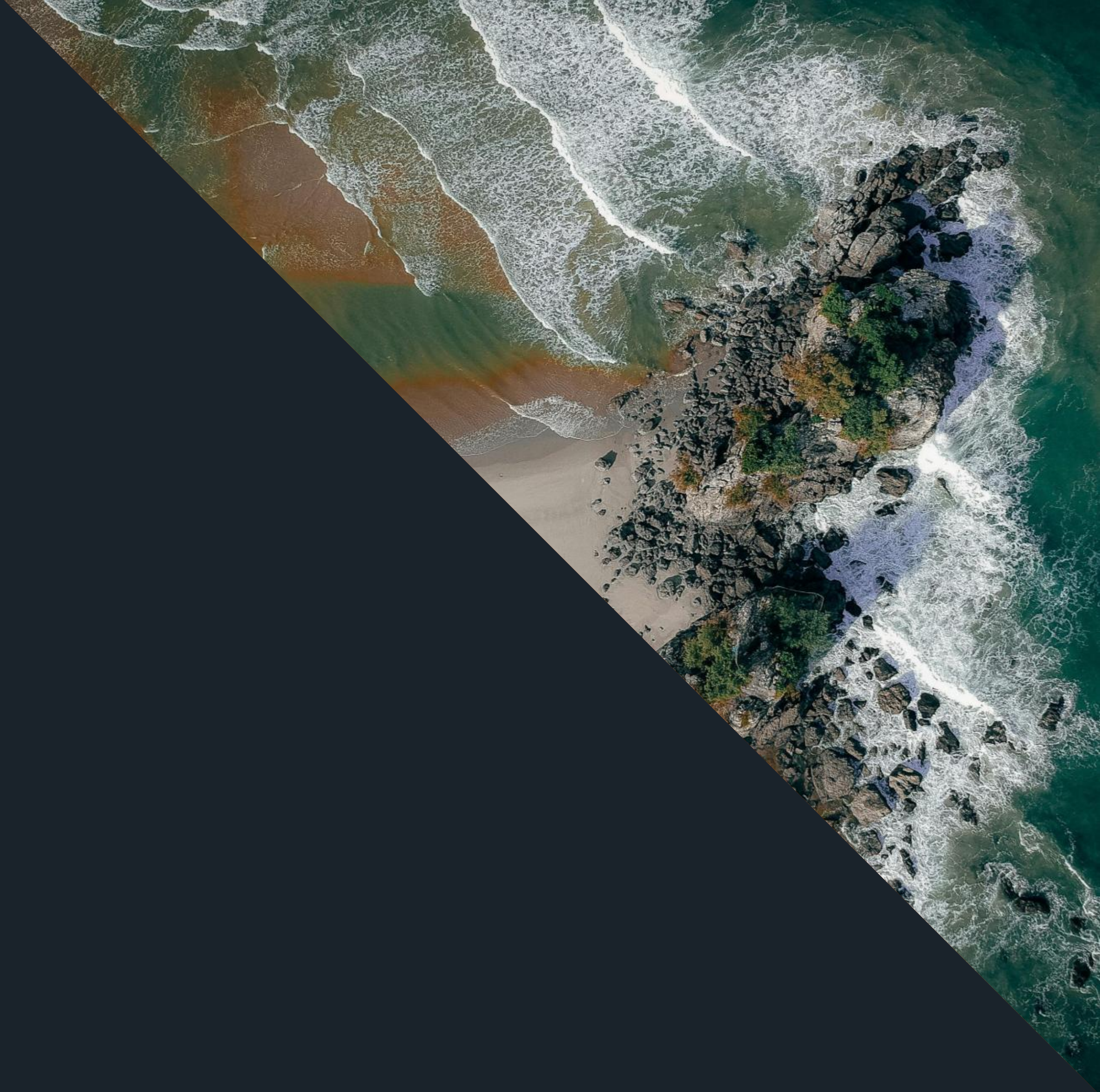
What to focus on?	Related question #	Why is this important?
Emission reduction target	7.53, 7.53.1, 7.53.2	Target setting demonstrates your intention to act on emission reduction and provides direction and structure to environmental strategy.
Emission reduction initiatives	7.55, 7.55.1, 7.55.2	Your requester is aiming to reduce emissions in their supply chain. Answering this question presents the actions you are taking to reduce your emissions to meet your target, and any cost-saving benefits from these efficiencies.
Energy reporting	7.30, 7.30.1	Reporting on your renewable energy use helps your Requesters to track reductions in their discloser emissions and assess the level of risk in relation to fossil fuel reliance.

