CGI Inc.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

.

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:

☑ CAD

(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

Founded in 1976, CGI is among the largest independent IT and business consulting services firms in the world. At CGI, we bring the expertise of our 90,250 employees (at september 30th 2024) to our partnerships with clients to help them implement digital strategies for navigating and succeeding in these dynamic times. CGI delivers end-to-end services that help clients achieve the highest returns on their digital transformation investments. We work with clients to help design, implement, run and operate the technology critical to achieving their business strategies. 55% of our services include IT management and business process services, and 45% represent business and strategic IT consulting and system integration services. CGI's client footprint based on revenue is shared between United States (31%), Canada (15%), France (15%), United Kingdom (12%), Germany (7%), Finland (6%), Sweden (5%), and rest of the world (9%). Our 5,500 clients come from different industries, including Government (37%), Manufacturing, retail and distribution (22%), Financial services (22%), Communications and utilities (13%), and Health (6%). Key to our clients' success is best serving their customers and citizens, ensuring that everyone can positively benefit from the empowering and innovative impacts that technology can deliver. We also are proud to employ our expertise in collaboration with clients, academia, and local charitable organizations to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of our shared communities. As a leading global business and IT services firm, we recognize that CGI has an important role to play in operating as a responsible and ethical company on behalf of our three stakeholders: our clients, our employees, and our shareholders. Through our annual strategic planning process, we consult with each of these stakeholders, gaining important insights that help inform our business plans for the year ahead. More than ever, ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) initiatives are part of this stakeholder dialogue. We firmly believe that what gets measured, and the related results made visible, gets done. CGI remains a signatory to the United Nations (UN) Global Compact, which includes respect for

human rights around the world and respect for our planet, and we follow UN principles and global best practices in setting our ESG objectives and targets globally, and in cascading those into the plans of our business units. In line with our climate strategy and commitment, this year we continued our progress in reducing GHG emissions. In 2024, we reaffrmed our sustainability commitment by pledging under the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to set near-term targets by end of 2025 at the latest. As CGI's environmental roadmap evolves, we integrated CO2e emissions reduction targets that align with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal while maintaining our ambitious reduction trajectory on Scopes 1, 2, and 3 under the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. SBTi approved our near-term targets in August 2025.
[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.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

09/29/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

[Fixed row]

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

14680000000

(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

CA12532H1047

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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

12532H104

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

GIB.A(TSX)/GIB(NYSE)

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

549300WSRCZY73ZG3090

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

248513116

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Slovakia
☑ Australia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Latvia
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Morocco
☑ Romania
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

To map our upstream and downstream value chain, we use an external tool recommended by our ESG partner. This tool enables comprehensive mapping of our direct operations at the organizational level and facilitates the collection and assessment of ESG-related data. As part of our procurement process, suppliers may be required—either during the Request for Proposal (RFP) stage or onboarding—to clarify their approach to ESG responsibilities (some exceptions based on supplier's industry may apply). This may include completing a detailed assessment through our external assessment partner tool or another approved assessment partner of their choice. Concurrently, we leverage this tool to conduct a preliminary risk assessment based on the supplier's industry and country of operation. This dual approach allows us to proactively identify and address potential ESG risks in collaboration with our suppliers. When a potential risk is identified, we request a complete ESG assessment. Our partner, a specialized sustainability ratings agency, oversees this assessment process, which evaluates suppliers' performance in areas such as environmental and social responsibility, business ethics, and sustainable procurement. If a supplier receives a score below 44 out of 100 or declines to participate, the global ESG team and the designated Procurement Business Partner (PBP) are immediately notified. Appropriate follow-up actions are taken to support the supplier in identifying and addressing areas for improvement. Our Third-Party Supplier Portal supports fully automated supplier onboarding and due diligence processes. In 2023, we enhanced our methodology and updated our RFP templates to place greater emphasis on ESG requirements. This included integrating 21 ESG-focused questions. These questions are issued to all suppliers across spend categories upon RFP generation by the Procurement Team. This standardized approach ensures consistent evaluation of ESG engagement and regulatory compliance among all contract bidders. In 2024, as part of our Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) roadmap preparation, we measured CO_2e emissions across our value chain. This enabled us to define near-term emissions reduction targets and identify suppliers with existing SBTi commitments or targets. We are committed to supporting suppliers on their journey to Net Zero and setting SBTs. [Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

Since CGI is a professional service company, we don't produce or distribute any goods. Therefore, we don't use any plastic within our activities. The plastics may only come with office furniture and new computers packaging that we procure for our offices, and we consider that it has a minor and not material environmental impact. Considering the type of our activity, we consider that plastic mapping is not our immediate strategic priority.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

CGI considers that the short-term risk is from 0 to 1 year. CGI's enterprise risks, including climate-related risks, are assessed on an annual basis, aligned with the timing of our strategic planning process. These risks are continuously monitored and formally reassessed periodically. Appropriate risk mitigation plans are developed by each business unit for any significant risks identified within its scope. Regardless of the risk's time horizon, these plans are included in each business unit's annual business plan.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

As well as shorter term operational objectives, our risk assessments include consideration of ongoing strategic objectives over the medium-term.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(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

CGI's risk assessments apply to all time horizons, hence the long-term timeframe is open ended. Macro trends such as supply chain reconfiguration, climate change and energy transition, and demographic shifts including aging populations and talent shortages require new business models and ways of working. At the same time, technology is reshaping our future and creating new opportunities. As part of CGI's materiality assessment, we invited both internal and external stakeholders to forecast how material topics will evolve over the next ten years. This information helps us anticipate how to best address and prioritize these topics under our current strategy.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ Impacts only

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Since CGI is a professional services company, we have a very limited impact to the nature, mostly through the real estate, commuting and business traveling. Dependencies evaluation is not considered as an immediate strategic priority. However, we are currently reducing our emissions within scopes 1, 2 and 3. In addition, even though we are not concerned by sequestered emissions count, we contribute to biodiversity development projects worldwide, such as tree planting, marine algae protection, etc. Our CGI employees take pride in our global commitment to reduce our GHG emissions. To increase our positive impact in our communities, we encourage our employees to identify local opportunities to improve the environment. CGI employees in many geographies participate in tree planting and litter cleanup activities in parks, beaches, and other natural areas. For example, in 2024, in the Czech Republic, CGI participated in spring and autumn tree plantings in cooperation with our client O2 Czech Republic and the O2 Foundation. In the U.S., tree planting events were coupled with litter collection and donations to NGOs, including the National Environmental Education Foundation. Moreover, we pay a particular attention to fire risk within our offices as it's required by ISO 14001 standard. We also have ESG impacts evaluation process in place (see §2.2.2. for more details).
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ 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

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

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

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

As an engaged, ethical and responsible corporate citizen, we regularly engage in open dialogues with our key stakeholders to identify our ESG priorities and decide how to best address them. Following our ESG materiality assessment first launched in 2022, in 2024 we have also conducted ESG impacts, risks and opportunities evaluation according to the double materiality assessment methodology required by the European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Within this exercise, we consulted our internal (employees and executives) and external (clients, investors, NGOs, suppliers) stakeholders through global and local focus groups, surveys, and dozens of in-depth interviews to collect their insights and perspectives on our ESG impacts, risks, and opportunities. Environmental risks continue to be managed through our Enterprise Risk Management process (risks relating to climate change (both transitional, and long-term/short-term physical risks), meeting existing and emerging environmental regulations, and our management and disclosure on our ESG commitments). Business risks are identified and assessed by all Business Units, as well as at the regional (Strategic Business Unit) and at the Enterprise (global) level. Relevant internal stakeholders and subject matter experts are included in this analysis, including sustainability and business continuity leads. Enterprise Risks, including the climate-related risks, are assessed in full on an annual basis, with timing aligned with the timing of CGI's strategic planning process. They are continuously monitored by operational management, and formally re-assessed each quarter. The risk assessments apply to all aspects of the business that could be substantively impacted by climate change, all stakeholders (including clients,

employees and our supply chain), and all-time horizons. We assess each risk heading using defined scales of likelihood, potential impact on objectives, and timeframe, along with qualitative descriptions of risk identification, mitigation, and monitoring. Each risk's significance is classified based on a combination of impact and likelihood over time. The combination of impact and likelihood results in a classification of low / moderate or significant risks (i.e. those risks that could have a substantive impact on the unit achieving its financial and/or strategic objectives). Appropriate risk mitigation plans are developed by each business unit for any significant risks identified within its scope. Regardless of the risk's time horizon, these plans are included in each business unit's annual business plan and reflected in the overall rolling strategic plan as appropriate. Documented guidance provides strategies to reduce the likelihood or potential impact, transfer the risk, avoid or stop the risk- bearing activity (including on a precautionary basis), or accept the risk when existing controls are deemed appropriate. The risk assessments and risk treatment plans are reviewed at an appropriate level of management depending on the scope and potential impact (Business Unit or Strategic Business Unit Management Committee, Executive Committee, Audit and Risk Management Committee, Board of Directors).
[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

To ensure the link between our ESG impacts, risks and opportunities, our materiality assessment process considers our latest enterprise risk assessment program. Since our ESG risks are assessed within Enterprise Risk Management, the results of the risk assessment are one of the inputs that contribute to the impact assessment as they are considered in the impacts prioritization. The alignment and synergies between our ESG risks and impacts may also be identified through the ESG strategy contribution to the ESG risks assessment. CGI Enterprise Risk Management regularly informs ESG strategy on ESG risks, and the global risk mapping is reviewed and completed by ESG strategy what allows the company to ensure the link between our ESG impacts, risks, and opportunities. As an example, one of our environmental impacts identified through our latest materiality assessment is Carbon and energy management. Considering the specificity of our business and limited impact to the environment, this topic does not appear in our top-3 impacts according to this assessment covering our ESG impacts. This sector and company-specific prioritization is also taken into account while we assess our climate-related risks. The ESG opportunities are also identified through our materiality process. As an example: S: Within the last materiality assessment exercise, we consulted our external and internal stakeholders. The process allowed us to identify and assess one of our major environmental impacts which is related to our sustainable solutions for clients. The materiality evaluation process and regular dialog with our clients help us to understand their needs and how we can accompany them in their decarbonization journey in the best way. T: To help our clients to address their environmental challenges, we aim to develop a panel of sustainability solutions for our clients that would allow them to reduce their environmental impact and provide them with sustainable solutions for their business. A: To achieve this goal, we permanently invest in the development of our sustainability services and solutions in line with our continuous effort to provide our clients with responsible and sustainable solutions. R: In 2024, we offer our clients services from developing strategies to unlocking data for better decisions to accelerating innovation, our proven Sustainability & ESG Advisory Services enable clients to address various challenges across their organization's value chain. Our services include sustainability advisory, ESG Data Management, Sourcing & Exchange, Circular Business Design, Sustainable IT and Energy transition.

(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

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

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

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

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

As an IT services company, we have a very limited impact on the nature and biodiversity within our direct operations. Our biodiversity impact is limited to our real estate locations and is not considered as material within our impact materiality assessment. We identify a water access-related risk specific to some of our Asia-Pacific offices. To assess our suppliers' environmental impact, we use a digital solution that considers geography-related information within our ESG risk pre-evaluation process. The evaluation is based on supplier's industry and its location and provides details on geography-related environmental risk. We also use EAS Geography Research classification of the Enterprise Assessment Services (EAS) to identify suppliers and their environmentally sensitive geographies within our supplier platform. Therefore, this solution provides us with environmental scores (e.g. baseline water stress, proportion of safety treated domestic wastewater flows, ocean health index, the global forest change etc.) which are considered within the supplier pre-evaluation process.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Environmental risks are considered substantive for us if they may increase our direct operating costs by up to 10%. We assess their frequency, time horizon and likelihood within our risk management process and consider that their effect on the organization is limited as we are a professional-services organization with a limited impact on the environment. Climate-related risks also have a limited impact on our organization as we identify it mostly through the potential impact on our operating facilities in case if the risk occurs. In case if a climate-related event occurs (e.g. heat wave), this might generate a higher energy consumption and increase the substantial energy cost. In case of the flooding risk occurring for example in our Asia-Pacific region, it may also have a potential impact on our direct costs. CGI's risk universe includes the risk to its employees, premises and infrastructure from hazards, including those resulting from acute climate-related causes (e.g. more frequent or severe floods, droughts or other weather events affecting CGI directly or our suppliers). This could disrupt our internal operations or the operations of our clients, impact our employee's health and safety and increase insurance and other operating costs. Flooding from massive precipitation or from strong winds is a threat to low-lying areas such as the coastal regions of North America, the Netherlands, the Philippines and parts of India, where CGI operates. Offices might need to shut down temporarily, requiring CGI to provide alternative locations and/or enable working from home or other sites in a secure way. CGI operations have an ability to move people to non-damaged zones, transport people out of the damaged zone and provide a 100% remote working if necessary. CGI facilities are situated to reduce the risk of impact caused by wind or flooding (away from known flood plains, fault lines). Moreover, our business continuity recovery plans are designed to provide CGI employees and their families the assistance they may need in situations that affect them personally. CGI has full-time Business Continuity Coordinators at CGI's business units to develop, exercise and maintain continuity plans. According to our transition risk analysis, some of CGI's geographies may be impacted by increasing renewable energy obligations and additional charges for Carbon related to the energy used at our facilities. This may potentially increase our operating costs.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(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

We consider that environmental opportunities' impact on our revenue could be substantive for our organization if it increases from 1 to 10%. We consider that they have a short-term time horizon and virtually certain likelihood. Sustainability solutions are identified as one of our material topics. Developing eco-designed and energy-efficient solutions, contributing to clients' progress on ESG performance through innovative services that deliver improved ESG outcomes, and helping them take broader action on ESG imperatives is a part of our ESG business strategy. This remains valid in 2024. One of our client cases: S: With the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2030, Ubisoft wanted to assess the maturity of their Green IT program and identify opportunities to take their strategy to the next level. T: Our task also included the objective to increase overall visibility of sustainable IT practices within Ubisoft. A: Applying a framework developed by our Digital Innovation Center in France, we assessed environmental initiatives related to digital services, equipment, and accessibility in four areas: strategy and governance, communication and training, digital equipment life cycle, and digital services life cycle. R: Ubisoft's Green IT strategy has been found to be relatively mature. The assessment provided clear insights into its strengths and areas for improvement. It enabled Ubisoft to reinforce Sustainable IT initiatives and priorities according to the capabilities of their different studios and business lines. It also facilitated prioritization by assessing potential leverage effect, implementation effort, and avoided impact for each recommendation.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In 2024, the impact of environmental risks on our revenues is still defined as substantive if there is a revenue decrease of up to 1%. These risks are covered by mitigation actions and Business Continuity plans. For example, chronic physical risk related to climate change may affect us or affect the financial viability of our

clients leading to a reduction of demand and loss of business from such clients. These risks could negatively impact our business, results of operation and financial condition. CGI has a well-balanced global implementation model that ensures a balanced employees and operation distribution avoiding their concentration in a single geographic area. This provides CGI with a layer of security against potential chronic physical climate-related risks. As an example, even though CGI has almost 20,500 employees in Asia Pacific region, they are in several CGI locations (e.g. CGI's Chennai office on the East Indian Coast, Mumbai office on the West Indian Coast, etc.). This helps the mitigation of the natural disasters which always were managed rapidly in India.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(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

