# Integrated climate- and nature-related financial disclosures

## Report 2025

**CGI IT UK Ltd**

Reporting period:

**1 October 2024 – 30 September 2025**



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# Foreword

Environmental resilience is increasingly relevant to the long-term performance of our business, our clients and the communities we serve. At CGI IT UK Ltd, our approach is to embed climate and nature considerations within governance, enterprise risk management, strategic planning and operational decision-making rather than treat them as stand-alone sustainability issues.

During FY2025, we continued to make progress across carbon reduction, renewable electricity, energy efficiency, circularity, supplier engagement and nature-related assessment. We also strengthened the use of scenario analysis to understand how different transition and physical climate pathways could affect industries, investments and future demand for digital services. This integrated TCFD/TNFD report reflects our commitment to transparent reporting, effective governance and informed long-term decision-making.



**Tara McGeehan**
President,
UK & Australia

Climate change and nature loss are increasingly interconnected with business resilience, financial performance and the environmental footprint of technology. During FY2025, we continued to strengthen the way CGI IT UK Ltd identifies, assesses and manages these issues across our operations, supply chain, client delivery and innovation portfolio.

This report brings our climate- and nature-related disclosures together so that TCFD and TNFD considerations can be viewed through one integrated lens. Our progress includes continued decarbonisation, renewable electricity, circularity, supplier engagement, ecological baselining and the use of data, geospatial intelligence, digital twins and environmental science to improve decision-making. The next phase is to deepen the connection between environmental evidence, enterprise risk, financial planning and measurable outcomes for nature and climate.

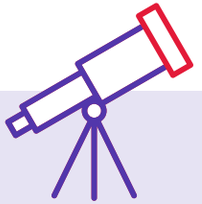


**Mattie Yeta**
Chief Sustainability Officer
UK & Australia

# Executive summary

CGI IT UK Ltd manages climate change, nature loss and the environmental footprint of technology as connected strategic issues. The FY2025 position builds on the FY24 reports which are not duplicated in this report and combines Board and Executive oversight, enterprise risk management, science-based decarbonisation, operational efficiency, supplier engagement, nature and biodiversity work, and technology-led innovation. The purpose of this report is to present CGI IT UK Ltd climate- and nature-related governance, strategy, risk management, metrics, targets and scenario analysis as one coherent TCFD/TNFD-aligned disclosure.

FY2025 evidence shows an 88% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions against the FY2019 baseline, 98% renewable electricity, 96% of waste diverted from landfill, and continued progress in supplier science-based target engagement, fleet transition and nature-related assessment. Full value-chain emissions were 64,387 tCO2e on a market-based basis. The report also brings together climate scenario modelling, industry risk assessment, nature-related analysis and the UK Green Technology Index to show how environmental change can affect operations, clients, supply chains, technology choices and long-term value.



## At a glance

| FY2025 indicator | Position |
|---|---|
| Scope 1 & 2 reduction vs FY2019 | **88%** |
| Renewable electricity | **98%** |
| Waste diverted from landfill | **96%** |
| Fleet EV / hybrid transition | **56%** |
| Suppliers by spend with SBT | **43% + 2% committed** |
| Nature | **Natural-capital assessment and site-level ecological baselining progressed** |



# Governance, strategy and reporting approach

# Our strategy and goals

Our strategy delivers on the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals by working to minimize impact and support positive environmental outcomes. Setting ambitious goals is essential to driving better innovation, collaboration and transparency.



### Research and innovation

Integrating sustainability innovation into our ways of working and offering to our clients, partners and communities.



### Climate action and environment

Strengthening our commitment to meet the target of limiting global warming to 1.5°C by focusing on our science-based near-term and long-term targets.

Maintaining and enhancing our circularity efforts. Emphasis on sending zero to landfill, eliminating single use plastic and reducing the use of plastics.



### social value and impact

Build skills, influence suppliers and create opportunities for CGI Partners and communities to act.



### Robust organisation

Unlocking the business value of organisational sustainability by strengthening our sustainability DNA.



### Nature and biodiversity

Developing new approaches for reporting on nature and biodiversity internally and externally. Promoting and restoring nature at our sites and in our wider communities.

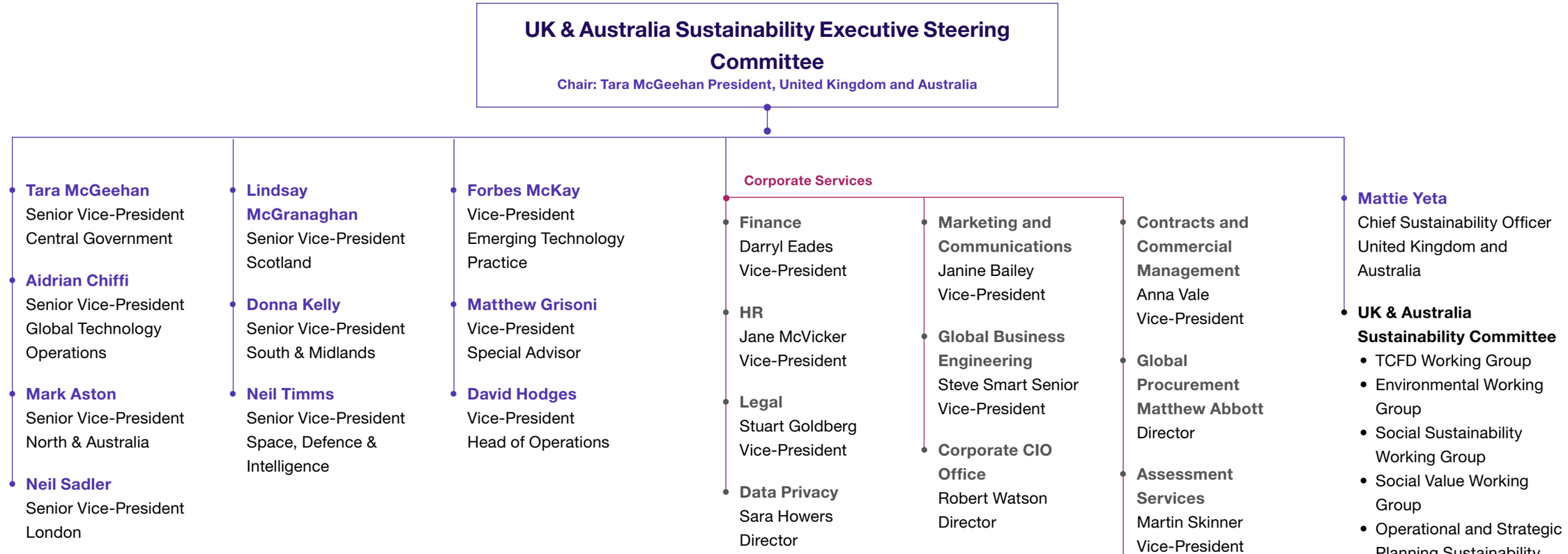
# How we govern climate and nature

Climate and nature are managed through a two-tier governance model. Board and Executive oversight is supported by the Chief Sustainability Officer, sustainability and environmental leads, business units and corporate functions. Material environmental risks and opportunities are connected to enterprise risk management, strategic planning and operational delivery. This approach is intended to make environmental performance part of normal business decision-making rather than a stand-alone sustainability process.