Phase 2:
Build capacity

Set targets and initiatives. Procure renewable energy.

Planning and taking concrete actions

Getting started: Key resources



Best Practice Reporting

- Avoid blank cells, errors, and inconsistencies
- Go through the questionnaire with the scoring methodology and reporting guidance to ensure you meet all possible criteria for each question
- Use the book icon within the questionnaire to open guidance for each question
- For qualitative responses, provide clear explanations, rationales, company specific responses
- Identify and designate teammates for stakeholder outreach and questionnaire response
- Try to prioritize questions or datapoints your requesting customers have specifically outlined in their communications.

CDP 2026 Disclosure Information: Includes key dates, links to reporting guidance and resources, key changes, and more.

How to Disclose: Includes step-by-step guides for how to get started, CDP technical guidance, and more.

CDP Questionnaires, scoring methodology and reporting guidance

Additional Disclosure Tips

Accepting Requests

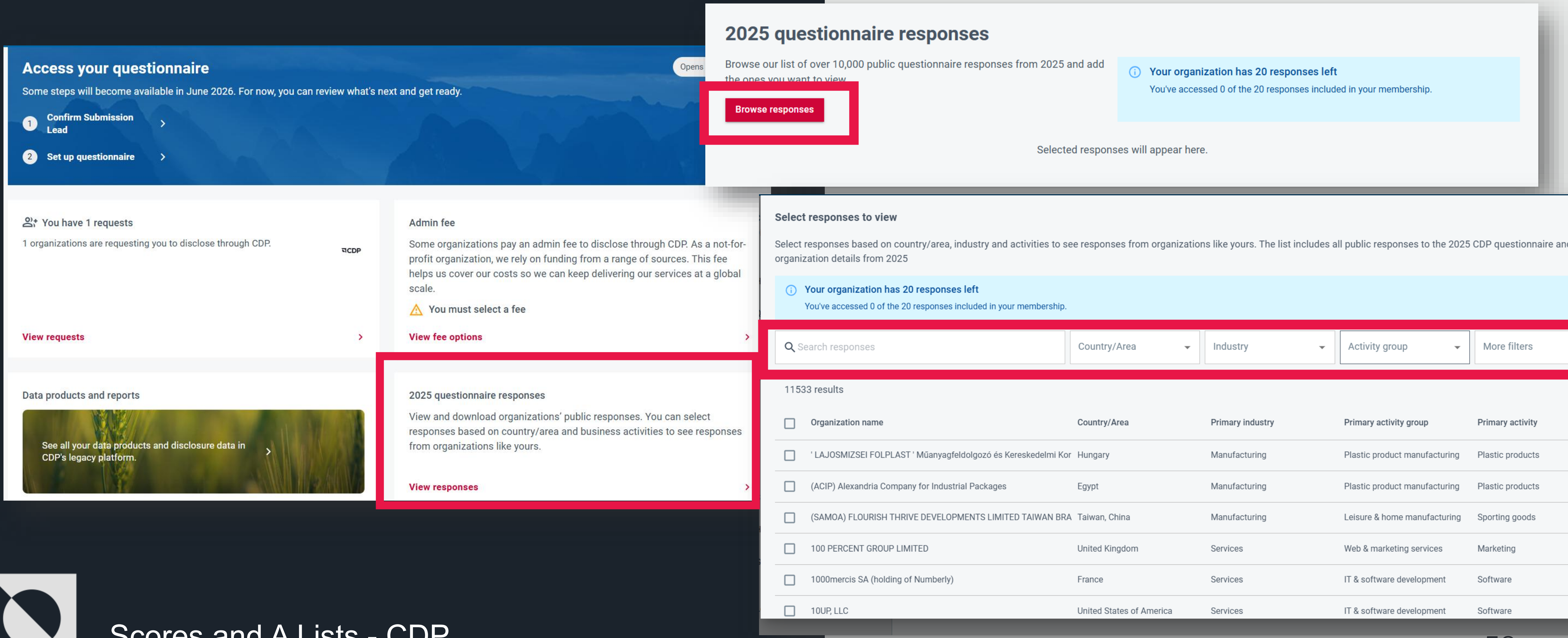
- Your organization may have customer requests added mid-disclosure cycle. These requests will need to be accepted by your organization for those customers to see your response.
- Your organization may have subsidiaries within its reporting boundary that have customer requests. Be sure to review these requests and accept them if applicable.
- CDP Article: How to accept a request

CDP Languages

- You can select from any of CDP's core language to disclose. Please note that only CDP core languages are scored – responses under language the selection of "other" will not be scored.
- Core languages include English, Japanese, Simplified Chinese, Brazilian Portuguese, Spanish
  - Special Note: If you are disclosing in Portuguese, please select "Brazilian Portuguese".