We define a substantive effect on our capital expenditures related to environmental opportunities as 11 to 20% as we might need to invest in climate-solutions development (e.g. smart metering solutions). Climate-related opportunities may impact our commercial objectives and revenues. Meeting increasingly complex climate-related requirements while remaining agile to support evolving business strategies requires experienced resources, efficient processes, and flexible IT solutions. CGI's regulatory advisory services and business solutions help organizations address these challenges. We assume that our revenue from sustainability solutions and services will be progressively evolving as our client demand on sustainability solutions and services constantly increase, but this might have an impact on our capital expenditures which is likely within a short-term time horizon.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

CGI is a company that operates in the IT service industry. We don't produce or distribute any goods as we are a professional-service company. We may use day-to-day plastic items for our activities that could also potentially be purchased including their plastic packages (office furniture, computers, tables and chairs etc.). Therefore, we consider that any risks related to plastic would not be material for us. However, in 2024 we continued seeking to minimize the impact of our plastic office furniture and its responsible disposal.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ 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

☑ India
☑ Canada
☑ Finland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Australia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

CGI's risk universe includes the risk to its employees, premises and infrastructure from hazards, including those resulting from acute climate-related causes (e.g. more frequent or severe floods affecting CGI). This could disrupt our internal operations, impact our employee's health and safety and increase insurance and other

operating costs. Flooding from massive precipitation or from strong winds is a threat to low-lying areas such as the coastal regions of North America, the Netherlands, the Philippines and parts of India, where CGI operates. Offices might need to shut down temporarily, requiring CGI to provide alternative locations and/or enable working from home or other sites in a secure way. The 2020 pandemic contributed to the mitigation of the climate-related acute physical risk since it stimulated the development of the remote work. The operations have a greater ability now to move people to non-damaged zones, transport people out of the damaged zone and provide a 100% remote working if necessary. CGI facilities are situated to reduce the risk of impact caused by wind or flooding. Moreover, our business continuity recovery plans are designed to provide CGI employees and their families the assistance they may need in situations that affect them personally. CGI has full time Business Continuity Coordinators at CGI's business units to develop, exercise and maintain continuity plans.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced 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

(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:

☑ 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

We consider that the anticipated effect of this risk is not substantive for our financial performance. As an example, since CGI's headquarter office and almost 15% of its employees are located in Canada, we also identified our most impacted locations in this country. According to the Canadian Government assessment, Vancouver in British Columbia is considered the most at risk from the impacts of climate change due to rising sea levels and flooding. Employees from our operations who perform front, middle, and back-office functions for our clients, may be impacted by this risk making them susceptible to business disruptions. Disruptions to our employees could impact our ability to maintain business continuity of the services we provide to our clients, which in turn exposes us to potential legal risks related to

the performance of our contractual obligations to our customers. It can also expose employees to health and safety risks. These risks might potentially have an adverse effect on our financial position and performance. However, the risk has not materialized in the reporting period, and it's not expected to be material in the short-term time horizon.

(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)

1500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In 2024, we maintain our evaluation methodology. Our evaluation is based on the 15-year history of natural events experienced at CGI. The only natural event that had an impact on CGI activity was the Chennai floods in 2015. The financial impact of this event was less than 750 000 CAD, including the revenue loss and incidental costs. Based on this history we assume that the financial impact related to acute physical risk may be around this figure, including estimation margin and inflation, which might be around 1 500 000 CAD as the total maximum figure. Given that our India operations represent 20% of our group operations and shared between several locations on Eastern and Western Indian Ocean coasts, we assume that there is no impact possible for the entire country, as well as no substantive impact on our operations. This risk is covered by our mitigation plan and Business Continuity Plan.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We consider that the cost of response to this risk is 0 because it's already covered by our mitigation actions plan and by CGI's built-in resilience and continuity capabilities which include: CGI facilities are situated to reduce the risk of impact caused by wind or flooding (away from known flood plains, fault lines); data centers have redundant, synchronized UPS systems, redundant backup generators; CGI's global network is fully redundant between all major CGI sites to ensure the continuity of our support services CDP; worldwide offices are connected to CGI global network and employees can work from any location; secure remote access is provided to all employees to facilitate telecommuting; global practices provide specialized skill sets in multiple geographic regions.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In 2024, we maintain our risk responses. Our business continuity recovery plans are designed to provide CGI employees and their families the assistance they may need in situations that affect them personally. Case study: S: Our acute physical risk analysis identified a potential impact on our operations in India (e.g. flooding) which may potentially increase because of the climate change, T: CGI has to ensure the service continuity and that the impact of this risk is minimized, A: We assume that in order to manage efficiently this risk, there should be comprehensive risk management measures covering this risk cases, R: The climate- related risks are embedded in our Enterprise Risk Management process and may be mitigated by our internal process and physical risk mitigation actions (remote working infrastructure, ISO 14001, Business Continuity Plans, employees and their family assistance, activity transfer between locations and countries, energy generators, insurance, etc.). For example, the Chennai floods 2015 had a limited impact on CGI service continuity even though employees didn't have access to the building for 15 days and there was no harm to people or building damage.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Heat wave

(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

- ☑ India
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ France
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Morocco
- ☑ Romania
- ☑ Malaysia
- ☑ Portugal
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Belgium
- ☑ Czechia
- ☑ Denmark
- ☑ Finland
- ☑ Slovakia
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ Philippines
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Another climate-related physical risk that we identify is the heat waves which might potentially occur in some CGI countries. This risk is covered by our mitigation plan as the other physical risks.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced 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

(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:

☑ 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

We consider that the heat wave-related physical risk might have a similar effect on our financial performance as the other physical risks. For example, this risk may impact our employees' health and operations (e.g. electricity demand and supply).

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The response cost calculation for our Risk 3 is similar as for the Risk 1. Please, refer to Risk 1 cost calculation explanation for more details.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our heat-wave-related physical risk is covered by the same mitigation plan as the Risk 1. Please, refer to Risk 1 description of response for more details.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(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

☑ Canada

☑ India

☑ Malaysia

☑ Philippines

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

CGI has a presence in over 400 locations, with 90,250 employees CGI's well-balanced global implementation model ensures that its employees and operations are not concentrated in a single geographic area. CGI has more than 80% of its employees located in our main geographic zones: Asia Pacific, which has the highest number of employees, the northeast and southeast regions of America, and western and northern Europe. Although concentrating delivery capability in these locations offers numerous advantages, it also poses several operational risks, some of which are beyond CGI's control. Following the CGI's analysis of the IPCC special report on climate change scenarios, we identified that urban areas in Asia, including Philippines, Malaysia, Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai and Hyderabad are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The analysis showed that our Northeastern United States facilities may be the most at risk in terms of potential

economic impact of climate change, largely due to the high population density of this region and significant urban and coastal infrastructure. Disruptions to our employees could impact our ability to maintain business continuity of the services we provide to our clients and expose employees to health and safety risks.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced 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

(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:

☑ 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

We consider that the potential impacts of climate change are unpredictable and natural disasters, sea-level rise, floods, droughts or other weather-related events present additional external risks for CGI, as they could disrupt our internal operations or the operations of our clients, impact our employee's health and safety and increase insurance and other operating costs. Chronic physical risk related to climate change may affect us or affect the financial viability of our clients leading to a reduction of demand and loss of business from such clients. These risks could negatively impact our business, results of operation and financial condition. CGI has a well-balanced global implementation model that ensures a balanced employees and operation distribution avoiding their concentration in a single geographic area. This provides CGI with a layer of security against potential chronic physical climate-related risks. As an example, even though CGI has almost 20,500 employees in Asia Pacific region, they are in several CGI locations (e.g. CGI's Chennai office on the East Indian Coast, Mumbai office on the West Indian Coast, etc.). This helps the mitigation of the natural disasters which always were managed rapidly in India. This risk has not occurred in 2024 fiscal year, and it's not expected to be material in a short-term time horizon.

(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)

1500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

For Risk 2 we used the same estimation methodology as for Risk 1. Please, refer to Risk 1 explanation of financial effect figure for more details.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The response cost calculation for our Risk 2 is similar as for the Risk 1. Please, refer to Risk 1 cost calculation explanation for more details.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our response to this risk remains relevant in 2024. Our cyclone, hurricane and typhon-related physical risk is covered by the same mitigation plan as our other physical risks. Please, refer to Risk 1 description of response for more details. In addition, CGI has full time Business Continuity Coordinators in place at CGI's Business Units to develop, exercise and maintain continuity plans. Each Business Unit has a Crisis Management team (CMT) that is organized at time of crisis. The

CMT exercises their plan annually. In addition to the Business Unit CMT, there is also the Enterprise Crisis Management Team (ECMT), which provides oversight and support to the Business Units during a crisis. Additionally, as an IT service provider, we also help our clients to assess risk and damage from natural events as we provide them with a CGI EnvironmentMonitor360 solution that uses space data to help assess risks and damage from natural events such as hurricanes, floods, and storms. In the U.S., we partnered with the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and the National Science Foundation Center for Visual and Decision Informatics to develop a deep learning, data-driven flood forecasting system that uses AI and data mining to help forecast floods.
[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)

734000000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

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

1000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Considering our climate risk environment, we count around 5% from our 2024 reporting year revenue as a potentially vulnerable revenue part. This figure corresponds to 734,000,000 CAD. As a professional-services company which doesn't produce or distribute any products, our business model implies a limited environmental risk effect on our revenue. The vulnerable revenue amount might be related, for example, to the complex climate-related requirements. In this context, we must remain agile to be able to support our clients' evolving business strategies since it requires experienced resources, efficient processes, and flexible IT solutions. CGI's regulatory advisory services and business solutions help organizations address these challenges. We assume that our revenue from sustainability solutions and services will be progressively evolving as our clients' demand on sustainability solutions and services constantly increase.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

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

11100000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

1000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

According to our climate-related risk analysis, we assume that their impact on our OPEX is limited to 1% from our 2024 reporting year OPEX, which corresponds to 11 100 000 CAD. This OPEX part might be vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks (acute physical, chronic physical etc.) and includes potential hardware, software, and data centre costs, as well as property costs and other operating costs.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Latvia
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Australia
☑ Lithuania

☑ Romania
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Luxembourg

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

CGI helps our clients embed sustainability in everything they do. We use the transformative power of data, AI, and other technologies to advance their climate goals and deliver greater value to their customers and citizens. Our sustainability solutions and services reflect decades of experience in energy, utilities, manufacturing, distribution, government, and space. This opportunity cuts across all sectors and encompasses the breadth of services we can provide. We help clients by managing smart grids, smart metering, and renewable energy assets, as well as sustainable transport and supply chains. They support electric vehicle charge point management, emissions monitoring, eco-friendly route planning, and carbon management. In addition, CGI Business consulting' action aims to engage its customers on the decarbonisation with the digitalisation of the services and the optimisation and traceability solutions. We are preparing them for the future and positioning them to be leaders in the market. Most of companies have already made recent corresponding investments in the digitization and modernization of their operations. For this opportunity the energy sector remains one of our strategic sectors. Our sustainability services include sustainability maturity assessment, sustainability roadmap elaboration, sustainability measurement, client's net-zero and ESG strategy development and others.

(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

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

Select from:
☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(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

In 2024, our approach remained the same. We expect our revenue to increase in the selected future time horizons according to our forecasts shared within this section. This opportunity is included in our business planning as we already offer sustainability services and solutions to our clients. We were honored to be recognized as a Strong Performer in The Forrester Wave™: IT Sustainability Service Providers. Forrester characterizes IT sustainability services as "related to environmental sustainability and carbon footprint reduction exclusively in the enterprise IT stack, covering IT in the workplace, IT development, and IT infrastructure." In its report, Forrester notes that, "CGI's areas of expertise include ESG data management, governance, IT infrastructure, energy transition, and digital sustainability advisory." This leading global market research company also reports that, "CGI provides comprehensive capabilities in carbon accounting, including analysis of broader areas such as carbon emissions across programs and projects, supply chain decarbonization, cloud optimization, risk scenario analysis tools, and tools to optimize data centers." Additionally, Forrester cites, "CGI aims to improve the overall sustainability of clients' existing technology and uncover digital innovation through its Sustainability Exploration Environmental Data Science (SEEDS) program. We continue to develop our sustainability services and expect this environmental opportunity to positively influence our financial position, performance and cash flows in the short-term time horizon.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1600000000

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

2500000000

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

1600000000

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

2500000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Our figures are based on CGI revenue results in the reporting year and our next year projections. Since sustainability market varies considerably based on research firm, scope of research, solutions and services considered, etc., we assume that these revenue-based figures might potentially be more consistent regarding anticipated financial effect of environmental business opportunities. We do not formally track our revenues directly associated with our sustainability services and solutions. However, we are comfortable with a range of around 1%-5% of our consolidated revenues. This number also excludes revenues we generate through our infrastructure services whereby our data centers are 100% renewable energy. Our infrastructure revenues are approximately 10% of our consolidated revenues. We calculate the maximum figure as around 5 to 7% increase to this revenue figure. While today we don't formally track or provide public information on the revenue of our business opportunities generated in this space, we would expect our share to grow at expected maximum growth rates of the industry.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Similar to our revenues, we don't formally track investments at this level of detail. Investments for us would include costs of hiring and training talent in this area of domain and any research and development of business solutions which is already embedded in our internal processes. This is why the cost to realize this opportunity for us is 0.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our solutions help clients manage smart grids, smart metering, and renewable energy assets, as well as sustainable transport and supply chains. They support electric vehicle charge point management, emissions monitoring, eco-friendly route planning, and carbon management. They also use space data to help protect the environment and anticipate the impacts of climate change. We help clients develop and implement strategies that embrace sustainable practices, and are committed to doing our part to build sustainable communities. Case study: S: A large Canadian energy company took on the mission to steer the economy towards sustainability and deep decarbonization. They wanted to go over and above regulations by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from its supply of goods and services. T: They selected CGI to deliver a tailored, innovative yet realistic business strategy toward upstream Scope 3 GHG abatement. Our task was to help measure and manage Scope 3 emissions by prioritizing the supply chain categories to achieve targets effectively, facilitating the transition and evaluating the risks of modifying goods and services and securing the supply chain while reducing the overall environmental impact. A: CGI quantified Scope 3 emissions for more than 700 categories of goods and services, prioritized "hotspot" categories to decarbonize, conducted lifecycle assessments on more than 15 categories, and defined a roadmap to compel its supply chain to decarbonize in the medium and long run. R: Outcomes delivered include a customized sustainable procurement strategy, increased internal stakeholder engagement, and defined GHG Scope 3 emission reduction targets for purchased goods and services.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

715000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Based on the past years' observations, we account around 5% of our revenue which might be aligned with the substantive effects of our environmental opportunities. However, we don't formally track this figure within our financial metrics. As an example, we expect our sustainability advisory services revenue grow by approximately 15%.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

10000000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We consider that our CAPEX amount proportion dedicated to environmental opportunities design may vary from 1 to 10%. This range corresponds to our investment in the environmental IP development. This figure may also vary depending on our environmental services.
[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

☑ 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

Our Charter of the Board of Directors covers Board responsibilities, targets regarding the composition of the Board of Directors and committees of the Board of Directors, such as size, proportion of Independent Directors, and criteria to determine and promote independence of Board members, as well as the diversity of Board members. CGI Charter of the Corporate Governance Committee covers Board diversity criteria as well, including gender (with a target of women representing at least 30% of the directors), ethnicity, race, disability, age, experience and geographical representation, while seeking to facilitate effective decision-making, and periodically monitor the objectives and targets in relation to the composition of the Board of Directors.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Charter of the Board of Directors _ CGI.com.pdf,Charter of the Corporate Governance Committee _ CGI.com.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