The report retains the familiar TCFD pillars of governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets while integrating TNFD concepts of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. It also reflects the direction of IFRS S2 climate-related disclosure. Short-term considerations cover near-term operational, regulatory and market risk; medium-term analysis focuses on transition execution, suppliers and technology; and long-term analysis considers physical climate exposure, ecosystem change and strategic resilience.




CGI Board of Directors
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President and Chief Executive Officer
Company's Executive Committee
ESG Executive Steering Committee
Chair: Kevin Linder
Senior Vice-President, Investor Relations
Julie Godin
Co-Chair of the Board, Executive Vice-President, Strategic Planning and Corporate Development
Susan Balding
Senior Vice-President, Global Marketing and Communications
François Boulanger
President and Chief Operating Officer
Mark Boyajian
Executive Vice-President, Chief Business Engineering Officer
Benoit Dubé
Executive Vice-President, Legal and Economic Affairs, and Corporate Secretary
Stuart Forman
Senior Vice-President, Canada
Laurent Gerin
President, Southern Europe and Western and Southern Europe Deliver Centers of Excellence
Dirk de Groot
President, Northwest and Central-East Europe
Caroline de Grandmaison
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ESG Global Team
ESG Global Network
ESG Working Groups




## Strategic priorities

The environmental strategy focuses on reducing operational and value-chain emissions; improving energy efficiency and renewable electricity; managing climate and nature risk; strengthening circularity; improving supplier performance; protecting and restoring nature; and using digital technology to enable environmental outcomes for CGI and its clients. These priorities are supported by ISO 14001, science-based targets, environmental data, scenario analysis and cross-functional governance.


Climate action and carbon performance

# Decarbonisation progress against our targets

CGI IT UK Ltd prioritises direct emissions reduction before the use of removals. The February 2026 Carbon Reduction Plan confirms SBTi-validated targets to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 46% by FY2026 from FY2019, reduce Scope 3 business-travel emissions by 46% by FY2030, and have 73% of suppliers by spend set science-based targets by FY2029. CGI also commits to net zero across all emissions by 2050. The plan reports an 88% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions and a 31% reduction in business-travel emissions against FY2019.

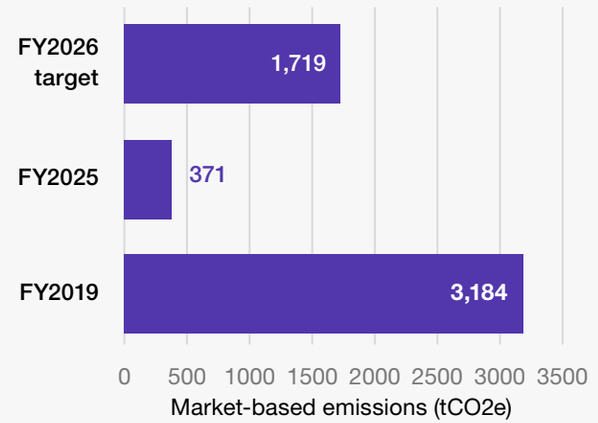



Figure 1. Scope 1 and 2 progress using figures and target values reported in CGI IT UK Ltd Carbon Reduction Plan, February 2026.

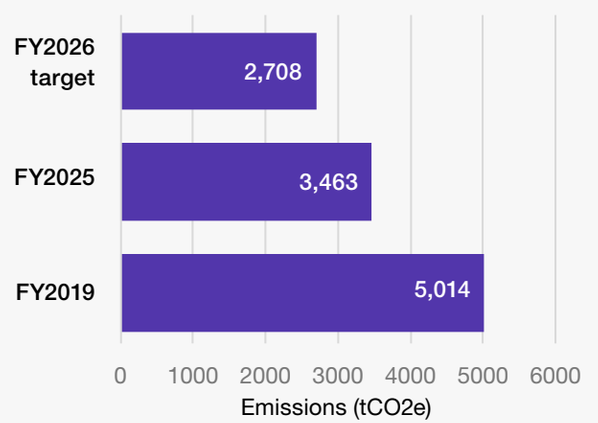



Figure 2. Business-travel emissions: FY2019 baseline, FY2025 position and FY2030 target derived from the published 46% reduction commitment.