Access additional support articles on the CDP Knowledge Base.

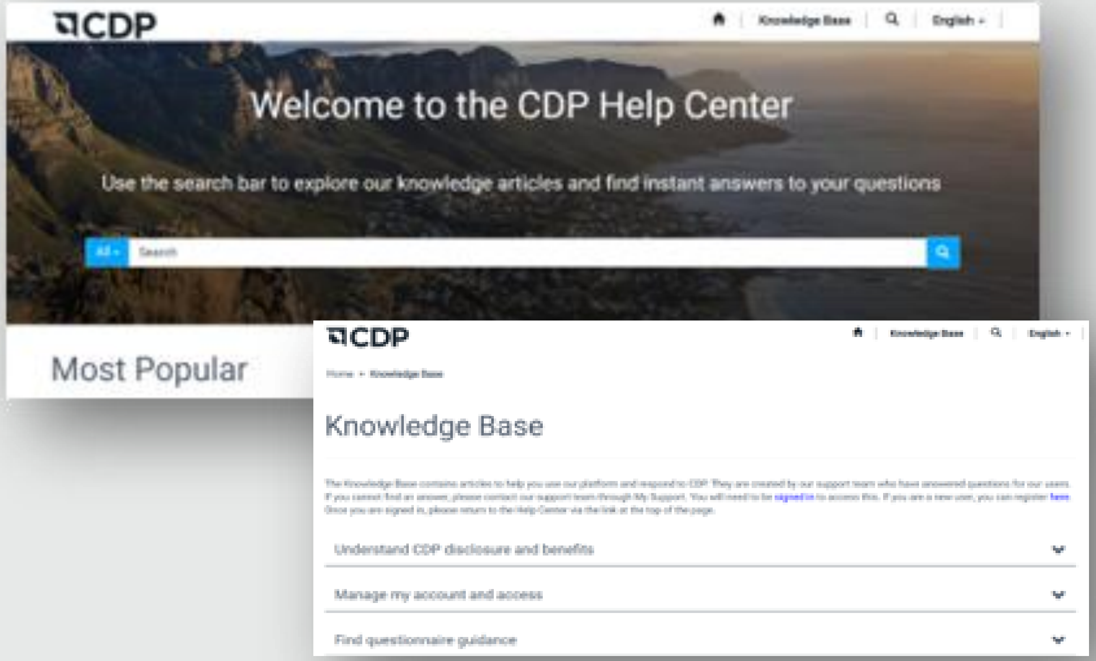
Search for Public Responses on MyPortal



[Scores and A Lists - CDP]

Using CDP's Help Center

- https://help.cdp.net/
- Knowledge Base: Repository of self-help articles for immediate support
- "My Support" - once logged in, you can raise a ticket for CDP (will link to your account)
- Support in multiple languages: English, Chinese (Simplified), Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish



Group Support Webinars

- The rest of our Group Support Webinars focus on the following topics:
  - **Climate Change (Experienced)** (July 9-17)
  - **Water** (July 20-24)
  - **Forests** (July 27-31)
- Languages: English, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, French, and German
- Find more information, registration links, and recording links at the webinar webpages.

Region	Languages	Webinar webpage
Asia Pacific	English, Korean	Register or watch here
China	Chinese	Register or watch here
Europe, Middle East, and Africa	English, French, German, Italian	Register or watch here
Japan	Japanese	Register or watch here
Latin America	Portuguese	Register or watch here
Latin America	Spanish	Register or watch here
North America	English	Register or watch here

Resources

Resources for Disclosure in 2026

- 2026 Questionnaire, reporting guidance, and scoring methodology
- Corporate Disclosure Key Changes for 2026
- CDP Help Center: Knowledge Base and Support Tickets
- FAQs: General disclosure information