Biodiversity

(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

CGI is a professional service provider operating in the IT industry. Our business model is based on providing digital solutions and services for our clients. Our programs support digital inclusion by providing tools, knowledge, and opportunities to underserved and underrepresented groups to help them thrive in the digital age. Our impact extends beyond direct engagement to the digital technologies we develop on behalf of our clients. As such we are committed to responsible and ethical technological development that respects the rights, values, and well-being of everyone in our society. We work to increase local biodiversity and environmental sustainability to increase long-term environmental benefits. While we understand the importance of biodiversity protection issue, there is no board-level oversight of this environmental issue as our biodiversity impact is not material for our business model.
[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

☑ Board chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

☑ President

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ 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

Corporate social responsibility is one of CGI's core values and has always been an intrinsic part of the CGI business model and culture. This value is upheld through our Management Foundation (which aligns our global operations through frameworks, principles and processes, and integrates all aspects of our ESG strategy and program) to follow responsible business practices, including quality management, environmental responsibility, community giving, and the care of our professionals. As part of the responsibility of the Board of Directors to oversee management of the Company, the Board of Directors engages in active monitoring of the Company and its affairs in its stewardship capacity. The Board of Directors oversees the formulation of our long-term strategic, financial, and organizational goals, and approves our strategic plan, which includes environmental objectives. The Board of Directors also reviews and approves our public disclosure with respect to ESG (including climate change), such as our annual ESG Report. The Corporate Governance Committee reviews annually our strategies, objectives, policies, and practices with respect to ESG (including climate change) and can make recommendations to the Board of Directors as deemed appropriate. The Audit and Risk Management Committee assesses CGI's risk tolerance and steps taken to address significant risks or exposures, including with respect to climate-related and ESG issues. The ESG Executive Steering Committee which comprises executive level representatives from the Strategic Business Units and Corporate Functions oversees the climate strategy and discusses climate initiatives. The ESG Executive Steering Committee can provide recommendations to the CEO and/or to the Board of Directors as appropriate. The Board sets the strategic direction of the Company, including overseeing the development and execution of its strategic plan, which includes our environmental objectives. Our SBTi engagement was approved by the Board and sets carbon reduction targets per Strategic Business Unit and per country. ESG Executive Steering Committee cover climate-related responsibilities, including setting climate-related corporate targets, monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets managing environmental action plans and others.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ 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

Academic

☑ Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :One of our directors holds a Bachelor of Science in chemistry

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 an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Several Board members have previously held or currently hold management or board positions in energy sector companies

[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

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

We understand our role in protecting and restoring the planet by reducing our own negative impacts on biodiversity and nature and creating IT solutions to solve environmental problems. Our Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Policy reinforces our commitment to reduce the usage of single-use plastic and plastic water bottles in our facilities. However, as an IT services provider we have a very limited impact on biodiversity which is not material for us. Therefore, we there is no management-level responsibility on this issue within our organization.
[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

☑ President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ 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 business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(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:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our President and Chief Executive Officer serves as a member of our Board of Directors. Our President and Chief Executive Officer is a prominent industry leader and a champion of collaborative, inclusive team building as well as philanthropy and community engagement in the local communities where CGI professionals live and work. Notably, under his leadership, CGI has announced its climate commitment under the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to set a near-term target by 2025 at the latest. He reviews and approves our annual ESG Report, which outlines our practices and progress with respect to our climate strategy.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Vice-President Procurement

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Chief Procurement Officer is responsible for our Third-Party Risk Management Committee which oversees the continuous improvement of our Third-Party Supplier Portal. Committee membership includes CGI Vice-Presidents and subject matter experts, ensuring leadership visibility into third party due diligence (including our Third-Party Due Diligence Process and subprocesses), supplier creation, and supplier risk management. The committee addresses related challenges and facilitates approval of proposed changes to our portal, processes, and practices. Our ESG and Procurement Teams meet monthly to ensure progress on initiatives (e.g., our Climate Roadmap) and address any regulatory or legislative change that would impact our supply chain. Additionally, our Procurement Team regularly updates our ESG Executive Steering Committee on the progress of the objectives and actions identified in CGI's sustainable procurement strategy.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Strategic Business Units presidents (9 presidents covering all our geographies)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

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:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The strategic business-units launch and coordinate their local environmental actions and provide a quarterly environmental reporting to the CGI Leadership team. The 9 Strategic Business Unit Presidents report to our President and Chief Executive Officer and are part of CGI's Executive Committee that meets at least six times per year. CGI's Business Unit and Strategic Business Unit leaders are responsible for local ESG programs and their implementation in their respective geographies. Risks and opportunities identification, assessment, and management is under the accountability of each of the Strategic Business Unit Presidents who lead our operations around the globe. Significant and emerging risks, including climate-related risks and issues, are reported to CGI's Board of Directors through the Audit and Risk Management Committee as required, but at a minimum once per quarter. The Audit and Risk Management Committee is a committee of the Board of Directors and is composed of independent directors.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Investors relation senior vice-president

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ 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

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(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

The Senior Vice-President, Investor Relations, is responsible for the ESG program of CGI and monitors and directs the ESG team. Our Senior Vice-President, Investor Relations, reports to our President and Chief Executive Officer and is responsible for the ESG programme of CGI and monitors and directs the ESG team, which is a core team at the global level of 9 people, including the Vice-President, Environment, Social and Governance who coordinates an international network of

25 people, including 9 Strategic Business Unit leaders of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG), as well as representatives of all support functions. Our Senior Vice-President, Investor Relations, is the Chair of our ESG Executive Committee which comprises Executive level representatives from each Strategic Business Unit and permanent members who meets monthly. He communicates all ESG activity within the Executive Committee and determines our overall course of action based upon the overall company strategy, including our SBTi engagement.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(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:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CGI's Audit and Risk Management Committee assesses CGI's risk tolerance and steps taken to address significant risks or exposures, including environmental risks. It reviews the impact of significant risks and uncertainties affecting CGI and provides recommendations to the Board for the effective management of those risks. Additionally, Audit and Risk Management Committee reviews and monitors procedures related to potential breaches of our Code of Ethics, which includes environmental topics. It also in charge of reviewing our risk analysis, including environmental risks.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ 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

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(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

Our ESG Executive Steering Committee (ESC) includes executives from Finance, Legal, Ethics and Compliance, Human Resources, Marketing and Communications, and leaders of the Strategic Business Units (SBUs). ESG ESC members work to see that best-in-class ESG practices and performance remain central to our culture, and that our actions reflect our priorities. As we develop synergies between our sustainability offerings and ESG practices, we also integrate relevant ESG matters into the agendas of our SBUs, leadership committees, and corporate teams. This holistic approach ensures we act expertly and comprehensively to support the progress of our strategies. Our ESG Executive Steering Committee provides leadership and direction on key corporate responsibility matters and organization-wide goals. As Committee Chair and direct report to our CEO, the Senior Vice-President (SVP), Investor Relations communicates all signifcant ESG activity occurring within the committee and, in alignment with our company strategy, determines our overall course of action. This role also oversees our global ESG program and team, and all preparations to meet emerging ESG disclosure regulations (e.g., Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and International Sustainability Standards Board). Each functional area is responsible for developing its specifc goals and strategies, reviewed and approved at the Executive Compagny Commitee and at the Board level. Risks and opportunities identifcation, assessment, and management fall under the accountability of our Strategic Business Unit (SBU) Presidents, who lead CGI's operations in geographies worldwide.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

We are committed to responsible and environmentally conscious practices throughout our operations, which primarily include our office operations, business travel, data center activities, procurement of IT assets. We don't have any board-level monetary incentives, but at the business unit level, there are some incentives. The business-units launch and coordinate their local environmental actions and provide a quarterly environmental reporting to the CGI Leadership team. There are also local initiatives promoted. For example, in France, CGI reimburses all public transportation travelling for CGI employees. They may also benefit from a financial support of €600 per year, including a bike purchase and a fixed allowance of €5 per day of cycling to work. Since 2024, CGI France also suggests a bicycle insurance in collaboration with an external partner. CGI has the same kind of initiative in some other European countries.
[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

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Carbon budget

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

As part of our near term science based target and efforts to reduce business travel emissions in our UK Strategic Business Unit, for the third year running we implemented a business travel carbon budgets mechanism for each business unit and its UK-based employees.

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

The carbon budgets allow us to effectively monitor and manage actual business travel emissions against our near-term business travel emissions target as well as presenting us with a viable avenue for stakeholder engagement and attaining buy-in from the business units. The overall 2024 UK business travel carbon budget is 3,966 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e). The budget represents a 21% reduction against 2019 baseline year business travel emissions, and a decrease on 2023 calculated emissions. In 2023 we offered an incentive to the Business Unit that is most below their carbon budget, in percentage terms, for 2023. We are continued this scheme in 2024 and will continue in future financial years.
[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

This Policy is applicable to all our consultants and professionals. In addition, all contractors, subcontractors, and individuals acting in any capacity for or on behalf of CGI must adhere to the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Policy. All vendors in CGI's supply chain are also required to comply with the principles of this policy through our Procurement ESG evaluation. Additional guidelines exist to comply with local practices and laws. This policy sets out the principles that apply to all our global operations, with no exceptions. It is also anticipated that certain geographies within our company have the opportunity to set more ambitious targets.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

Social commitments

☑ 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 grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

☑ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Switch to renewable electricity in all our datacenters, no single use plastic, ban plastic bottles everywhere we have public services with quality drinkable water.

(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

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

cgi-esg-policy.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

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Pledge to Net Zero

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

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

☑ Other, please specify **:Anders Reizen Coalitie (Netherlands), Get Nature Positive (UK), Carbonfootprint (UK), Alliance Green IT (AGIT) (France), Institut du Numérique Responsible (France), Helsinki Climate partners (Finland), Planet Tech'Care (France), 1pacteclimat (France)**

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

As an engaged, ethical and responsible company, we understand that the scope of our ecosystem is broad and therefore our collaborations engage external partners, including environmental associations, initiatives, suppliers, local community organizations, etc. We are engaged in active discussions about CGI's sustainability services and solutions, including the metaverse, to share how technology can play a pivotal role in helping organizations operate innovatively and use data to advance climate change goals and achieve long-term stakeholder value. CGI is also engaged with several non-profit partners promoting environmental protection and

CO2e emissions reduction: 1) CGI is a longstanding member of the Anders Reizen Coalitie in the Netherlands, a coalition of organizations working together to halve the CO2e emissions of business travel by 2030 (compared to 2016) by using more sustainable modes of travel, 2) Get nature positive: Joining the Get Nature Positive approach is the first step towards protecting and restoring the natural world. This manual provides support and inspiration to organizations and their activities as they move towards a nature positive economy, 3) As part of our strategy for tackling residual emissions, we partner with nature-based projects working to capture carbon. In FY2024, we continued our collaboration with Carbonfootprint, supporting the restoration of the Guanaré Forest Plantations in Uraguay, a project we have been supporting for a number of years. The Guanaré Forest Plantations was previously impacted by extensive cattle grazing, resulting in ecosystem degradation and loss of carbon sequestration. The project focuses on direct carbon sequestration for storage in natural carbon pools. 4) Sustainable IT Institute: Their green IT services offer a unique range of services and solutions, enabling CGI to help clients formulate, harmonize and comply with environmental regulations and develop and implement sustainable business practices. 5) To illustrate our engagement CGI UK has joined Science Based Targets Network (SBTN), Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). CGI are proud to be the first IT organisation in the UK to produce a Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) report and the first to use geospatial and earth observation technologies to baseline its operations. We are committed to integrating nature into decision-making, assessing and mitigating risks such as biodiversity loss and air pollution while leveraging digital solutions for nature-positive outcomes. 6) CGI Netherlands has a partnership with the research project NO-GIZMOS, where we research on how to best utilize renewable energy production and storage while limiting net congestion which is a very relevant problem in large parts of the Netherlands. 7) Our partnership with Making City is a research project where we work towards Positive Energy Districts. Around the world, our employees are actively engaged in the fight against climate change by supporting local initiatives in their communities. They take part in events such as educational programs and hands-on environmental preservation activities (e.g., sustainability awareness, clean-up activities, tree planting and waste reduction initiatives). They also contribute their areas of expertise to help NGOs and academia to scale green technology initiatives. This includes studies performed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on using artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning for green energy transition and efficiency. To deliver on our priorities, our internal climate task force works with our ESG Executive Steering Committee to support and drive a range of local initiatives that encourage the transition to a low-carbon economy. This working group reports results and progress to the steering committee and is comprised of climate leaders from all our strategic business units as well as CGI experts.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged 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

cgi-2024-esg-report-en.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(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

As stated in our annual ESG Report, we are aligned to the Paris Agreement objective. In early 2024, we committed to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), setting short-term absolute reduction targets for all types of emissions, including our supply chain. Our 2030 targets, aligned with the 1.5°C objective of the Paris Agreement have been reviewed and approved by SBTI in August 2025. To ensure that our external engagement activities are consistent with our climate engagements, there are several mechanisms and instances in place: 1) our internal climate Task Force which works with our ESG Executive Steering Committee to drive a range of local initiatives that encourage the transition to a low-carbon economy and ensures the alignment with the targets, 2) we understand that the scope of our ecosystem is broad and therefore our collaborations imply many parties such as our suppliers, local community organizations, and industry and economical partners. This is why we ensure a large external communication on our engagements to cover all our stakeholders and ensure a global consistent communication on our commitments in all our geographies, 3) We defined a climate roadmap with measurable short- and medium-term targets. These targets help to ensure that our external engagement activities are also consistent with our engagements, 4) In addition, we assembled an internal climate working group to support and drive a range of domestic actions toward meeting our ambitious goal. Working in collaboration with the ESG Executive Steering Committee to cascade our priorities into local climate actions, the working group provides information and progress to the committee and is comprised of local climate leaders and thought leaders from CGI in areas such as real estate and procurement, 5) our employees are also actively engaged in the fight against climate change, whether by developing solutions for our clients or supporting local initiatives in their communities. To ensure that our domestic external engagement activities are consistent with our global commitments, we

regularly educate our employees about climate issues to raise awareness, encourage involvement and ensure that everyone is on board with the ESG goals set by our board. We are committed to adopting environmentally responsible practices in all our operations what helps us to ensure that our external activities are aligned to our environmental commitments.
[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 other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:
☑ Governmental institution

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

AFNOR and its subsidiaries form an international group serving the public interest and sustainable development. The Group, with 1,318 employees, 37 sites worldwide and 68,000 customers, has been designing solutions based on voluntary standards, a source of progress and trust, since 1926. Its vocation is to support organizations and individuals in spreading this confidence.

(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:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence 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

Our position is consistent with AFNOR’s position as we work in collaboration to develop specifications on IT services eco-design. CGI France contributes to AFNOR working group on Green IT standards, as well as some other responsible IT working groups. This eco-design standard is international and could potentially become a basis for the future eco-design regulations.

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

5838

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

This annual fee is a part of our membership condition within the association. AFNOR is a government organization financed by companies who are members 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

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

☑ GRI

☑ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Environment section of our 2024 ESG report is available on pages 38-55, responsible innovation, including sustainability services and solutions on pages 20-37, environmental emissions methodology on pages 160-162, performance data tables on pages 149-150.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

cgi-2024-esg-report-en.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

To ensure our organization aligns with the highest environmental and social standards in our emissions reporting, CGI adheres to the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, the Scope 2 Guidance (an amendment to the Corporate Standard), and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. These leading sources provide a comprehensive global standard for quantifying and managing GHG emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3. CGI complies with the Global Reporting Initiative Standards (GRI), which guides our sustainability reporting and enables us to transparently disclose our economic, environmental, and social impacts. Our practices also align with Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) guidelines and standards, ensuring the disclosure of material sustainability information relevant to our industry, our stakeholders and the United Nations (UN) Global Compact.