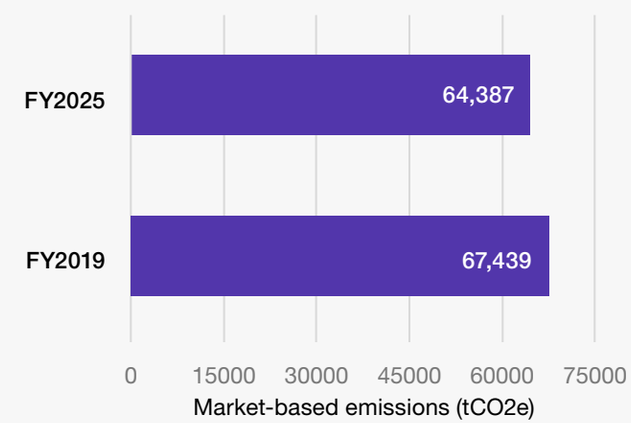
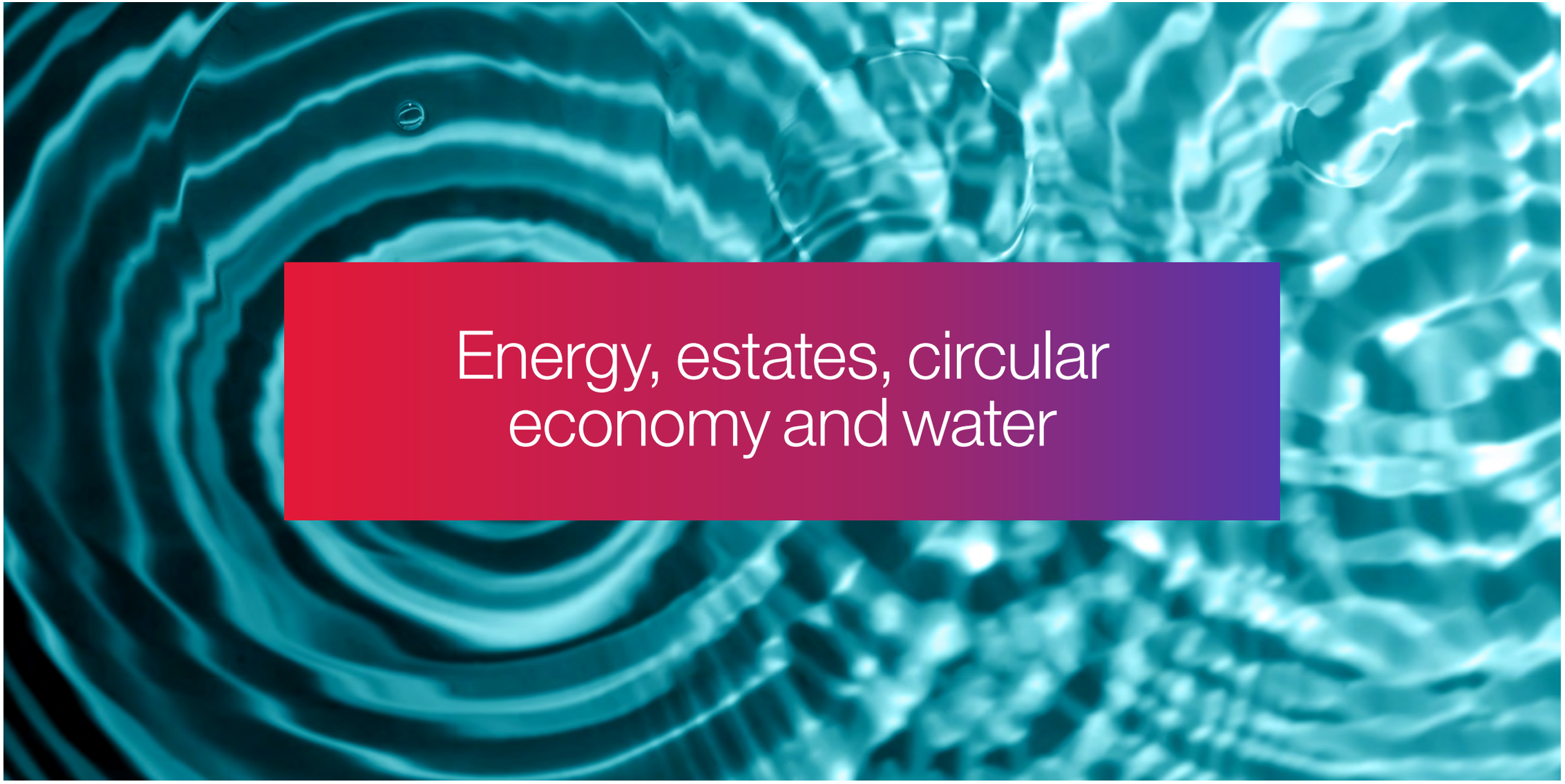



Figure 3. Total full value-chain emissions, market-based: FY2019 baseline and FY2025 position from the February 2026 Carbon Reduction Plan.

The Carbon Reduction Plan reports FY2025 Scope 1 emissions of 314 tCO2e, Scope 2 emissions of 3,252 tCO2e location-based and 57 tCO2e market-based, and Scope 3 emissions of 64,016 tCO2e. Total emissions were 67,582 tCO2e location-based and 64,387 tCO2e market-based. The operational response includes energy monitoring, building management systems, sub-metering, fleet electrification, lower-carbon travel, supplier engagement and renewable electricity procurement.


Energy, estates, circular
economy and water

# Reducing our operational footprint
# Energy and estates

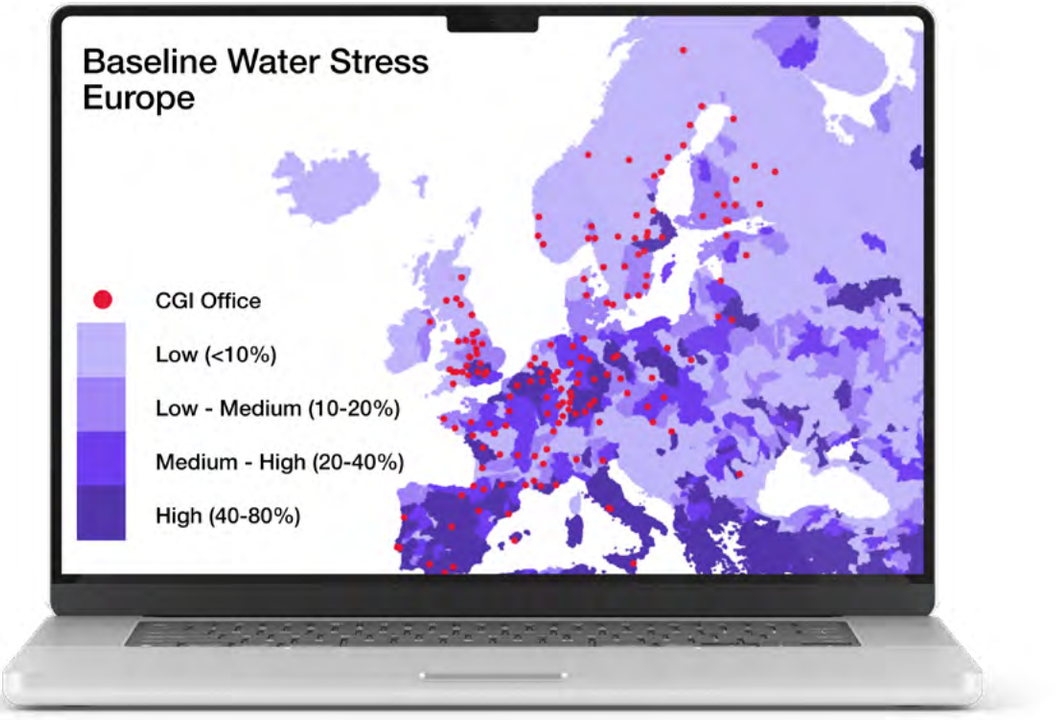
Operational decarbonisation during FY2025 focused on reducing consumption, improving data granularity and increasing renewable electricity. The London headquarters LED installation was reported to save approximately 1,200 kWh per month. A sub-metering network at Bridgend provides more granular insight into office and data-centre energy use, while building-management systems support remote monitoring and optimisation. Work also progressed toward ISO 50001 certification at Bridgend, Chippenham and London.