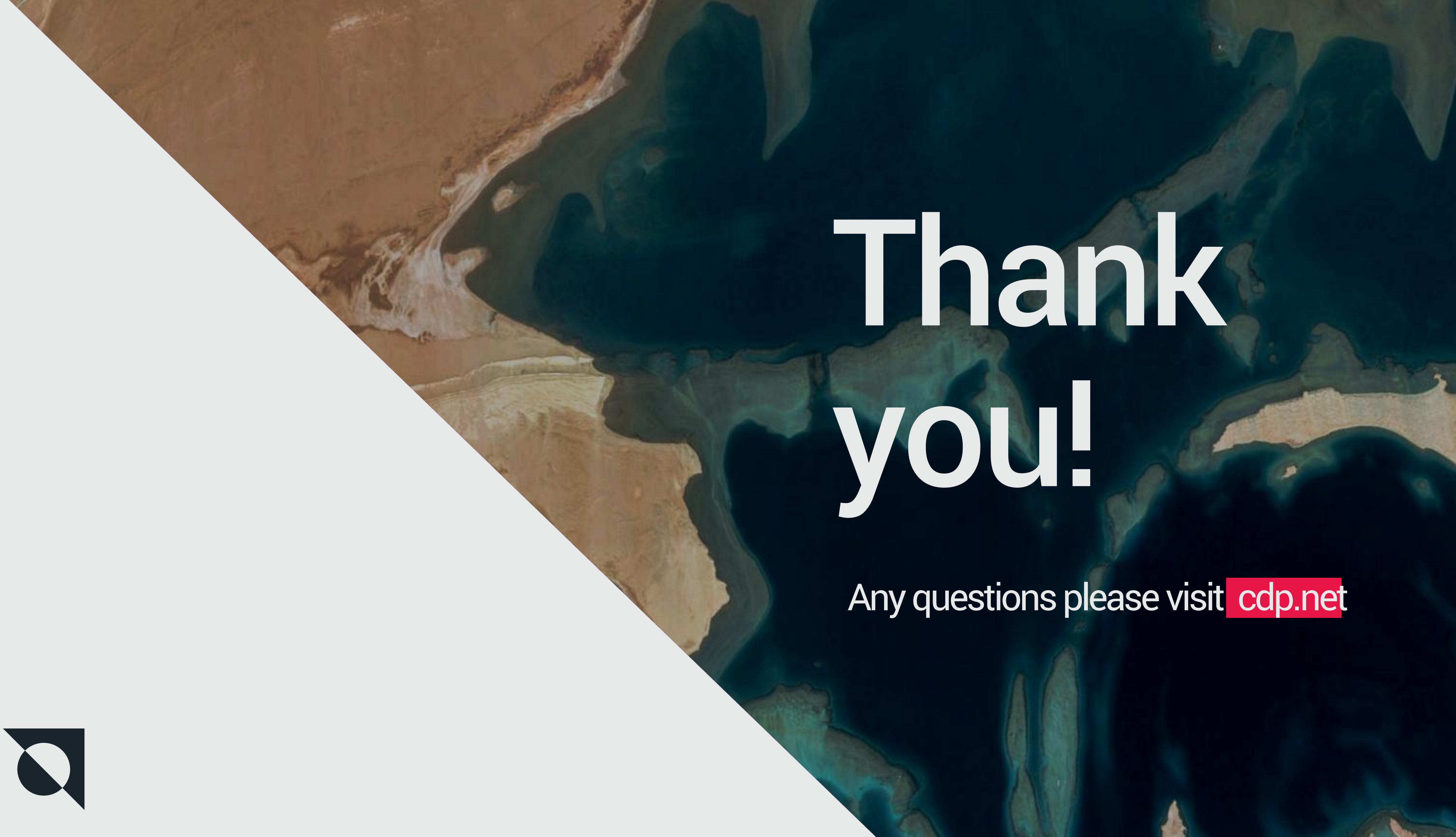
CDP Carbon Accounting Webinars

- Scope 1 Emissions Training
- Scope 2 Emissions Training
- Other Standard discloser Support webinar recordings

GHG Emissions Accounting Resources and Science-Based Targets

- EPA GHG Emissions Calculator
- GHG Protocol Corporate Standard
- GHG Protocol Calculation Tools
- CDP Technical Note on Science-Based Targets
- FAQs- The Science Based Targets Initiative

Any Questions?



Thank you!

Any questions please visit cdp.net