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

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The entire document is dedicated to the environmental topics according to the TNFD reporting standard, including governance, scenario analysis, risks and opportunities and other.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

cgi_-_taskforce_on_nature-related_financial_disclosures_report_2025.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This report covers CGI UK perimeter only.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Bespoke physical climate scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

CGI's physical scenario implies 1.5°C temperature increasing assuming that it could increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events and their impact on our business. We made a qualitative scenario analysis including parameters, assumptions and analytical choices using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP1, SSP2). The parameters we used included geographical tailoring and demographic variables. For example, 21% of CGI's operations are located in Asia Pacific with offices on the coasts exposed to natural events. This is one of the most impacted by climate change CGI geographies. Our assumptions are based on a short, medium and long term vision. For example, for the long-term mitigation strategies, we may consider the geographical and demographic variables influence or reenforce the acute physical risk mitigation actions (e.g. reviewing real estate strategy to keep offices away from the coasts or considering activity transfers among our countries). Our analytical choice implies the coverage of the specific climate-related risks (e.g. temperature, precipitation, flooding, sea level rise, hurricanes, etc.). Our scenario analysis assesses likelihood, impact, and velocity of the natural events which may happen in CGI's geographies. We assess the probability of those events in Asia Pacific region as "highly likely" with an increasing frequency. We assume that climate change implies not only the increasing frequency, but also their intensity since natural events may be potentially more severe in nature. We made a company-wide risk analysis, and we are also working on the plans to monitor the costs associated with extreme weather and impact of more frequent and extreme weather events on our operations to better understand risk exposure. We assume that as a professional services provider and since we are not a part of a complex supply chain ecosystem, the business impacts on our supply chain related to climate are not substantial. Climate-related implications on our assets are limited. Moreover, most of these specific climate-related risks are already covered by our mitigation actions, including our Business Continuity Plans.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As a professional service provider, we consider that we might be less impacted by climate change than some other industries with stronger dependencies on natural resources or infrastructures. We evaluate our climate-related and environmental risks as low, and it's covered by our risk management action plan (please, see 3.1.1.29 answers of this report for more information). Therefore, we consider that this scenario is relevant to the resilience of our organization business strategy and financial planning, and it aligns with our strategy and financial planning assumptions (see, 5.3.1 section for more information on how our environmental risks and opportunities affect our strategy). For the risk effect on the financial performance, please, see section 3.1.1.16. Moreover, our rationale for choice of scenario is also aligned with the latest international agreement on climate change (The Paris Agreement), as well as our carbon emissions reduction strategy.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(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

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Our transition scenario analyses implies the evaluation of how CGI could potentially be impacted by changes driven by the increase of the temperature. The parameters of this analysis include national and international policies or regulations, climate-related technologies, carbon tax, etc.. Our assumptions are based on a short, medium and long term vision to assess the transition risk according to different time horizons. We consider the potential market changes in CGI's countries, development of low-carbon technologies, deployment of low carbon mechanisms that could be put in place to encourage companies to reduce their carbon emissions, increase of operational costs, new emerging regulations and frameworks, and other risk factors. Our analytical choice was to use a qualitative approach with different timing projections for a company-wide perimeter based on the optimistic projections. As an example, CGI is required to comply with environmental laws, regulations and standards worldwide. This might be challenging and consumes significant resources. The laws and regulations frequently change, and some may impose conflicting requirements which may expose us to penalties for non-compliance and harm our reputation. This risk has not been substantial for CGI. We are a professional services company, we do not have significant assets, and we do not operate in a carbon intensive sector. As a provider of services and business solutions, we are not subject to the same level or speed of regulatory change as companies in high-emission sectors. We could also mention increasing emerging European regulations. CGI operations in Europe represent 42% of the group's revenue, and our European offices are also subject to emerged and future European reporting requirements under various regulations (e.g., Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive). Since future regulations are not certain, there is also the risk of adding compliance costs to the business. CGI has strong controls in place, including our ISO 9001 Quality Management System and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System to ensure compliance with all existing and future regulations, as applicable.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Since we are an IT service company, we consider that this scenario might be relevant to the resilience of our organization's business strategy. It is also aligned with the Paris Agreement. As our assumptions within this scenario include the market change and increasing demand on low-carbon services and solutions from our clients, we identify a business opportunity for our company (see, 5.3.1 section for more information on how our environmental opportunities affect our strategy). Potential change in technologies may also be an opportunity to deliver client value, by providing Carbon management solutions: working with clients to reduce energy and compliance costs by measuring, managing and reducing carbon footprint, as well as energy management solutions, saving them energy and costs through intelligent use of real-time information, and IT Infrastructure services, which provide our clients with highly secure and redundant IT operations to mitigate their risk of flooding, storms and other aspects of business continuity. However, the development of carbon management services and solutions may represent some costs (see section 3.6.2 for more information on our financial considerations regarding environmental opportunities.).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ Bespoke physical climate scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(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:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In addition to our 1.5°C physical climate scenario analysis, we've also looked at more pessimistic physical scenario implying a higher temperature raise. This analysis is based on a qualitative approach and cover the entire organization. It considers acute and chronic risks and related assumptions, which are quite similar to the 1.5°C physical climate scenario analysis (please, see section 5.1.1.10 of this scenario for more details). However, since this scenario implies a higher temperature raise, we assume that some climate and weather events might have a higher intensity and more impact, especially on some of our countries and regions. Even though our existing climate risk management and mitigation action plan already cover acute and chronic physical risks, we assume that there might potentially be a need to reenforce those actions as we assume a 3.4°C temperature raise according to this scenario by 2100. However, this assumption requires a deeper analysis to project a necessary action to anticipate those events which are projected in a high-level uncertainty context. Our potential additional mitigation actions might imply amending our Business Continuity Plan or increasing insurance coverage. We might also potentially consider in the future whether there is a need to revise our data center locations (e.g. relocate some data centers to more adapted to climate change locations) if it's estimated as relevant according to our business considerations. We could also consider a greater due diligence process.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Similar to our considerations for the choice of 1.5°C physical climate scenario (please, see this scenario 5.1.1.11 answer for more information), we consider that even with a higher temperature raise, our company, as a professional services provider, and considering our mitigation actions in place, could only have very limited potential impacts on our business. However, we use the data bases, such as Climate Action Tracker to identify which of our countries are the most concerned by the climate change to be aware of the challenges induced by the climate change. As an example, according to this tool, Canada has a "highly insufficient" rating regarding its climate change preparation estimated level. For the physical scenario analysis, we identify a potential heat wave, tornado, wildfires risks, and others.

However, since our offices are located in the city urban areas, and we don't have any offices next to the forests or costs in Canada, the risk is low. Additionally, it's covered by our Business Continuity plan and mitigation action in place (please, see 3.1.1.29 answers for more details).
[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
☑ Scenario analysis has not influenced our business processes
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

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

As part of our sustainable business strategy, we help our energy sector clients to ensure their environmental transition and address this transformational challenge in the most efficient way. The oil and gas industry is going through a significant transformation, which will have a fundamental impact on the key industry players, the underlying business models, and on the entire supply chain ranging from energy generation and production, all the way through to distribution and customer interaction. The energy transition is having a profound effect on the industry, accelerated by forces such as climate change, the plunging cost of renewable energies like wind and solar, and technology developments in areas such as batteries, storage and electric and autonomous vehicles. CGI brings unique capabilities and experience in upstream, midstream, downstream and renewables operations. As many oil and gas companies look to reinvent their operations to adapt to a new reality, we leverage our unique local proximity model to drive deep understanding of their business needs, build strong relationships, and deliver our innovative business and IT services across the value chain. For example, IT services are needed to support the anticipated growth of the wind business operations. Our Renewables Management System (RMS) platform— used by nearly 300 wind farms across the globe—can be leveraged to monitor and remotely control assets. RMS enables the proactive and efficient management of renewable assets by providing greater insight into operations and analyzing key performance indicators and their evolution. It facilitates timely, strategic decision making, leading to greater efficiency, reduced downtime and optimized performance.

(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

The collection of our shareholders feedback on CGI's climate transition plan is included in our ESG governance processes. The Senior Vice-President, Investor Relations leads the ESG executive committee which comprises Executive level representatives from each Strategic Business Unit and permanent members who meet monthly. This committee is a key instance of CGI's ESG governance. He communicates all ESG activity within the Executive Committee and determines CGI's overall course of climate-related action based upon the overall company strategy. The 9 Strategic Business Units Presidents report to CGI's Chief Executive Officer & President and are part of CGI's Executive Committee that meets at least six times per year. CGI's Business Unit and Strategic Business Unit leaders are responsible for local climate transition programs and their implementation in their respective geographies.

(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

In responding to climate change, every action matters. Like organizations worldwide, we continue to seek ways to increase our contributions as we progress in our efforts to protect the planet. Our transition plan serves as a tool to integrate environmental responsibility into how we conduct business, manage our operations, and support ecosystems in the communities in which we live and work. It helps to demonstrate our commitment by conducting our activities responsibly and applying environmental best practices throughout our operations. This mainly involves our office operations, data center activities, procurement of IT assets, and business travel. It also relies on our Strategic Business Units (SBUs) which contribute through a variety of local actions and initiatives, with education and innovation driving our strategy to protect the environment and mitigate climate risk. We also seek to be a positive influence through change that advances our industry, generates new career opportunities, and brings value to our stakeholders. We also incorporate climate change measures into our policies, strategies, and annual planning process.

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

In 2024, we reaffrmed our sustainability commitment by pledging under the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to set near-term targets by end of 2025 at the latest, SBTI approved our near-term targets in August 2025. In 2024, we achieved a 47.3% reduction in our total carbon emissions, including Scope 1, 2 and 3 from 2019 base year. We maintain our commitment to achieve our near-term emissions reduction target. We continue our year-to-year progress by reducing the volume of carbon emissions under our direct and indirect control, as defined by Scopes 1, 2, and 3 compared to our 2019 baseline. We also continue to deploy the ISO 14001 standard across our geographies with new certifications in 2024. We have environmental management systems (EMSs) in place for our operations in 41.5% of all our locations globally, which have been externally verified and assured for these ISO 14001 operations. This coverage remained stable in 2024, but we plan to continue increasing this percentage through 2025. To ensure our EMS compliance, we communicate the environmental impact of our business operations and our mitigation strategies through awareness initiatives, enhanced global environmental training, and learning channels that address various topics on sustainability. Our climate-related financial metric analysis as well as environmental risk and opportunities quantitative analysis remain stable and relevant for our organization in 2024, as well as other transition plan dimensions.

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

cgi-2024-esg-report-en.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, 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

(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

Since our clients are from different sectors that seek to address the climate-related risks and opportunities and ways to reduce the cost and energy consumption of their IT environments, this affects the solutions and services that we offer to our clients. Our solutions and services include Sustainable IT that minimizes the impact on climate and biodiversity of IT manufacturing, use, management, and disposal by reducing carbon emissions and the consumption of energy, water, and raw

materials. Across industries and geographies, we help our clients embed sustainability in everything they do, and use the power of data to advance their climate goals and deliver value to stakeholders. As clients accelerate their digital transformation journeys, integrating sustainability throughout their value chains is a top priority. Our sustainability framework helps clients address the core dimensions needed to meet regulatory requirements, operate sustainably and remain agile in the face of constantly changing demands.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(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

Climate-related risks and opportunities affected our supply chain processes through the integration of ESG in our supply chain processes. Our Third-Party due diligence process implies identification and mitigation of potential environmental risks when engaging with Third Parties. To comply with clients' needs, Third Parties are invited to subscribe to our external ESG evaluation partner who have established a proven methodology to perform ESG risk assessment, covering 21 criteria across four themes, including environment. This risk assessment is conducted on an annual basis or ad-hoc based on clients' needs. ESG criteria have also been reinforced in CGI's sourcing methodology and it impacts the scorecard when assessing responses (see question 1.24 for more details).

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

We consider that climate-related risks and opportunities influenced our R&D investment strategy. Since our strategic priority on climate is focused on creating a more sustainable world, our R&D investment strategy implies the development of services & solutions to help our clients to reduce their carbon emissions and make their business more sustainable. Across industries and geographies, we help our clients embed sustainability in everything they do and use the power of data to advance their climate goals and deliver value to stakeholders. As clients accelerate their digital transformation journeys, integrating sustainability throughout their value chains is a top priority. We partner with them to accelerate sustainability progress through innovation, ecosystem collaboration, enabling technologies and relevant data and move from aspiration to action. Our sustainability framework helps clients address the core dimensions needed to meet regulatory requirements, operate sustainably and remain agile in the face of constantly changing demands. In addition, we achieve our ongoing reduction of energy consumption and CO2e emissions through dedicated research and development investments on energy and carbon. The most important long term strategy components, influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, are our ongoing investments in our portfolio of sustainability products and services. - Green IT and sustainability services from strategy development through ongoing management to reduce costs and CO2e emissions throughout client operations, resulting in significant resource and energy consumption and cost savings. - Industry leading IP-based solutions and services to increase efficiencies of regulatory processes, including ESG reporting, inspections, compliance and online self-service. - End-to-end regulatory services for industry using CGI's IP-based solutions and other applications backed by global expertise that allow businesses to increase regulatory efficiencies and reduce costs.

Operations

(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

Our operations are also impacted by climate-related risks and opportunities. Energy consumption and sustainability criteria are included in the real estate evaluations. Thus, emissions reduction activities like procuring new office leases take full account of environmental performance of a site through inclusion of these criteria in financial parameters. Investment opportunities to reduce energy in offices and data centers are subject to the same governance and investment portfolio process as our regular internal investment opportunities. We are continuing to make progress in consolidating our office space to reduce energy consumption, cost and Carbon emissions, as well as to partner with our renewable energy suppliers to increase the part of renewable energies in our energy consumption. CGI data center management teams implement efficient approaches to power conservation. Our ongoing data center electro-mechanical improvement program has significantly reduced our carbon emissions by combining methods, processes and new energy-focused solutions for power and cooling efficiency. For instance, the use of free air-cooling technology allows our data centers in Canada and UK to use the outside air in the winter months to provide cooling instead of power generated air conditioning units. In collaboration with our stakeholders, we intend to continually reduce CGI's consumption of energy from fossil fuels and increase our use of renewable energy sources. In 2024, 75.9% of total consumed by CGI electricity come from renewable sources. We achieve our renewable energy transition through different actions. Different CGI teams (e.g., procurement, real estate, etc.) contribute to validating the investments required to achieve the global and local objectives identifed in our environmental strategy. Budget components include costs associated with dedicated ESG teams locally and globally, deploying solutions, purchasing renewable energy, engaging CGI Partners, transitioning to electric vehicles (EVs), implementing commuting programs, procuring external services, and awareness-raising and training initiatives.

(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

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Climate-related risks and opportunities impacted our commercial objectives and revenues. Meeting increasingly complex climate-related requirements while remaining agile to support evolving business strategies requires experienced resources, efficient processes, and flexible IT solutions. CGI's regulatory advisory services and business solutions help organizations address these challenges. In 2024, we continue to assume that our revenue from sustainability solutions and services will be progressively evolving as our clients' demand on sustainability solutions and services constantly increase.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(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

According to our transition risk analysis, some of CGI's geographies may be impacted by increasing renewable energy obligations and additional charges for Carbon related to the energy used at our facilities. This may potentially increase our operating costs.