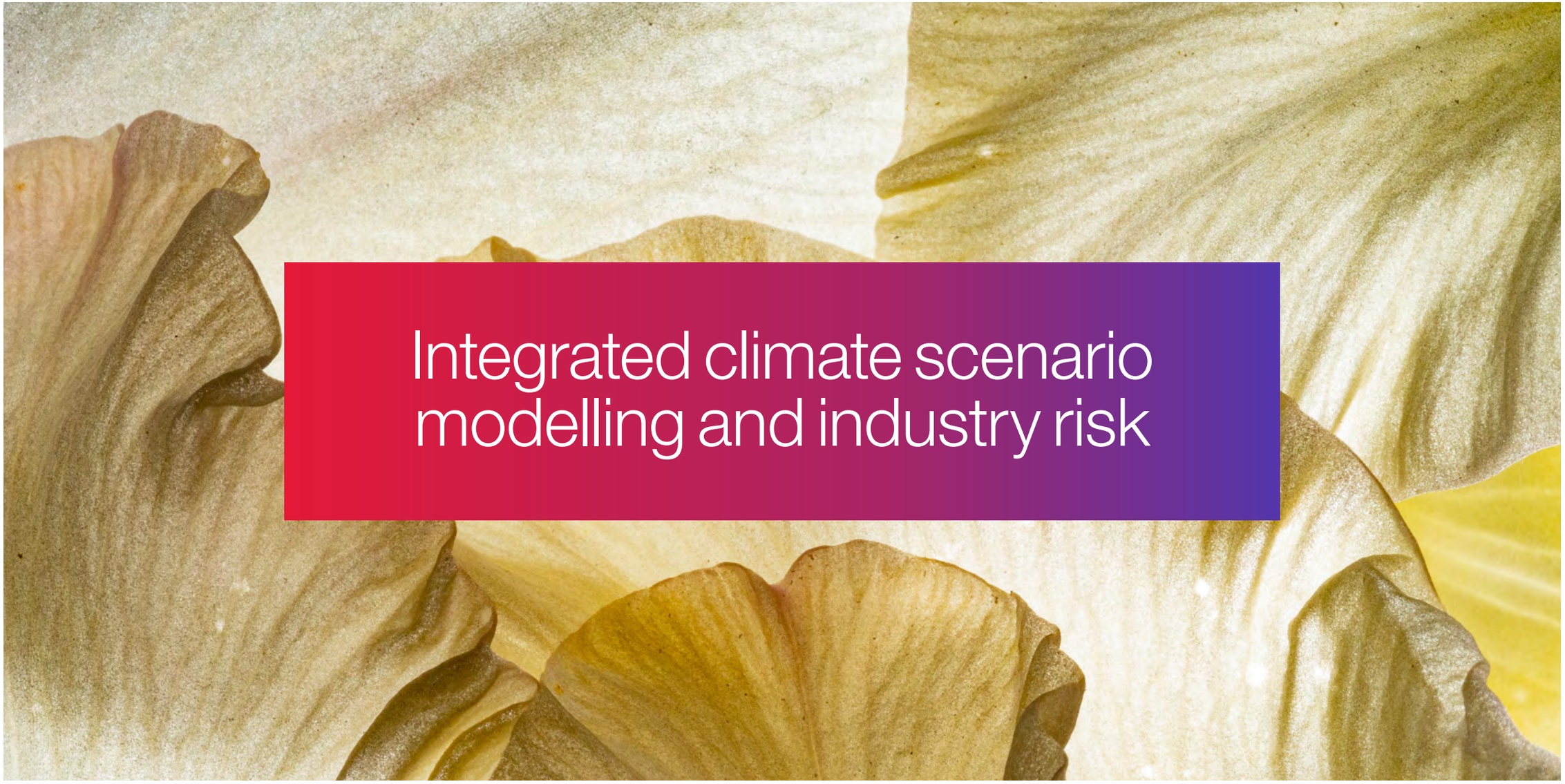
# Circular economy and waste

CGI applies the waste hierarchy of prevent, reuse, recycle, recover and dispose. Prevention includes removal of single-use items; reuse includes equipment redeployment and community laptop donation; and recycling covers office materials and WEEE. In FY2025, 96% of waste was diverted from landfill. The inaugural IT Amnesty encouraged CGI Partners to return old equipment for reuse, repair or recycling, with more than 1,100 devices returned and more than 1,000 kg of waste diverted from landfill.

# Water

Water is increasingly relevant as cloud and AI workloads expand. CGI's approach connects efficient cooling, energy management, equipment lifecycle and circular e-waste practices. The FY2025 environmental material estimates that e-waste redeployment, remarketing and recycling avoided 573,000 litres of water associated with raw manufacturing processes.

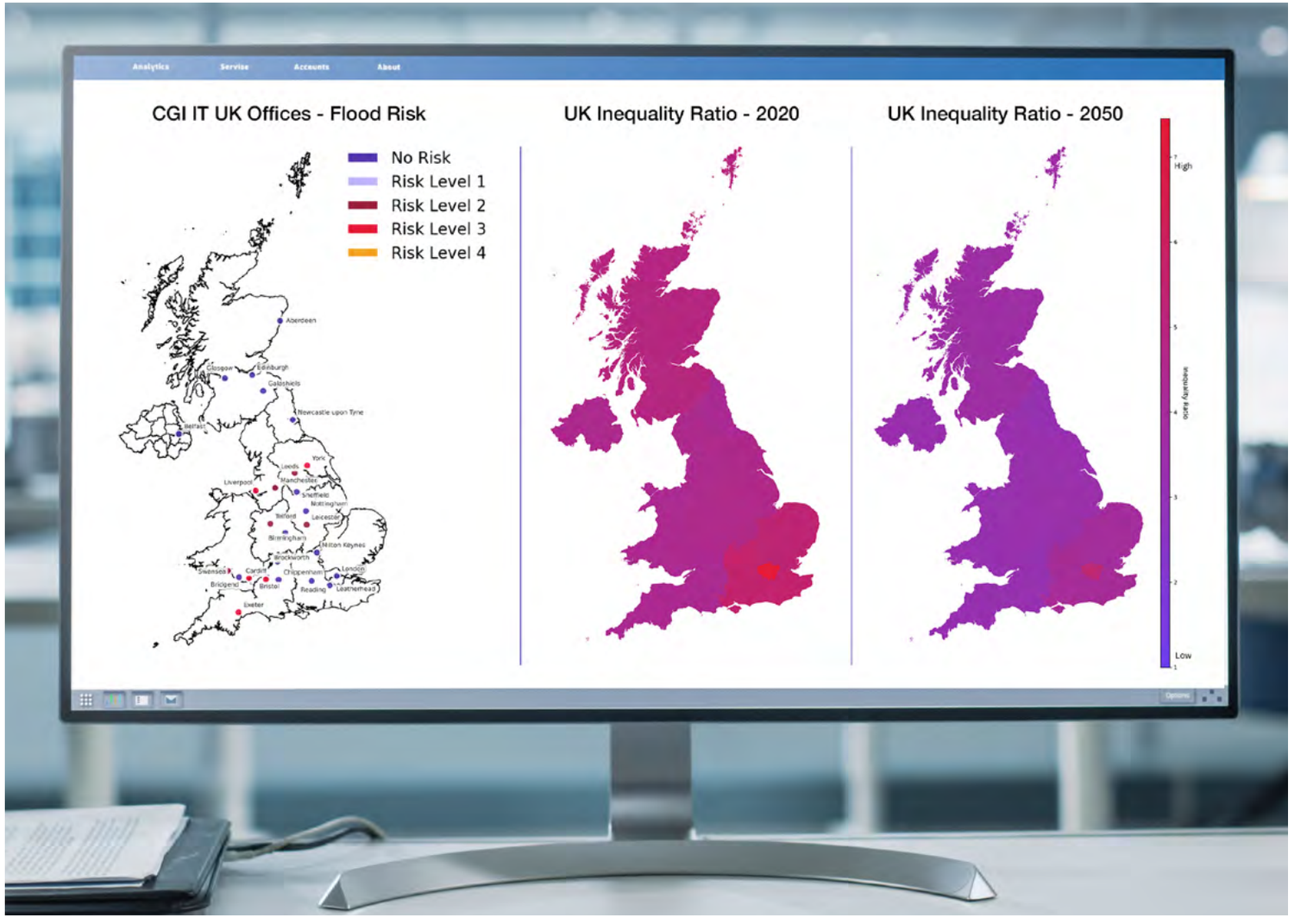




# Integrated climate scenario modelling and industry risk

# Testing resilience across different climate futures

Scenario analysis is used as a strategic stress test rather than a forecast. This section consolidates the previously separate RCP, SSP, Board financial scenario and Green Technology Index discussions so that the assumptions and implications are read together. The scenarios explore how transition intensity, physical climate hazards, technology development, market expectations and ecosystem pressures may change over time.



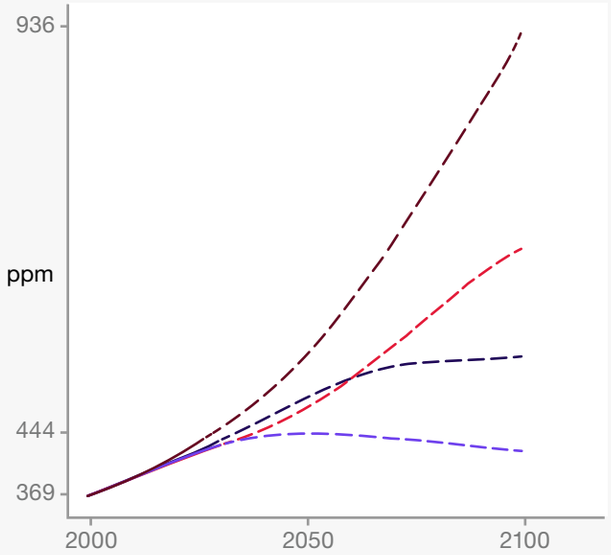


## RCP and SSP context

Representative Concentration Pathways describe alternative greenhouse-gas concentration trajectories. RCP2.6 represents strong mitigation and rapid emissions reduction; RCP4.5 represents moderate mitigation and stabilisation; RCP6.0 represents delayed mitigation and continued emissions growth; and RCP8.5 represents very high emissions and limited mitigation. The pathways diverge increasingly from around 2040. Lower-concentration pathways imply stronger near-term transition activity but lower long-term physical risk, while higher-concentration pathways imply greater long-term physical risk and adaptation requirements.

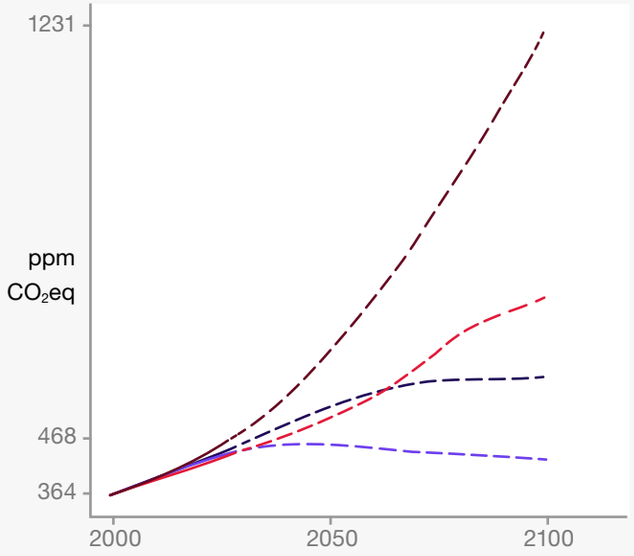
Shared Socioeconomic Pathways provide complementary socioeconomic narratives. In this report, SSP1 is used to represent a sustainability-oriented pathway, SSP2 a middle-of-the-road pathway, SSP3 a more fragmented and regionally rivalrous future, SSP4 an unequal transition, and SSP5 a fossil-fuelled development pathway. The SSP and RCP material is used to test strategic resilience, not to predict a single outcome

### $CO_2$ Concentration



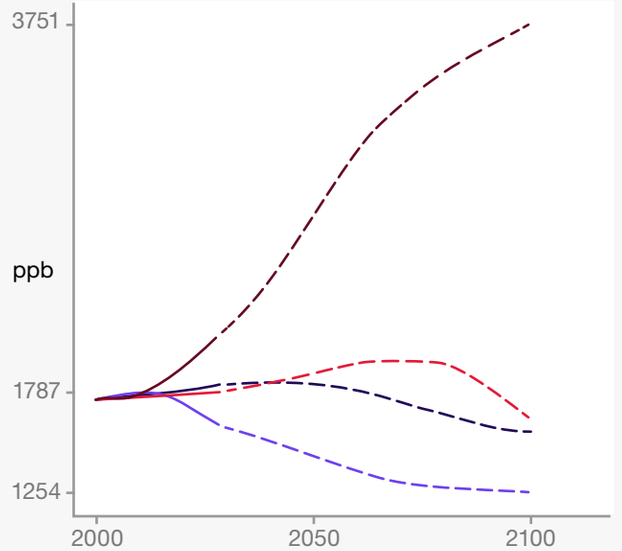

Primary greenhouse gas from fossil fuel combustion and land-use change

### $CO_2$-Equivalent Concentration




Total greenhouse gas concentration from all major GHGs expressed as CO-equivalent

### Methane Concentration




Potent short-lived GHG in agriculture, energy and waste sectors

**Legend**

RCP2.6 RCP4.5 RCP6.0 RCP8.5

Figure 4. Archived RCP atmospheric concentration pathways and scenario definitions.