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Since we are an IT services company, our business model doesn’t imply any energy production or other industrial process that may have a significant impact on our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Our Scope 3 emissions are more substantive. In this context, we consider that the use of internal carbon price mechanism may be substituted for us by using other efficient carbon reduction initiatives (e.g. procurement policies, low-carbon transportation initiatives etc.).
[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

(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

☑ Impact on plastic waste and pollution

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

We evaluate our suppliers according to our external partner's evaluation grid, which includes six categories ranging from very high environmental risk to very low environmental risk. In 2024, around 5.1% of our suppliers are located or operating in countries or industries that pose an environmental risk. For these suppliers, we conduct a more detailed evaluation of their environmental impacts. Suppliers who don't answer to this evaluation, may not be able to continue working with us.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold 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

719

(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:

☑ 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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our supplier prioritization process is in line with our supplier classification process. Please, refer to 5.11.1 for more details. Additionally, we continue to strengthen our risk mitigation plan by focusing priority actions on 250 significant suppliers with which we have done the most business over the last three years. In 2024 we maintain our target to have 70% of these significant suppliers assessed by our external partner by 2025. In 2024, we assessed 68.5% of all our 250 most significant suppliers. At the same time, we continued to encourage the decarbonization of our supply chain by including environmental clauses in contracts with our third parties. In addition, in 2024, we selected partners with the highest scores from our external ESG evaluation partner and asked them to maintain this score to continue working with us. Also, in 2024, we assessed our suppliers' carbon footprint according to each supplier typology in all CGI geographies.

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Third Party Management Framework sets clear principles and processes for any third party engaged with CGI. Third parties are subject to due diligence, namely on financial risk, capacity and capability, security, data privacy, ESG, and past performance, when available. We fully automated our supplier creation and due diligence processes in our Third Party Supplier Portal. All new suppliers (some exclusions may apply) are required to answer a questionnaire on their ESG practices. Based on answers to the questionnaire, we may ask suppliers to demonstrate how they handle their ESG responsibilities by completing a detailed assessment with our external partner EcoVadis or an assessment partner of their choice. When a supplier receives a low EcoVadis score (below 44) or declines to undertake the EcoVadis assessment, an automatic alert is sent to the internal buyer and the Global ESG Team to take appropriate action. Additionally, the CGI Procurement Policy establishes rules for contracting with such third parties, including our subcontractors, third party providers, and freelancers. The policy mandates that all types of third party engagements or contracts align with CGI norms and standards, and adhere to our standard baseline in terms of our Code of Ethics. In case of non-compliance, our Code of Ethics specifies that failure to comply with this Code and/or with applicable laws and regulations may result in termination as a CGI Third Party and, as appropriate.

(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:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Ecovadis or equivalent

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(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

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In 2024, our sourcing methodology maintains ESG criteria. This include 21 questions on our Third Party Supplier Portal to our standard Procurement Request for Proposal (RFP). Suppliers in all spend categories receive these questions upon generation of an RFP by our Procurement Team. This uniformity helps us confirm the ESG engagement and commitment of our contract bidders and their compliance with local regulations applicable to the delivery of goods/services. New suppliers (some exclusions may apply) must complete a questionnaire on their ESG practices. Based on their responses, suppliers may then be asked to complete a detailed assessment with our external partner EcoVadis, or an assessment partner of their choice, to demonstrate to us how they handle their ESG responsibilities. If a supplier receives a low EcoVadis score (below 44) or declines to undertake the EcoVadis assessment, the Global ESG Team and assigned Procurement Business Partner (PBP) receive an automatic alert. Upon notification, appropriate action is taken to support the supplier in improving their score, such as recommending commitment, policy documentation, and reporting improvement. If a CGI client requires an ESG assessment for new suppliers engaged by CGI in their project, an EcoVadis assessment is automatically required in the Third Party Supplier Portal and initiated by the PBP.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(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

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In addition to Ecovadis or equivalent ESG performance indicator, we also expect our suppliers to be engaged on science-based emission reduction target. If they don't answer to these expectations, we request and monitor a corrective action plan. We recognize the impact of procurement activities on Scope 3 CO2e emissions and continue to encourage the decarbonization of our supply chain. At the global level, our ESG and Procurement Teams and ESG Executive Committee examine strategies to adopt science based targets (SBTs) across our organization. Prior to our commitment to the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), we validated our understanding and vision with SBT principles. In 2024, for Scope 3, we implemented the first internal steps to estimate emissions. Through an internal global working group, we created a procurement/ESG analysis and set of methodologies, aligned CGI procurement categories to the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, and drafted an initial roadmap and action plan for each emission source. We started preparing our global SBTi roadmap in 2024 which includes a detailed action plan defining each emission source.
[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:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

(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:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

At CGI we are aware of our indirect environmental impact through our supply chain, which may represent almost half of Scope 3 emissions in some CGI countries. Our corporate-level goal is to have 70% of our significant suppliers (based on spend) being assessed on their climate engagement. We favor suppliers who are environmentally and ethically responsible throughout their overall operations and strive to reduce their environmental footprint. Our Third-Party Code of Ethics outlines the standards we expect from our suppliers. CGI will only procure from Third-Party Suppliers that adhere to the CGI Third-Party Code of Ethics which covers the climate-related responsibility. There are several other dimensions we use to engage and encourage change among our suppliers: 1) We are committed by embedding sustainability principles in our procurement policy, 2) All new suppliers (some exclusions may apply) must answer a questionnaire on their ESG practices, including their climate impact and environmental engagement., 3) To promote high-performing suppliers we use our internal tool "Preferred Supplier List", which includes ESG criteria, 4) We are monitoring the progress of the percentage of targeted suppliers assessed on ESG with a quarterly dashboard. In 2024, 68.5% of our significant suppliers were evaluated by a sustainability scoring. Since 2023, we also have sanctions search into our Third-Party Supplier Portal to screen all new suppliers, along with ongoing monitoring, including on the environmental topic, 5) Our Procurement Request For Proposal (RFP) template currently includes ESG questions, including the climate-related engagement. 6) We engage our suppliers on the environmental issue though our direct and external communication, reports, client climate-related projects (e.g. by contracting with subcontractors) or through our events (e.g. SBTi webinars that we organize for our suppliers in the UK).

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(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

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

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

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

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

We engage our customers on climate change through a wide range of our services, technology solutions, and climate engagement actions. We estimate that in 2024 around 40% of our customers globally were covered by these actions, which include our CDP responses to our clients within the Supply Chain module, as well as sharing our environmental action and results with our clients through other ESG assessments (e.g. Ecovadis). We also engage our clients on the climate-related action through our external communication on our ESG incentives and progress on our environmental action roadmap. Our climate-related services and solutions also help us to engage, and capacity build environmental action in partnership with our clients. Our sustainability solutions encompass capabilities for managing smart grids, smart metering, renewable energy assets, sustainable transport and supply chains, innovative IT solutions to support electric vehicles charge point management, emissions monitoring, eco-friendly route planning and carbon management (see section 3.6 for climate-related opportunity analysis). CGI Business Consulting' aims to engage its customers on the decarbonisation through its decarbonisation strategy and other ESG offerings, ESG events and webinars for clients, as well as through an estimation of carbon emissions for our client consulting projects realized in collaboration with our clients.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of engagement and its success is measured through different mechanisms that we use in collaboration with our clients: 1) Our CDP responses, including the Supply Chain module, as well as through the other ESG assessment tools used by CGI and its clients, 2) ESG questions, including questions on the climate-related engagement are integrated in our client engagement tool "Voice of Our Clients" (VOC) since the last year. VOC is a CGI's annual climate engagement initiative which implies CGI leaders meeting with business and IT executives (in 2024, more than 1 800 leaders were interviewed across the industries and geographies), which helps us to collect the perspectives on their ESG action and climate engagement, 3) Our decarbonisation solutions and services is another way to engage our customers on the climate topic and the KPI's related to these solutions allow us to measure the success of engagement. Case study: S: In 2024, a French industry leader in sustainable mobility solutions identified a need to reduce the environmental footprint of its IT, T: CGI was requested to assess and reduce their environmental footprint, A: CGI carried out an eco-design audit, with a 360-degree view of the technical and functional scopes, R: As a result, the client could ensure its compliance with the LCA methodology recommended by the European Commission (PEF 3.0) and internationally (ISO 14040/44), calculate the emissions and build an action plan.

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:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

In addition to our regular dialog with our shareholders within Partnership Management Framework, we also receive key input from them through our annual Voice of Our Shareholders Program. In-depth conversations with our clients inform us on the trends and priorities affecting their businesses, including environmental issues. Within this program, shareholders provide feedback on our management of the company and may cover environmental topics if any of them is a subject of concern for them. Our shareholders represent over 350 shareholders, other investors and analysts. They are involved in a dialog on the environmental topics (transparent ESG reporting, net-zero commitment etc.).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

These collective insights inform the decisions we make on our company's strategic direction and help us maintain equilibrium between the interests of our three stakeholders. Our Satisfaction Assessment Programs allow us to systematically evaluate and improve the satisfaction of our stakeholders. The program cycle includes our shareholders and starts with face-to-face meetings with the shareholders to foster quality dialogue. Our shareholders then complete a stakeholder questionnaire, and their satisfaction assessment concludes with sign off from both the stakeholder and a CGI representative. In 2024, shareholders' satisfaction on environmental and social practices communication increased (9.06 out of 10) compared to 2023 reporting year (8.9 out of 10).

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Communities and partners

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

CGI integrates environmental responsibility into all aspects of our business. This includes protecting ecosystems in the communities where our stakeholders and external partners live and work. We believe collaborating with our ecosystem is imperative to our long-term ESG success. We continuously engage with local communities and partners to contribute to ESG initiatives that increase positive impacts in our communities. As part of our proximity model, we reach out to local community organizations (e.g., nongovernmental organizations, associations, and educational institutions) to determine beneficial ways to work together and provide our support. Our partners include nongovernmental organizations, associations, educational institutions, product and service providers, professional associations and networks, governments and experts. As a complement to our frameworks and discussion tools, our proximity model facilitates conversations on ESG topics relative to the specific opportunities and challenges of the communities where we live and work. For example, CGI is a longstanding member of the Anders Reizen Coalitie in the Netherlands, a coalition of organizations working together to halve the CO2e emissions of business travel by 2030 (compared to 2016) by using more sustainable modes of travel.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We seek to drive positive change in the world, setting a high standard for responsible business practices and community engagement. Our commitment starts with ensuring everyone, including those most disadvantaged, benefits from the digital world to fully participate in society and the economy. Our aid and efforts include giving our CGI employees the time and resources to make an environmental and social difference in the communities where we live and work. We foster strong relationships with local communities by creating positive social impact, contributing to their economies, and addressing broader environmental issues. As a company in operation for almost 50 years, with hundreds of offices and 90,250 CGI Partners worldwide, we are in a position to create lasting change via long-term partnerships that reach thousands of beneficiaries in communities around the globe. We work to increase local biodiversity and environmental sustainability to increase long-term environmental benefits. Through these positive impacts, we seek to foster ethical, responsible, and socially sustainable business practices and community engagement for generations to come. As an example, in 2024 CGI India partnered with NGOs on the organic farming methods and agroecological practices, replacing synthetic and chemical pesticides to improve and safeguard soil health, protect the environment, and provide long-term agricultural and financial stability. [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:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Environmental initiatives are correlated to our SBTi timeline

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

In 2024, we validated our understanding and vision with SBTi principles. We started preparing our global SBTi roadmap in 2024 which includes a detailed action plan defining each emission source, SBTI approved our near-tearm targets in August 2025. We could potentially define and launch environmental engagement initiatives with our suppliers within this action plan to engage them to set SBT or to commit to setting SBTs.

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:

☑ Operational control

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

For our consolidation approach, we follow GHG reporting process and principles. We define our global carbon footprint as the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions emitted as a result of the operational activities by the CGI business units. Activity data (e.g. quantity of energy consumed, volume of fuel used, number of kilometers traveled) is converted into kilograms of Carbon Dioxide equivalent (CO2e). To have consistent reporting process, CGI has taken into use special reporting tool to support measurement and communication of emissions. Through our environmental reporting software, data is processed automatically to track consumption and calculate the associated carbon emissions using Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the relevant emission factors for company reporting of the International Energy Agency (IEA), UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Canada National Inventory Report (NIR) and the Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors. Scopes were defined by following the operational control approach in the GHG Protocol. CGI accounts for all GHG emissions and/or removals from facilities and datacenters over which it has operational control and in which CGI has significant part of its operations. For the purpose of environmental performance reporting, we collect environmental performance data from as many countries and regions we have operation in such that, they account more than 95% of CGI global headcount. Environmental data for remaining 5% or less of our headcount will be extrapolated. CGI reports its direct and indirect Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions expressed as tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e). GHG reporting includes all direct emissions coming from CGI owned and controlled sources (scope 1) and all indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heating and cooling consumed (scope 2). Other indirect emissions (scope 3), not owned by CGI are assessed based on several criteria (materiality, volume, data accessibility, regulatory requirements) to evaluate the significance, considering the intended use of the GHG inventory. The evaluation is conducted at the minimum annually. All data are prepared for the reporting period starting 1st of October to 30th September i.e. aligned to the CGI fiscal year.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :N/A

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

Since we don’t provide reporting on this environmental issue, there is no consolidation approach for this issue.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :N/A

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

Since we don’t provide reporting on this environmental issue, there is no consolidation approach for this issue.

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?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

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

As a priority for 2024, we completed the calculation of our full Scope 3 emissions and engaged with the SBTi regarding our near-term targets roadmap. We also improved data quality and corrected certain Scope 1 and 2 figures based on SBTi recommendations. With the full Scope 1, 2, and 3 assessment finalized and data corrections implemented, we were able to submit our SBTi roadmap, which was approved in August 2025. Activities previously delivered from Mexico, Hungary,

South Africa, and Singapore have either been discontinued or transferred to other countries. As a result, these countries have been excluded from this year's CDP response.