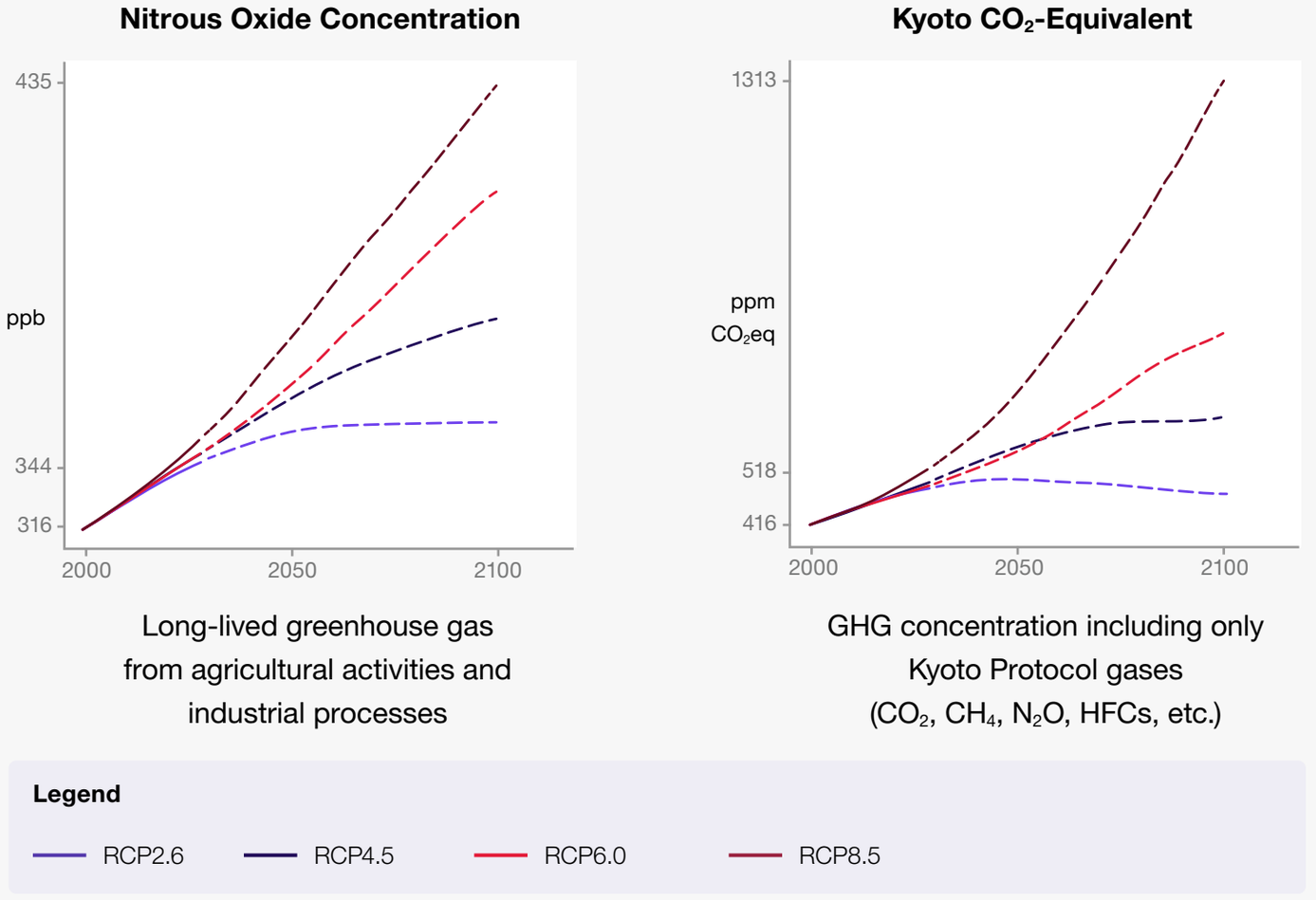



Figure 4. Archived RCP atmospheric concentration pathways and scenario definitions.

**UK - Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)**

**RCP2.6**: Stringent mitigation scenario Peak warming ~1.5-2°C by 2100

**RCP4.5**: Intermediate stabilisation scenario Moderate emission reduction efforts

**RCP6.0**: Medium-high emission scenario Some mitigation but delayed action

**RCP8.5**: High emission scenario Business-as-usual, limited mitigation

The solid lines represent historical data and near-term projections (until 2026). Dashed lines show future projections under each scenario (2026-2100).

# Industry risk assessment

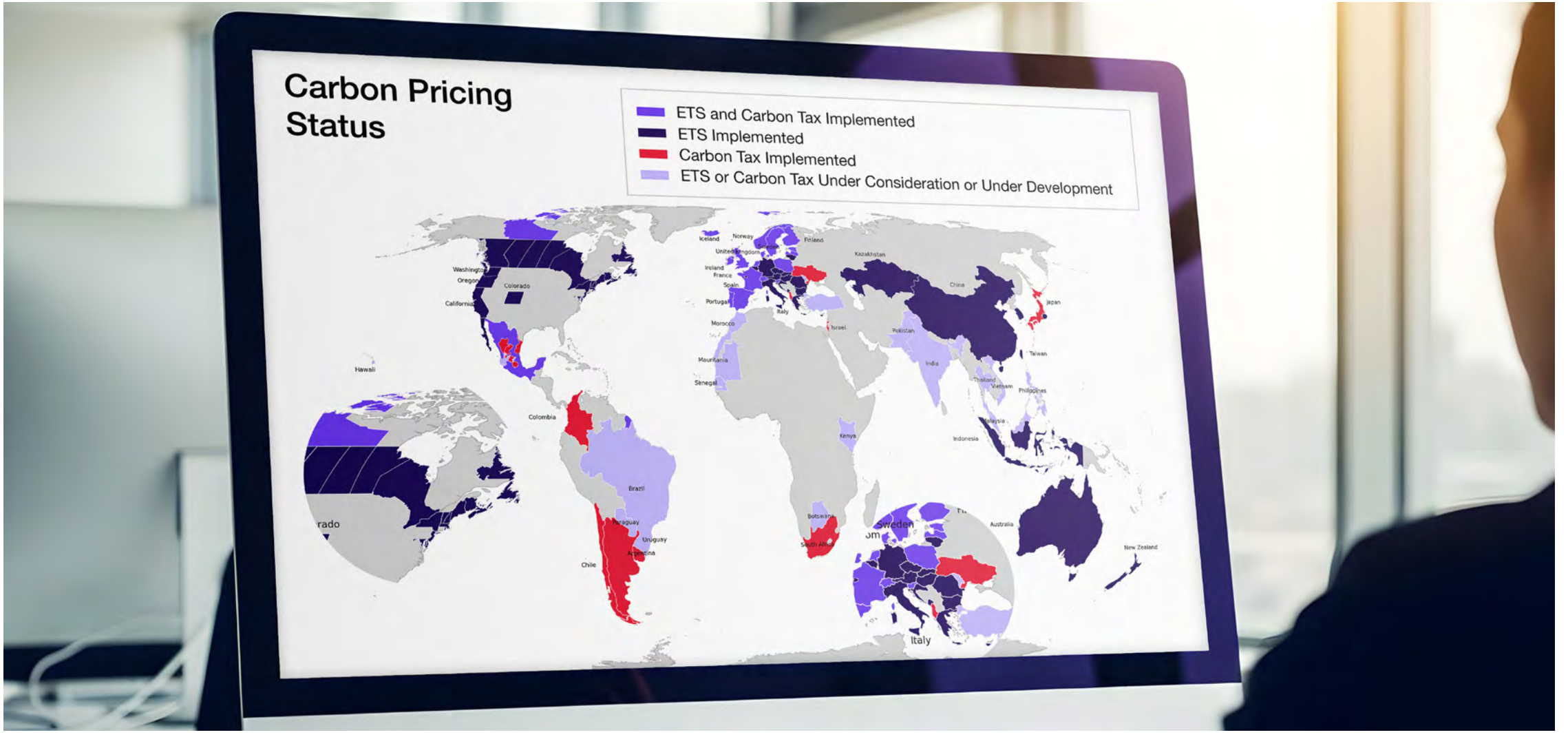
The Board assessment translates climate drivers into industry-level exposure. Financial services face transition, credit, market and regulatory pressures; utilities and energy face high physical and transition exposure; transport and logistics face infrastructure, fuel and policy risks; government and insurance face material physical, liability and adaptation pressures; and manufacturing, retail, communications and health face differing combinations of physical, transition and market change. Opportunity potential is strongest where organisations can finance, build or adopt low-carbon, resilient and data-enabled solutions.