(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 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

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

As part of our 2024 priorities, we completed the calculation of our full Scope 3 emissions and engaged with the SBTi regarding our near-term targets roadmap. We also improved data quality and corrected certain Scope 1 and 2 figures based on SBTi recommendations. For example, we included fugitive emissions in our Scope 1, and added well-to-tank (WTT) emissions for business travel. All relevant Scope 3 categories (Categories 1 to 7) are now included. With the full Scope 1, 2, and 3 assessment finalized and data corrections implemented, we were able to submit our SBTi roadmap, which was approved in August 2025.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ Australia - National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act

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

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

☑ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

(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

We report scope 2 electricity consumption based on energy sources. For all renewable electricity categories that we purchase, we consider either 0 carbon emission factor (solar, wind, hydro, geothermal…) or low-carbon emission factor (nuclear) to report for market-based figure. We verify all the energy sources through the energy attribute certificates (Garantees of Origin for Europe, Renewable Energy Certificates for US and Canada, Renewable Energy Garantee of Origin for UK...). If there is no document provided by supplier, we apply residual mix emission factor when available. If not, location-based emission factor is applied. On a location basis, electricity purchases were converted to emissions based on the national grid average carbon intensity. We apply DEFRA emission factors for the UK, EPA emission factors for the U.S., NIR emission factors for Canada, NGA emission factors for Australia, and IEA emission factors for all other countries.
[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

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27265

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 stationary fuels include diesel fuel used in backup generators and natural gas consumed at CGI sites. It also includes fugitive gas emissions. Diesel backup generators are used at certain offices in India and at data centers where we have operational control. CGI obtains diesel consumption data from invoices and measures units in liters. As we gather real data from generator testing and from actual power failures, no estimates are required. We determine natural gas consumption at U.S., Canadian, and European sites, based on invoices, where available. Where natural gas consumption data is unavailable (either for specific months or the entire reporting year), we use the intensity factor defined by the U.S. Energy Information Administration 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey. For Canada and some European regions, our estimate is based on the average intensity factor calculated from the data provided by the landlords or the energy providers and the actual leased area to be estimated. Scope 1 fuels for company-owned and leased vehicles include gasoline and diesel. We track fuel consumption from car leasing companies or from claims submitted via CGI's internal expense tool. Units are typically measured in liters. Where real data is unavailable, we estimate usage based on the prior month's consumption. Occasionally, we receive distance details of our car fleet. By applying the appropriate mileage conversion factor, we determine the liters of fuel consumed. In exceptional cases, we use the country's real cost of fuel to convert the monetary value submitted into liters. Emission factors: • Germany — for the natural gas emissions calculation, we source the emission factors from the central environmental agency (UBA) • In the Netherlands — for the natural gas, we source the emission factors from CO 2emissiefactoren We apply the emission factors from the GHG Protocol and DEFRA to calculate the remaining Scope 1 emissions.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47627

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We report scope 2 electricity consumption based on energy sources. CGI's Scope 2 emissions include electricity consumption, district heating, and district cooling. On a location basis, electricity purchases were converted to emissions based on the national grid average carbon intensity. Emission factors Location-based grid electricity references: • UK — DEFRA • U.S. — Environmental Protection Agency • Canada — National Inventory Report • Australia — National Greenhouse Accounts • All other countries — International Energy Agency We apply these location-based emission factors for the calculation of emissions related to Scope 2 electricity consumption of CGI's electric vehicle fleet (offsite charging). Market-based grid electricity references: • India — Ministry of Power Central Electricity Authority • Finland — Finland's national statistical institute • Other European sites — Association of Issuing Bodies • All other countries — Location-based calculations (specific market-based emission factors unavailable) District heating and cooling: • France — ADEME • Finland — Finland's national statistical institute • Netherlands — CO 2emissiefactoren • Germany — UBA • All other countries: as specific emission factors are not available, we apply electricity location-based emission factors

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41346

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We report scope 2 electricity consumption based on energy sources. CGI's Scope 2 emissions include electricity consumption, district heating, and district cooling. On a location basis, electricity purchases were converted to emissions based on the national grid average carbon intensity. Emission factors Location-based grid electricity references: • UK — DEFRA • U.S. — Environmental Protection Agency • Canada — National Inventory Report • Australia — National Greenhouse Accounts • All other countries — International Energy Agency We apply these location-based emission factors for the calculation of emissions related to Scope 2

electricity consumption of CGI's electric vehicle fleet (offsite charging). Market-based grid electricity references: • India — Ministry of Power Central Electricity Authority • Finland — Finland's national statistical institute • Other European sites — Association of Issuing Bodies • All other countries — Location-based calculations (specific market-based emission factors unavailable) District heating and cooling: • France — ADEME • Finland — Finland's national statistical institute • Netherlands — CO 2emissiefactoren • Germany — UBA • All other countries: as specific emission factors are not available, we apply electricity location-based emission factors

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

246033

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from Purchased goods and services, Capital Goods and Upstream Transportation and Distribution were mainly calculated using the spend based method, for some suppliers we received real data of the goods and services provided to CGI. Spend was aggregated and categorised based on the suppliers. This was converted to emissions applying the relevant DEFRA factor, separating out Purchased goods and services, Capital Goods and Upstream Transportation and Distribution categories where possible.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73592

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from Purchased goods and services, Capital Goods and Upstream Transportation and Distribution were mainly calculated using the spend based method, for some suppliers we received real data of the goods and services provided to CGI. Spend was aggregated and categorised based on the suppliers. This was

converted to emissions applying the relevant DEFRA factor, separating out Purchased goods and services, Capital Goods and Upstream Transportation and Distribution categories where possible.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24565

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from Fuel & energy-related activities have been calculated from CGI's fuel and energy consumption data as part of their scope 1 & 2 footprint. While the scope 1 &2 emissions from fuel & energy-related activities calculate emissions from the point of consumption/combustion, this scope 3 category of emissions calculates the additional emissions associated with extracting, processing, transporting those fuels, and/or transmission and distribution losses. Well-to-tank (WTT) and transmission & distribution (T&D) factors have been calculated with reference to DEFRA's 2023

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13056

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from Purchased goods and services, Capital Goods and Upstream Transportation and Distribution were mainly calculated using the spend based method, for some suppliers we received real data of the goods and services provided to CGI. Spend was aggregated and categorised based on the suppliers. This was converted to emissions applying the relevant DEFRA factor, separating out Purchased goods and services, Capital Goods and Upstream Transportation and Distribution categories where possible.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CGI tracks two types of operational waste: hazardous (e.g., electronic equipment, toner, printers) and non-hazardous (e.g., office waste like paper, plastic, and food). Waste data is collected quarterly from SBUs via templates or emails and categorized by treatment type—such as recycling, reuse, incineration, landfill, or unknown. When actual data is unavailable, estimates are based on regional headcount and average intensity factors. All waste quantities are reported in metric tons (MT). For Scope 3 emissions, DEFRA emission factors are applied, using either a waste-type-specific method or an average-data method, depending on the available data and treatment type.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43182

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from business travel, reported in tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e) and measured in passenger kilometers (pkm). Three methods—fuel-based, distance-based, and spend-based—are used to estimate emissions. Air travel data is sourced from third-party travel tools, company credit card transactions, and expense claims, with emissions calculated using DEFRA emission factors based on cabin class and distance, excluding radiative forcing. For public transport (bus, taxi, light rail, tram, ferry), data is derived from expense claims, with distances estimated using country-specific cost-per-kilometer rates. DEFRA factors are used in Europe, while GHG Protocol factors apply elsewhere. Notably, trams in the Netherlands and Sweden are considered carbon neutral. Train travel emissions are similarly calculated using pkm from expense claims, with zero emissions reported for national rail in Finland, Sweden, and the Netherlands. France and Morocco use ADEME and national rail data, respectively. The Well-to-Tank (WTT) category accounts for upstream emissions from fuel

production, transport, and distribution for all transport modes. WTT emissions are calculated by multiplying kilometers traveled by DEFRA emission factors, with specific factors applied for road, rail, and air travel across different regions. This comprehensive approach ensures consistent and accurate reporting of business travel emissions across all modes and geographies.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79274

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee commuting emissions cover travel between home and designated work locations, including CGI and client offices. Data is collected through surveys or internal estimates. In the UK, France, and Luxembourg—and from 2024 in Portugal, Spain, Romania, and Morocco—annual mobility surveys gather data on round-trip distance, transport mode, and frequency of office visits. A minimum 20% response rate is required, and data is extrapolated to represent 100% of employees. In India, real commuting data is collected by city through internal teams, covering shuttle services, public transport, and private vehicles. In Canada we use HR-based estimates, employee addresses, and typical transport modes. Emissions are calculated using DEFRA emission factors, with total kilometers extrapolated where applicable. CGI applies intensity factors (tCO2e per employee) to estimate emissions in other regions: EU-based factors for Europe, Canadian for the US and Australia, and Indian for Malaysia and the Philippines.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since we are an IT and business services provider, we consider that this category does not apply to CGI.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CGI delivers to its clients an end-to-end portfolio of capabilities, from strategic IT and business consulting to systems integration, managed IT and business process services and intellectual property solutions. Our business model doesn’t imply any material products transportation or distribution.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As a professional-services company specialized on strategic IT and business consulting to systems integration, our business model doesn’t imply the processing of sold products.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

As an IT and business services provider, we consider that this category does not apply to CGI.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CGI does not sell any physical products.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We don’t lease any assets to other organizations, and we assume that this category doesn’t apply to our business.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We don’t have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable for CGI. We invest in acquisitions and our acquisitions carbon emissions are included in our global carbon emissions calculations.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No applicable category

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No applicable category

(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)

16950

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 stationary fuels include diesel fuel used in backup generators and natural gas consumed at CGI sites. It also includes fugitive gas emissions. Diesel backup generators are used at certain offices in India and at data centers where we have operational control. CGI obtains diesel consumption data from invoices and measures units in liters. As we gather real data from generator testing and from actual power failures, no estimates are required. We determine natural gas consumption at U.S., Canadian, and European sites, based on invoices, where available. Where natural gas consumption data is unavailable (either for specific months or the entire reporting year), we use the intensity factor defined by the U.S. Energy Information Administration 2018 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey. For Canada and some European regions, our estimate is based on the average intensity factor calculated from the data provided by the landlords or the energy providers and the actual leased area to be estimated. Scope 1 fuels for company-owned and leased vehicles include gasoline and diesel. We track fuel consumption from car leasing companies or from claims submitted via CGI’s internal expense tool. Units are typically measured in liters. Where real data is

unavailable, we estimate usage based on the prior month's consumption. Occasionally, we receive distance details of our car fleet. By applying the appropriate mileage conversion factor, we determine the liters of fuel consumed. In exceptional cases, we use the country's real cost of fuel to convert the monetary value submitted into liters. Emission factors: • Germany — for the natural gas emissions calculation, we source the emission factors from the central environmental agency (UBA) • In the Netherlands — for the natural gas, we source the emission factors from CO 2emissiefactoren We apply the emission factors from the GHG Protocol and DEFRA to calculate the remaining Scope 1 emissions.

Past year 1

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

17345

(7.6.2) End date

09/29/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We use the same emissions calculation methodology since the base year. Some minor governance-related changes were applied in 2024, as described in section 7.1.2. The emissions data was recalculated for 4 years since 2019 base year using the same calculation methodology. Please, refer to the reporting year methodological details for more information.

Past year 2

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

17753

(7.6.2) End date

09/29/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We use the same emissions calculation methodology since the base year. Some minor governance-related changes were applied in 2024, as described in section 7.1.2. The emissions data was recalculated for 4 years since 2019 base year using the same calculation methodology. Please, refer to the reporting year methodological details for more information.

Past year 3

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

16595

(7.6.2) End date

09/29/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We use the same emissions calculation methodology since the base year. Some minor governance-related changes were applied in 2024, as described in section 7.1.2. The emissions data was recalculated for 4 years since 2019 base year using the same calculation methodology. Please, refer to the reporting year methodological details for more information.

Past year 4

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

20059

(7.6.2) End date

09/29/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We use the same emissions calculation methodology since the base year. Some minor governance-related changes were applied in 2024, as described in section 7.1.2. The emissions data was recalculated for 4 years since 2019 base year using the same calculation methodology. Please, refer to the reporting year methodological details for more information.

Past year 5

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

27265

(7.6.2) End date

09/29/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

We use the same emissions calculation methodology since the base year. Some minor governance-related changes were applied in 2024, as described in section 7.1.2. The emissions data was recalculated for 4 years since 2019 base year using the same calculation methodology. Please, refer to the reporting year methodological details for more information.

(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)

28622

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

14640

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We report scope 2 electricity consumption based on energy sources. CGI's Scope 2 emissions include electricity consumption, district heating, and district cooling. On a location basis, electricity purchases were converted to emissions based on the national grid average carbon intensity. Emission factors Location-based grid electricity references: • UK — DEFRA • U.S. — Environmental Protection Agency • Canada — National Inventory Report • Australia — National Greenhouse Accounts • All other countries — International Energy Agency We apply these location-based emission factors for the calculation of emissions related to Scope 2 electricity consumption of CGI’s electric vehicle fleet (offsite charging). Market-based grid electricity references: • India — Ministry of Power Central Electricity Authority • Finland — Finland’s national statistical institute • Other European sites — Association of Issuing Bodies • All other countries — Location-based calculations (specific market-based emission factors unavailable) District heating and cooling: • France — ADEME • Finland — Finland’s national statistical institute • Netherlands — CO 2emissiefactoren • Germany — UBA • All other countries: as specific emission factors are not available, we apply electricity location-based emission factors

Past year 1

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

29247

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

17321

(7.7.3) End date

09/29/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We use the same emissions calculation methodology since the base year. Some minor governance-related changes were applied in 2024, as described in section 7.1.2. The emissions data was recalculated for 4 years since 2019 base year using the same calculation methodology. Please, refer to the reporting year methodological details for more information.

Past year 2

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

30505

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

23476

(7.7.3) End date

09/29/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We use the same emissions calculation methodology since the base year. Some minor governance-related changes were applied in 2024, as described in section 7.1.2. The emissions data was recalculated for 4 years since 2019 base year using the same calculation methodology. Please, refer to the reporting year methodological details for more information.

Past year 3

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

30788

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

24813

(7.7.3) End date

09/29/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We use the same emissions calculation methodology since the base year. Some minor governance-related changes were applied in 2024, as described in section 7.1.2. The emissions data was recalculated for 4 years since 2019 base year using the same calculation methodology. Please, refer to the reporting year methodological details for more information.

Past year 4

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

36393

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

30774

(7.7.3) End date

09/29/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We use the same emissions calculation methodology since the base year. Some minor governance-related changes were applied in 2024, as described in section 7.1.2. The emissions data was recalculated for 4 years since 2019 base year using the same calculation methodology. Please, refer to the reporting year methodological details for more information.

Past year 5

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

47627

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

41346

(7.7.3) End date

09/29/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We use the same emissions calculation methodology since the base year. Some minor governance-related changes were applied in 2024, as described in section 7.1.2. The emissions data was recalculated for 4 years since 2019 base year using the same calculation methodology. Please, refer to the reporting year methodological details for more information.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

219258

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

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

5

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions linked to the production of all goods and services purchased by CGI, such as office supplies, professional and consulting services, catering, healthcare... Emissions data is primarily sourced from CGI's financial systems, based on supplier spending. CGI applies a hybrid calculation method, combining supplier-specific activity data (when available) with a spend-based approach, which multiplies monetary spend by relevant emission factors (e.g., from DEFRA). Input data is in monetary units (GBP/USD), and output is measured in tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

95618

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

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

5

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category covers the upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions associated with the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by CGI. Capital goods are defined as assets that have an extended lifespan and are used over multiple years rather than being consumed immediately (e.g., servers, networking equipment, office furniture, leasehold improvements, and other long-term assets).Emissions data is primarily sourced from CGI's financial systems, based on supplier spending. CGI applies a hybrid calculation method, combining supplier-specific activity data (when available) with a spend-based approach, which multiplies monetary spend by relevant emission factors (e.g., from DEFRA). Input data is in monetary units (GBP/USD), and output is measured in tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e).

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)

16064

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category covers emissions related to electricity, including Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses—which represent the energy lost when delivering electricity from power plants to end users—and Well-to-Tank (WTT) emissions, which account for the upstream impacts of extracting, refining, and transporting fuels used in electricity generation. These are reported separately to highlight both grid inefficiencies and the environmental footprint of fuel production. For Scope 1 fuels, WTT emissions cover the full upstream lifecycle—from raw material extraction (e.g., crude oil or natural gas) to the final delivery of the fuel—excluding direct combustion emissions (Tank-to-Wheel). Emission factors are primarily sourced from DEFRA, NGA, and IEA, and calculations use the average-data method, applying standardized emission factors per unit of energy or fuel consumed.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

6253

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

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

5

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category accounts for emissions from the transportation and distribution of products purchased by CGI from its suppliers (i.e., inbound logistics). This includes the movement of all goods purchased by CGI (e.g., IT equipment, office supplies) from their point of production or origin to CGI's operational facilities (e.g., offices, data centers). It specifically covers the upstream transportation activities and excludes any transportation and distribution managed or operated by CGI itself. Emissions data is primarily sourced from CGI's financial systems, based on supplier spending. CGI applies a hybrid calculation method, combining supplier-specific activity data (when available) with a spend-based approach, which multiplies monetary spend by relevant emission factors (e.g., from DEFRA). Input data is in monetary units (GBP/USD), and output is measured in tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e).

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

87

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ 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

CGI tracks two types of operational waste: hazardous (e.g., electronic equipment, toner, printers) and non-hazardous (e.g., office waste like paper, plastic, and food). Waste data is collected quarterly from SBUs via templates or emails and categorized by treatment type—such as recycling, reuse, incineration, landfill, or unknown. When actual data is unavailable, estimates are based on regional headcount and average intensity factors. All waste quantities are reported in metric tons (MT). For

Scope 3 emissions, DEFRA emission factors are applied, using either a waste-type-specific method or an average-data method, depending on the available data and treatment type.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

27963

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from business travel, reported in tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e) and measured in passenger kilometers (pkm). Three methods—fuel-based, distance-based, and spend-based—are used to estimate emissions. Air travel data is sourced from third-party travel tools, company credit card transactions, and expense claims, with emissions calculated using DEFRA emission factors based on cabin class and distance, excluding radiative forcing. For public transport (bus, taxi, light rail, tram, ferry), data is derived from expense claims, with distances estimated using country-specific cost-per-kilometer rates. DEFRA factors are used in Europe, while GHG Protocol factors apply elsewhere. Notably, trams in the Netherlands and Sweden are considered carbon neutral. Train travel emissions are similarly calculated using pkm from expense claims, with zero emissions reported for national rail in Finland, Sweden, and the Netherlands. France and Morocco use ADEME and national rail data, respectively. The Well-to-Tank (WTT) category accounts for upstream emissions from fuel production, transport, and distribution for all transport modes. WTT emissions are calculated by multiplying kilometers traveled by DEFRA emission factors, with

specific factors applied for road, rail, and air travel across different regions. This comprehensive approach ensures consistent and accurate reporting of business travel emissions across all modes and geographies.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

59598

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commuting emissions cover travel between home and designated work locations, including CGI and client offices. Data is collected through surveys or internal estimates. In the UK, France, and Luxembourg—and from 2024 in Portugal, Spain, Romania, and Morocco—annual mobility surveys gather data on round-trip distance, transport mode, and frequency of office visits. A minimum 20% response rate is required, and data is extrapolated to represent 100% of employees. In India, real commuting data is collected by city through internal teams, covering shuttle services, public transport, and private vehicles. In Canada we use HR-based estimates, employee addresses, and typical transport modes. Emissions are calculated using DEFRA emission factors, with total kilometers extrapolated where applicable. CGI applies intensity factors (tCO2e per employee) to estimate emissions in other regions: EU-based factors for Europe, Canadian for the US and Australia, and Indian for Malaysia and the Philippines.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since we are an IT and business services provider, we consider that this category does not apply to CGI.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

CGI delivers to its clients an end-to-end portfolio of capabilities, from strategic IT and business consulting to systems integration, managed IT and business process services and intellectual property solutions. Our business model doesn't imply any material products transportation or distribution.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a professional-services company specialized on strategic IT and business consulting to systems integration, our business model doesn't imply the processing of sold products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As an IT and business services provider, we consider that this category does not apply to CGI.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

CGI does not sell any physical products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We don’t lease any assets to other organizations, and we assume that this category doesn’t apply to our business.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We don’t have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable for CGI. We invest in acquisitions and our acquisitions carbon emissions are included in our global carbon emissions calculations.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/29/2023

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

247208

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

89403

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

16125

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

6222

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

151

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

30927

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

59252

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

-

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/29/2022

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

213761

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

89991

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

16245

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

5020

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

149

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

17053

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

49239

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

-

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/29/2021

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

191021

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

63959

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

16190

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

6938

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

132

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4763

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1953

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

-

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/29/2020

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

200257

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

60174

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

18768

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

9016

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

126

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

21999

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

6231

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

-

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/29/2019

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

246033

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

73592

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

24565

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

13056

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

128

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

43182

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

79274

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

-

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

(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)

2681

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Of the total electricity consumed by our data centers and offices in fiscal 2024 under our Scope 2 emissions, 78.4% was sourced from renewable electricity. We achieved this renewable transition through direct energy contracts with suppliers (i.e., Renewable Energy Certificates, Guarantees of Origin…). This strategy allows for better visibility and tracking of electricity sources across our data centers, enabling us to meet our target of all data centers and offices under Scope 2 to be powered by renewable electricity by calendar year end 2030. We also continued to explore renewable energy systems for heating and cooling as additional opportunities to meet our interim targets. We pursued our strategy of reducing office space through hybrid working and improved the energy efficiency of our global real estate. Going forward, we aim to increase the percentage of renewable energy usage at sites where an economically solution is available. Last year 2681 tons of CO2e were reduced by our emissions reduction projects mentioned above, and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 34666 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at -7,7% through (2681/3466) * 100 (i.e. a 7,7% decrease in emissions).*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

395

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The structure of local car fleets differs across regions, based on legislation, collective agreements, and benefit programs. In 2024, CGI continued the deployment of EVs across our geographies: with 30% of our car fleet now comprised of full EVs. Last year 395 tons of CO2e were reduced by our emissions reduction projects mentioned above for scope 1, and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 34666 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at -1,1% through (395/34666) * 100 (i.e. a 1,1% decrease in emissions).*

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)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We didn’t not sell any part of our business within the reporting period.

Acquisitions

(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

There were any mergers or acquisitions during the reporting period that significantly impacted our scopes 1 and 2 emissions

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

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were any mergers or acquisitions during the reporting period that significantly impacted our scopes 1 and 2 emissions

Change in output

(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

There was no significant change in our output impacting our emissions within the reporting period.

Change in methodology

(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

There was no change in methodology that impacted the evolution of the scopes 1 and 2 emissions between previous financial year and reporting year.

Change in boundary

(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

There was no change in boundary within the reporting period.

Change in physical operating conditions

(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

There was no significant change in physical operating conditions impacting our emissions within the reporting period.

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

There was no other changes identified within the reporting period.

Other

(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

There was no other changes identified within the reporting period.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Market-based

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ 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)

16832

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

25

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

93

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

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

144

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

110

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

504

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

10

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

1

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2525

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

1239

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

847

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

3

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

3

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104

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

424

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

15

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81

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

109

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

70

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

203

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

208

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

315

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

848

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

170

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1105

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

494

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

109

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4783

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

1442

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

863

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1169

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

7369

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

3691

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32

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

2

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

0

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

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

2

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

12

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57

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

43

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

165

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

256

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

5

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

3

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

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

59

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

59

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

119

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

587

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

558

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2845

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

1014

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

574

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31

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

9

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

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42

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

940

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

200

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69

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

94

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

103

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1259

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

445

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

966

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

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

24

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

0

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34

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

21

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86

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

60

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

33

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127

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

140

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

30

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31

(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)

570

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

2864

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

65

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

765

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

10028

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

5785
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Asia Pacific Global Delivery Centers of Excellence

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1214

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Canada

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2525

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Finland, Poland, and Baltics

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

449

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Germany

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

4783

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Scandinavia, Northwest and Central-East Europe

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3982

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

United Kingdom (UK) and Australia

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

588

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

United States (U.S.) Commercial and State Government

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

431

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

US Federal

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

337

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Western and Southern Europe

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2641
[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Use of leased and company owned cars*	*12205*
Row 2	*Fuel combustion - Natural gas and Diesel oil*	*3826*
Row 3	*Fugitive gas*	*919*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Asia Pacific Global Delivery Centers of Excellence

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

8368

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

3950

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Canada

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

1239

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

847

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Finland, Poland, and Baltics

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

1190

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

658

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Germany

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

1442

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

863

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Scandinavia, Northwest and Central-East Europe

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

1732

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

693

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

United Kingdom (UK) and Australia

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

3008

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

175

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

United States (U.S.) Commercial and State Government

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

5039

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

2087

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

U.S. Federal

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

4992

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

3701

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Western and Southern Europe

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

1612

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

1666
[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Offices*	*21316*	*13235*
Row 2	*Data centers*	*6074*	*173*
Row 3	*Electric company owned & leased vehicles*	*1232*	*1232*

[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)

16950

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

28622

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

14640

(7.22.4) Please explain

We calculate our CO2e emissions for the entire group perimeter, which corresponds to our financial reporting perimeter. The emissions shared as consolidated accounting group are company-wide. There are no any entities excluded from our reporting.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no any entities excluded from our emissions calculation for the consolidated accounting group.
[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:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(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:
☑ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

CGI has reviewed the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain as means to understand the process of allocating emissions. We have so far found though, that while the protocol has strong guidelines for calculating a company's own scope 3 emissions, it is somewhat insufficient in its guidance for describing how a company that operates in the ICT sector can allocate emissions for its customers. For example, the present trend in cloud computing would mean that identifying specific emissions for a single company to a specific server would be increasingly difficult as one server may function for a variety of roles. In such cases, avoiding the double counting of emissions would also present an additional hurdle. For portioning our emissions according to the revenue, we have totaled all carbon emissions per country. The total carbon emission per country is then portioned according to the portion of the revenue for each client account. Although this method of estimation does not specifically identify the carbon intensity of the revenue received for that particular project, we feel though that the average CO2e number is well represented to the generic nature of revenue in the ICT sector.
[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:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Yes, we plan to develop our tools and methods to improve the data quality and automate the reporting to ensure that we answer to our client CO2e emissions data needs.
[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:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

(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:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

68306

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

68306.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

104369

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

33132

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

137501.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5712

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

5712.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

751

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

751.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

104369

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

107901

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

212270.00

(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:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(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

We do not consum biomass in our scope 1.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(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

We do not consum biomass in our scope 1.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(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

We do not consum renewable fuels in our scope 1.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(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

We do not consum coal in our scope 1.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

50302

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

905

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This consumption includes Diesel oil related to power back-generator mainly for our IT equipment. It also includes Fuels for our car fleet.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

18004

(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

18004

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This consumption includes the natural gas for heating in our offices in North America and Europe, therefore both heating values HHV and LHV must to be selected.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(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

We do not consum other non renewable fuels in our scope 1.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

68306

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

905

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

18004

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes all the above.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

70

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Australian LGC

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

Select from:
☑ Australia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Australia during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(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)

61

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Belgium

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Belgium during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

10076

(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:
☑ Canada

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Canada during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

(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)

28130

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Canada during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Canada

(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:
☑ Geothermal

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

19

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Canada during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(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:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

939

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Czechia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Czechia during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(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)

222

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Denmark

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Denmark during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(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:

☑ Wind

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

2

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Denmark

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Denmark during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(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)

217

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Denmark

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Denmark during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Finland

(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:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

2215

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Finland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Finland during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Finland

(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:

☑ Nuclear

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

799

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Finland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Finland during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Finland

(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)

6692

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Finland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Finland during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

5160

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(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)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by France during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ France

(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:

☑ Solar

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

562

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(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)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by France during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(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)

1581

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(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)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Germany during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(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:
☑ Solar

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

2151

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ India

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by India during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(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)

3352

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by India during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(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:

☑ Solar

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

6

(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)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Italy during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(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:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

17

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Luxembourg

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Luxembourg during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 20

(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)

1549

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by The Netherlands during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

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

32

(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:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Norway during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(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)

1313

(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:

☑ Norway

(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)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Norway during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(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:

☑ Geothermal

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

1059

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Philippines

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Philippines during the 2020 reporting period.

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(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:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

1036

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(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)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Portugal during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Romania

(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:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

85

(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:

☑ Romania

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Romania during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(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)

172

(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:

☑ Slovakia

(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)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Slovakia during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(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:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydro

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

230

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Spain during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 28

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

9714

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by Sweden during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

7493

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ REGO

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

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by UK during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 30

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

6174

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by UK during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

4553

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by US during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 32

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(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:

☑ Solar

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

8655

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by US during the 2024 reporting period.

Row 33

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(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)

34

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This includes the renewable purchase by US during the 2024 reporting period.
[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

205

(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)

205.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68

(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)

68.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41614

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

0

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

338

(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)

41952.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20

(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)

20.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

962

(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)

962.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

497

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

0

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

483

(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)

980.00

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83

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

0

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

255

(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)

338.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10165

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

0

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

946

(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)

11111.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6800

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

0

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

495

(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)

7295.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3341

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

0

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

774

(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)

4115.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10026

(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)

10026.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6

(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)

6.00

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21

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

0

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

8

(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)

29.00

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

253

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

0

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

135

(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)

388.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45

(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)

45.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

94

(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)

94.00

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

774

(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)

774.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3428

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

0

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

400

(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)

3828.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1345

(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)

1345.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1346

(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)

1346.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68

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

0

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

76

(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)

144.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2829

(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)

2829.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85

(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)

85.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

172

(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)

172.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

348

(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)

348.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9780

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

0

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

2553

(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)

12333.00

Switzerland

(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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13836

(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)

13836.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29290

(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)

29290.00
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000003104

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

45572

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

14680000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.75

(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

In addition to reducing our emissions by increasing our renewable energy consumption and shifting to electric vehicles we have increased our revenue in the reporting year.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000002152

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

31590

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

14680000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

11.26

(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

In addition to reducing our emissions by increasing our renewable energy consumption and shifting to electric vehicles we have increased our revenue in the reporting year.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.350027701

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

31590

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

90250

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7.61

(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

(7.45.9) Please explain

Despite a reduction of our number of employees, we reduced our emissions by increasing our renewable energy consumption and shifting to electric vehicles.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Near-Term approval letter - CGI Inc..pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/31/2024

(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 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/29/2019

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

27265

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

41346

(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)

68611.000

(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

09/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

62.3

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

25866.347

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

16950

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

14640

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

31590.000

(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

86.61

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This our global scope one and two absolute emissons reduction near-term target approved by SBTI in August 2025. We implemented this target internally in June 2024 as we were already using SBTI framework for the preparation of our fiscal year 2025 business plan. The baseline for this target is fixed for 2019. CGI follows its carbon footprint since 2014. As we are a global company, we have more than 150 subsidiaries. Some of our subsidiaries are in the countries where we don't have physical offices or don't have any emissions or energy consumption (Hungary, South Africa and Singapore). Therefore, we don’t add these countries to our emissions

or energy breakdowns (see 7.16 and 7.30.14 sections). We also don't provide the emissions by subsidiary in this reporting due to the large number of our subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries emissions are covered by our global targets without any exclusions. Therefore, for the emissions breakdowns required in the previous sections, we provide country and business division level emissions. Regarding the emissions scope coverage, our scope 1 target covers the company-wide emission from CGI's owned and lease car consumption. It also includes the emissions from fugitive gas, natural gas and diesel consumption for our offices and datacenters. Our scope 2 target focus on reducing emission from electricity, heating and cooling consumption. The two other SBTI targets approved in August 2025 were set in 2025, therefor we do not include them in this CDP cycle.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We understand that growth must not come at the expense of the communities where we do business or the environment in general. We are committed to minimizing our impact on the environment, climate change, and biodiversity through responsible operating practices, including robust monitoring and measuring of environmental impacts such as CO2e emissions. Therefore, we committed under the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2024 to set near-term targets that have been approved in August 2025.