| Industry | Physical Risk | Transition Risk | Liability Risk | Opportunity Potential | Transition Urgenc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banking & Capital Markets | Medium | Extreme | High | Extreme | Extreme |
| Utilities & Energy | Extreme | Extreme | High | Extreme | Extreme |
| Transport & Logistics | Extreme | High | Medium | High | High |
| Government | Extreme | High | High | Extreme | Extreme |
| Insurance | Extreme | High | Extreme | High | Extreme |
| Communications & Media | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Manufacturing | High | High | Medium | High | High |
| Retail & Consumer | Medium | High | Medium | High | Medium |
| Health & Life Sciences | High | Medium | High | High | Medium |

**Legend**

- Extreme — System-level disruption or transformation required
- Very High — (not heavily used here after refinement, absorbed into ● / ● where appropriate)
- High — Significant operational or financial impact
- Medium — Manageable but material
- Low — Limited exposure

Figure 5. Industry climate risk, opportunity potential and transition urgency assessment from the FY2025 Board sustainability analysis.


Carbon Pricing Status
ETS and Carbon Tax Implemented
ETS Implemented
Carbon Tax Implemented
ETS or Carbon Tax Under Consideration or Under Development
Iceland
Norway
Finland
Kazakhstan
Ireland
France
Spain
Portugal
Italy
China
Japan
Morocco
Israel
Pakistan
Taiwan
India
Mauritania
Senegal
Thailand
Vietnam
Philippines
Malaysia
Indonesia
Kenya
Hawaii
Colorado
Colombia
Brazil
Paraguay
Uruguay
Chile
Botswana
Sweden
Australia
New Zealand
Italy

## Financial sensitivity

The Board analysis applies a discounted cash flow lens to an illustrative portfolio across France, the Philippines and Qatar, comparing an orderly 1.5°C transition with a delayed 3°C transition. Climate effects can flow through revenue, operating costs, capital expenditure, asset impairment and discount rates. The analysis indicates that stronger transition policy can create near-term adjustment costs while supporting sustainable-sector growth, whereas delayed transition can increase longer-term physical and macroeconomic disruption. These results are scenario-based decision support and should not be read as predictions of future asset values.

## Illustrative investment valuation detail

The FY2025 Board analysis applies climate-related risks and opportunities to an illustrative investment portfolio across France, the Philippines and Qatar. The underlying investment positions are France £1.04bn, Philippines £3.05m and Qatar £17k. The figures below translate the scenario percentage ranges into indicative monetary values. They are arithmetic illustrations based on the Board scenario assumptions and should not be interpreted as independently assured forecasts or asset valuations.

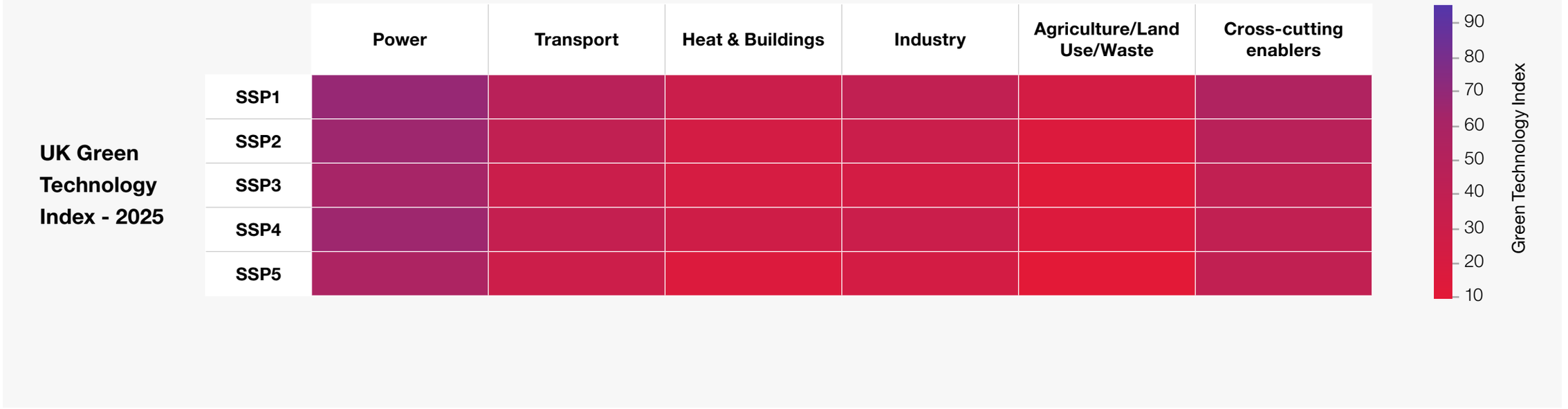
| Geography | Illustrative position | 1.5°C scenario | Indicative 1.5°C value | 3°C scenario / indicative value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| France | £1.04bn | +5% to +20% | £1.092bn–£1.248bn | –10% to –30% / £728m–£936m |
| Philippines | £3.05m | +10% to +30% | £3.36m–£3.97m | –30% to –70% / £0.92m–£2.14m |
| Qatar | £17k | –10% to –35% | £11,050–£15,300 | Early-period –5% to +10% / £16,150–£18,700 |

France represents the largest illustrative exposure and is therefore particularly sensitive to European transition dynamics. The Philippines combines adaptation and growth opportunities with comparatively high physical climate exposure, including typhoon and flooding risk. Qatar has a small illustrative exposure but remains sensitive to longer-term hydrocarbon transition dynamics; the Board analysis also identifies potential short-term resilience under the delayed-transition scenario.