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

We aim to achieve 100% renewable electricity in our offices and data centers, and to transition our company car fleet to exclusively electric, hybrid or CNG vehicles by 2030. As of 2024, our fleet consisted of 30% electric vehicles and 8% hybrid vehicles. Additionally, 78.4% of the electricity procured for our offices and data centers came from renewable sources.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Other climate-related 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

05/31/2024

(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

09/29/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

101472

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

46.8

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

09/29/2030

(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

78.4

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

59.40

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this internal target is part of our SBTI absolute emission reduction target for scopes 1 and 2

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Yes, this internal target is part of our SBTI absolute emission reduction target for scopes 1 and 2

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers purchased electricity used at CGI offices and data centers, either purchased by us as the contract owner or supplied by building management (contract owner) for direct on-site use.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The objective of this target is to reduce our scope 2 emissions in accordance with the GHG protocole.

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

To meet CGI's sustainability goals, we are considering various renewable energy sourcing options, including Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), Virtual Power Purchase Agreements (VPPAs, direct contracts with providers, and unbundled Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs).
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

05/31/2024

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles

☑ Percentage of battery electric vehicles in company fleet

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

09/29/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

09/29/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

80

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

30

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

37.5000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this internal target is part of our SBTI absolute emission reduction target for scopes 1 and 2

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Yes, this internal target is part of our SBTI absolute emission reduction target for scopes 1 and 2

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our car fleet for all our subsidiaries, there is no exclusion.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The objective of this internal target is to reach 80% electric vehicles in our car fleet. This will help reduce our Scope 1 emissions. However, it may lead to an increase in Scope 2 emissions, as we cannot always control the source of the electricity used to charge our vehicles.

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

Our company cars policies evolved to include only electric, hybrid or CNG vehicles. As of 2024, our fleet consisted of 30% electric vehicles.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

05/31/2024

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles

☑ Other low-carbon vehicles, please specify

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

09/29/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

09/29/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

20

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

8

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

40.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this internal target is part of our SBTI absolute emission reduction target for scopes 1 and 2

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Yes, this internal target is part of our SBTI absolute emission reduction target for scopes 1 and 2

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our car fleet for all our subsidiaries, there is no exclusion.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The objective of this internal target is to achieve 20% hybrid (either full hybrid or plug-in hybrid) and CNG vehicles in our car fleet. This will contribute to reducing our Scope 1 emissions. However, it may result in an increase in Scope 2 emissions, as we cannot always control the source of the electricity used to charge our vehicles.

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

Our company cars policies evolved to include only electric, hybrid or CNG vehicles. As of 2024, our fleet consisted of 8% hybrid and CNG vehicles.
[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
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*4*	*6543*
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 generation
☑ Other, please specify :Renewable electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1613

(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 1.2)

96780

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

74411

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Of the total electricity consumed by our data centers in fiscal 2024 under our Scope 2 emissions, 99,3% was sourced from renewable electricity against 87,9% in fiscal 2023.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Other, please specify :Renewable electricity mix & offices area optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1252

(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 1.2)

75120

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

31965

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Of the total electricity consumed by our offices in fiscal 2024 under our Scope 2 emissions, 61,1 % was sourced from renewable electricity against 53,6% in fiscal 2023.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2100

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1201877

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2084400

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2024, we continued the deployment of electric and hybrid vehicles across our geographies. At more than 4,400,000 kilowatt hours (kWh), our electricity consumption for this fiscal year multiplied nearly thirteenfold compared to our 2019 baseline of approximately 200,000 kWh. This allows CO2e savings in scope 1 related to fuel consumption.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Business travel policy

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1578

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

94680

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

For our 2024 Leadership Conference, our Vice-Presidents and above met together in Montréal. To reduce the emissions and cost associated with their air travel, we recommended all international travelers to book economy or premium economy flights. We aim to maintain this good practice every year and for all air travels.
[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:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Since we are a professional-services company and our most substantive emissions often come from scope 3 business travel, our internal incentives are mostly related to the green mobility and low carbon business travel, as well as to sensibilization of our employees on the climate-related topics. At CGI we encourage alternatives to physical meetings to reduce the need for business travel. Reducing the need for travel is a challenge due to the geographic spread of our clients. However, we aim to continue to increase the use of digital communication tools, to reduce travel where possible and to prioritize environmentally friendly fuels and

means of travel. On a regular basis, we educate employees on climate issues to raise awareness, encourage engagement, and ensure all are aligned to advance our board driven ESG mandate. At the company level, we share our ESG objectives and solicit employee feedback in several ways: our Voice of Our employees and employee Satisfaction Assessment Program consultations, and our Annual Tour which brings our leaders and employees together to kick off our business plans for the new fiscal year. We also provide an ESG and environmental awareness session during CGI 101 (CGI internal training program for new leaders) and other trainings on our Academia learning platform to explain our overall ESG strategy and how employees can contribute, and to share our climate strategy more specifically. Additionally, our local teams dedicate meetings, as well as employee resource groups and engagement tools, to ESG topics. We recognize our responsibility to improve our relationship with the environment. To turn our priorities into action, our internal Climate Working Group collaborates with the ESG Executive Steering Committee to support and drive a range of local initiatives supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. The working group is made up of local climate leaders from all Strategic Business Units and CGI thought leaders who report information and progress to the steering committee. We also deployed some monetary and non-monetary internal rewards on climate-related incentives and internal initiatives (see Module 4 for more information).

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

To evaluate real estate options, CGI considers the total cost of ownership including energy cost as well as proximity to public transportation, and availability of renewable energy source. Thus, emissions reduction activities like procuring new office leases take full account of environmental performance of a site through inclusion in financial parameters. Investment opportunities to reduce energy in offices and data centers are subject to the same governance and investment portfolio process as our regular internal investment opportunities.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

All over the world, our employees are actively involved in the fight against climate change going in their environmental action beyond our value chain. We commit to positively contribute to society by leveraging our employees' personal engagement and IT and business expertise through investment in social impact projects and local economic growth initiatives and by actively supporting local business unit pro bono environmental engagements. At CGI we developed a "CGI for good"

platform, our global digital volunteering tool that gives our members access to a wide range of in-person and remote volunteering opportunities with local non-profit and charitable organizations. Our employees also take part in events such as educational programs and hands-on activities (e.g. sustainability awareness, tree planting and waste reduction initiatives). We regularly inform our employees about climate issues to raise awareness, encourage their involvement and ensure that everyone adheres to the ESG objectives set by our board. At a corporate level, we communicate these objectives and solicit employees' views in different ways. We consult with employees through the Voice of Our employees and the employee Satisfaction Assessment Program. We also hold an annual roadshow where our management and employees come together to officially launch our business plans for the new year. We also conduct an ESG awareness session during the CGI 101 seminar for new directors and above. On our CGI Academia platform, we offer other training that explains our overall ESG strategy, and specifically our climate change strategy, and informs our clients about the strategy, on how they can contribute to its achievement. Finally, our local teams address ESG issues through meetings, employee resource groups and the use of our engagement tools. Across our operations, global environmental objectives are reinforced by local goals, which are part of each Strategic Business Unit's business plans. For example, in CGI UK, No Planet B is an internal UK office initiative that welcomes open discussion and suggestions from employees on how we can be more sustainable as a business. The group works year-round to develop and implement environmental plans and focus areas, such as plastics, waste and recycling, travel, and energy and renewable, for our operations in the UK.
[Add 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:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Systems integration

☑ Other, please specify :Smart grids and smart meters

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

From managing renewable energy assets to using Earth observation data to environmental changes, we tailor our built-for-purpose solutions to our clients' priorities. Here are just a few examples: We support hydrogen ecosystems through our Agile-DX solutions. Our data exchange platform built to support effective collaboration within hydrogen ecosystems, CGI AgileDX; Hydrogen provides a centralized view of data and processes, promotes full transparency and auditability, and enables seamless internal and external communication; To limit power grid imbalances, we developed a Central Energy Management System (CEMS) for smart grids. Consumers can use the information provided by CEMS to make better choices with regard to their energy consumption; Our Renewables Management System (RMS) enables the proactive and efficient management of renewable assets by providing greater insight into operations and analyzing key performance indicators and their evolution; Our Sm@rtering solution is a new generation Mobile Device Management system developed by CGI. It offers data collection, Energy Data Management (EDM), supervision and smart grid capabilities on an integrated platform.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

1

Row 2

(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:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Systems integration

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainable IP solutions

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

CGI provides to its clients a wide variety of IT solutions and services, which include our intellectual property-based solutions. To identify the environmental value of our IP solutions and services, we elaborated an assessment allowing us to calculate a part of their revenue which represents a positive environmental impact. To perform this analysis, we engaged with all our IP solutions owners to better understand and analyze our solutions and calculate a part of each solution generating a positive impact. To ensure the quality and precision of our calculations, for the revenue figure, we only use these environmental impact parts of each solution, and not 100% of revenue generated by our IP solutions with positive environmental impact. As an example of CGI solution with positive impact, CGI GeoData360 is an Earth Observation data solution tacking many of today's issues relating to climate change, contributing to sustainable exploitation of the Earth's natural resources and mitigating the impact of the natural environment on our businesses and infrastructure.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

1.2

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Systems integration

☑ Other, please specify :Renewable energy powered data centers

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our range of IT services also include an end-to-end infrastructure service to help clients drive performance, quickly adapt to changing market dynamics, and achieve their digital transformation goals by leveraging emerging technologies along with a range of services—including infrastructure consultancy, technology advisory services, service desk, storage as a service, infrastructure rationalization and virtualization, and more. As a part of our infrastructure services, our clients may choose to storage their data in our data centers. This service may also be considered as a low carbon service in 2024 99,3% of all our data centers are powered by renewable electricity. In addition, we put in place actions like energy efficiency and circular economy for our data centers where it's possible. For example, for our Canadian data centers we use variable speed fans on our cooling units and free natural cooling in the cold months to reduce the energy usage. We also work with suppliers that can treat old equipment as e-waste but can also reuse as much of the material that is refurbished in new products preventing them from going to a landfill. This is taking cold air from the outside to help cool the data center when possible. Our raised floors are lights out when not in use. Our data centers use the Green Grid's Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) metric to measure energy effciency. We consistently achieve a target PUE ratio below 1.5, a benchmark that distinguishes today's most energy-eff

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

10

Row 4

(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:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Systems integration

☑ Other, please specify :ESG consulting services

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Industry leaders are under increasing pressure to meet evolving sustainability and environmental, social and governance (ESG) mandates. Sustainability will continue to drive major changes in the way businesses operate. CGI's Sustainability & ESG Advisory helps executives think boldly and act pragmatically as they work to solve sustainability and ESG challenges. We help them identify relevant patterns and use systems thinking to understand critical interdependencies. Our proven design, engineering and operating experience for critical enterprise solutions, along with a deep understanding of industries, ecosystems, supply chains and global interconnectedness help map the way forward with confidence, embedding sustainability into clients' operations and realizing long-term business value. From developing strategies to unlocking data for better decisions to accelerating innovation, our proven Sustainability & ESG Advisory services enable clients to address various challenges across their organization's value chain. Our ESG consulting services also include Green IT consulting (maturity assessment, trainings and educational support, sustainability process design and data management etc.). For 2024 reporting year, our ESG consulting services revenue remains around 0,5% of our total revenue.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

0.5
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Since we are a professional service provider, our activities are mainly located in the offices within the urban areas in different cities around the world. We don't have any industrial sites, and our activities don't imply any mining or other industrial activities or activities that may have a substantive adverse effect on the nature. We don't identify any of our offices or data centers being located on one of these important for biodiversity areas (legally protected areas, UNESCO sites and reserves, Ramsar sites, etc.), but we didn't elaborate a formal assessment for our sites. This analysis could be included in our biodiversity roadmap for the next two years.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Since we are a professional service provider, our activities are mainly located in the offices within the urban areas in different cities around the world. We don't have any industrial sites, and our activities don't imply any mining or other industrial activities or activities that may have a substantive adverse effect on the nature. We don't identify any of our offices or data centers being located on one of these important for biodiversity areas (legally protected areas, UNESCO sites and reserves, Ramsar sites, etc.), but we didn't elaborate a formal assessment for our sites. This analysis could be included in our biodiversity roadmap for the next two years.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Since we are a professional service provider, our activities are mainly located in the offices within the urban areas in different cities around the world. We don't have any industrial sites, and our activities don't imply any mining or other industrial activities or activities that may have a substantive adverse effect on the nature. We don't identify any of our offices or data centers being located on one of these important for biodiversity areas (legally protected areas, UNESCO sites and reserves, Ramsar sites, etc.), but we didn't elaborate a formal assessment for our sites. This analysis could be included in our biodiversity roadmap for the next two years.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Since we are a professional service provider, our activities are mainly located in the offices within the urban areas in different cities around the world. We don't have any industrial sites, and our activities don't imply any mining or other industrial activities or activities that may have a substantive adverse effect on the nature. We don't identify any of our offices or data centers being located on one of these important for biodiversity areas (legally protected areas, UNESCO sites and reserves, Ramsar sites, etc.), but we didn't elaborate a formal assessment for our sites. This analysis could be included in our biodiversity roadmap for the next two years.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Since we are a professional service provider, our activities are mainly located in the offices within the urban areas in different cities around the world. We don't have any industrial sites, and our activities don't imply any mining or other industrial activities or activities that may have a substantive adverse effect on the nature. We don't identify any of our offices or data centers being located on one of these important for biodiversity areas (legally protected areas, UNESCO sites and reserves, Ramsar sites, etc.), but we didn't elaborate a formal assessment for our sites. This analysis could be included in our biodiversity roadmap for the next two years.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Since we are a professional service provider, our activities are mainly located in the offices within the urban areas in different cities around the world. We don't have any industrial sites, and our activities don't imply any mining or other industrial activities or activities that may have a substantive adverse effect on the nature. We don't identify any of our offices or data centers being located on one of these important for biodiversity areas (legally protected areas, UNESCO sites and reserves, Ramsar sites, etc.), but we didn't elaborate a formal assessment for our sites. This analysis could be included in our biodiversity roadmap for the next two years. [Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Third party verification is not our immediate strategic priority as in the context of its value uncertainty, we allocate our ESG budgets on data process automation, carbon reduction initiatives or other actions with ESG value. We publish our annual ESG report which provides a complete and transparent vision on our ESG strategy, action, as well as our performance indicators, which is aligned to ESG regulatory frameworks where we are eligible, and consistent with our real engagement and action on ESG. To follow our emissions, we use Cority solution (CDP Accredited partner) which helps us to ensure the quality of our emission data. Our 2024 ESG report illustrates and transparently demonstrates a year of ongoing progress to meet our commitments on the environment. We also engage with all our stakeholders, including clients, consultants and professionals, shareholders, and community partners to transparently disclose on our environmental performance in alignment with their expectations.
[Fixed row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

In 2024, we reaffirmed our sustainability commitment by pledging under the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to set near-term targets by the end of 2025 at the latest. Over the past 18 months, we have been working to complete our Scope 3 inventory and to define three near-term targets. The first target, covering Scope 1 and 2 emissions, was relatively straightforward to set using the SBTi target-setting tool. This target was implemented internally in fiscal year 2024, which is why we included it in the 2025 CDP questionnaire, even though it had not yet been formally approved by SBTi. The other two targets, related to business travel and the supply chain, were more challenging to establish. They were finalized between May and July 2025 and, as a result, were not included in the 2025 CDP cycle. These three targets have now been approved by SBTi, as shown in the attached document, and all of them will be incorporated into the 2026 CDP cycle. In addition, you will find the full Scope 3 report approved by SBTi.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

Near-Term Target Validation Report - CGI Inc..pdf

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Senior Vice-President, Investor Relations

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Other C-Suite Officer