# UK Green Technology Index: 2025-2050

The UK Green Technology Index provides a complementary technology-readiness view across power, transport, heat and buildings, industry, agriculture/land use/waste and cross-cutting enablers.

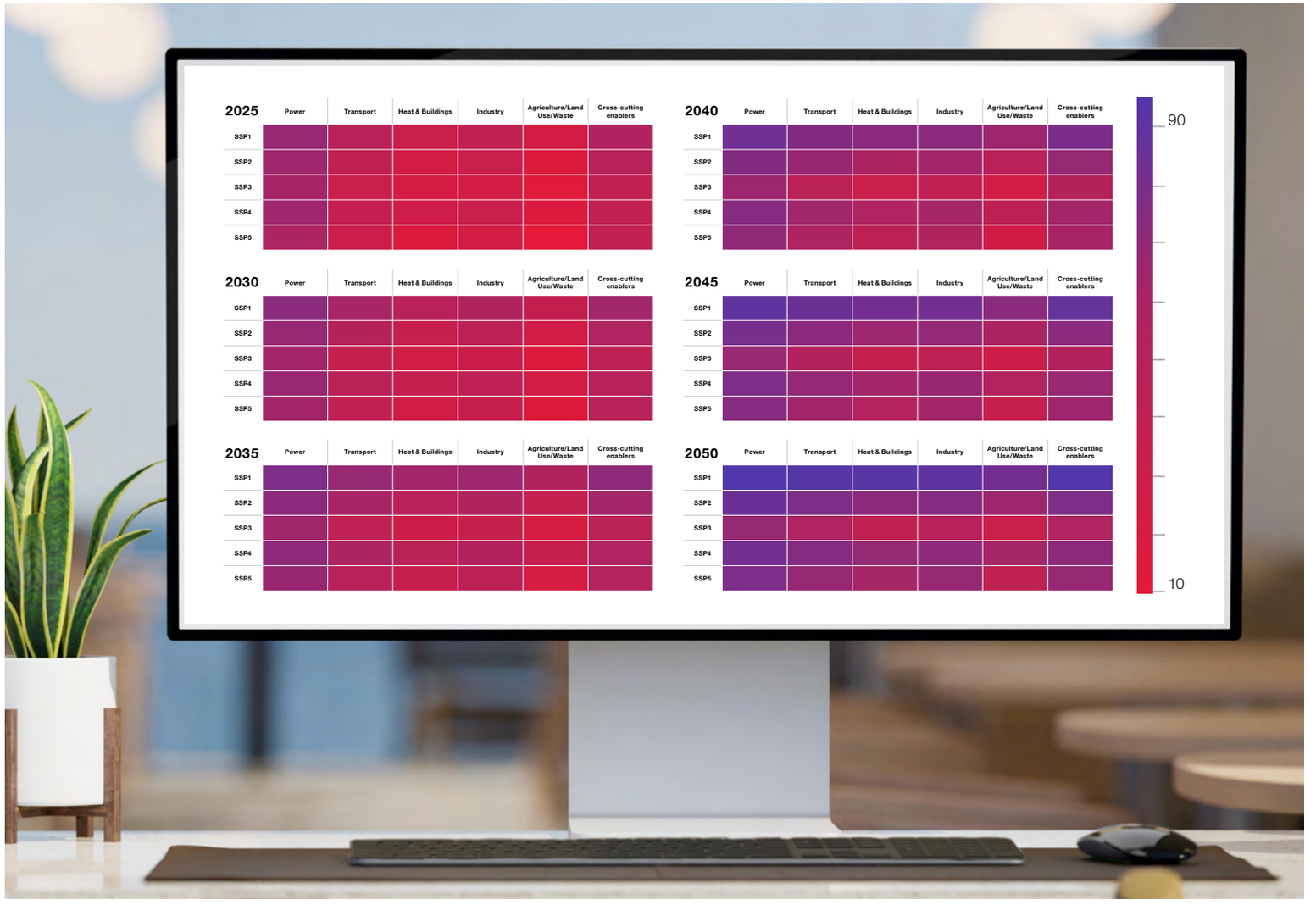
The heatmaps show how technology conditions may evolve differently under the SSP narratives. They are analytical scenario outputs rather than observed performance and should be independently validated before external publication.




UK Green Technology Index - 2030
Power
Transport
Heat & Buildings
Industry
Agriculture/Land Use/Waste
Cross-cutting enablers
SSP1
SSP2
SSP3
SSP4
SSP5
UK Green Technology Index - 2035
Power
Transport
Heat & Buildings
Industry
Agriculture/Land Use/Waste
Cross-cutting enablers
SSP1
SSP2
SSP3
SSP4
SSP5
Green Technology Index
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10


UK Green Technology Index - 2040
Power
Transport
Heat & Buildings
Industry
Agriculture/Land Use/Waste
Cross-cutting enablers
SSP1
SSP2
SSP3
SSP4
SSP5
UK Green Technology Index - 2045
Power
Transport
Heat & Buildings
Industry
Agriculture/Land Use/Waste
Cross-cutting enablers
SSP1
SSP2
SSP3
SSP4
SSP5
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
Green Technology Index

Taken together, the scenario evidence suggests that CGI should maintain flexibility across both transition-led and physical-risk-led futures. In stronger mitigation pathways, client demand for low-carbon digital services, efficiency, green software, geospatial intelligence and transition support can increase. In higher-warming pathways, resilience, adaptation, water, infrastructure and supply-chain risks become more prominent. The strategic implication is to integrate climate, nature and technology considerations rather than manage them as separate risk categories.




**TNFD**: nature dependencies,
impacts, risks and opportunities

CGI recognises that business activity both depends on and affects nature. FY2025 work strengthened the evidence base through natural-capital assessment, geospatial and Earth observation analysis, site-level ecological baselining, pollinator activity and habitat restoration. The approach considers dependencies and impacts relating to water, biodiversity and habitat, land use, pollination and the interaction between climate change and ecosystem condition.




## TNFD LEAP-informed approach

The nature programme follows a LEAP-informed logic.

**Locate** uses site, satellite, Earth observation and geospatial information to understand interfaces with nature.

**Evaluate** considers dependencies and impacts such as water, habitat condition, biodiversity and land use.

**Assess** considers risks and opportunities under different environmental and climate conditions.

**Prepare** integrates findings into strategy, risk management, site plans, metrics and disclosure.

## Communities, pollinators and restoration

Four hives installed at Chippenham and Waterton continued through FY2025, combining native honeybee activity with employee education. Internal sessions with Buckley's Bees engaged more than 200 attendees. CGI also continued to support peatland restoration, including activity at Talla Reservoir in Dumfries and Galloway. The FY2025 draft reports 6,000 trees donated to community groups during the year, bringing the programme total to 27,500 trees since 2019.



## Natural Capital & Biodiversity Valuation – FY2025

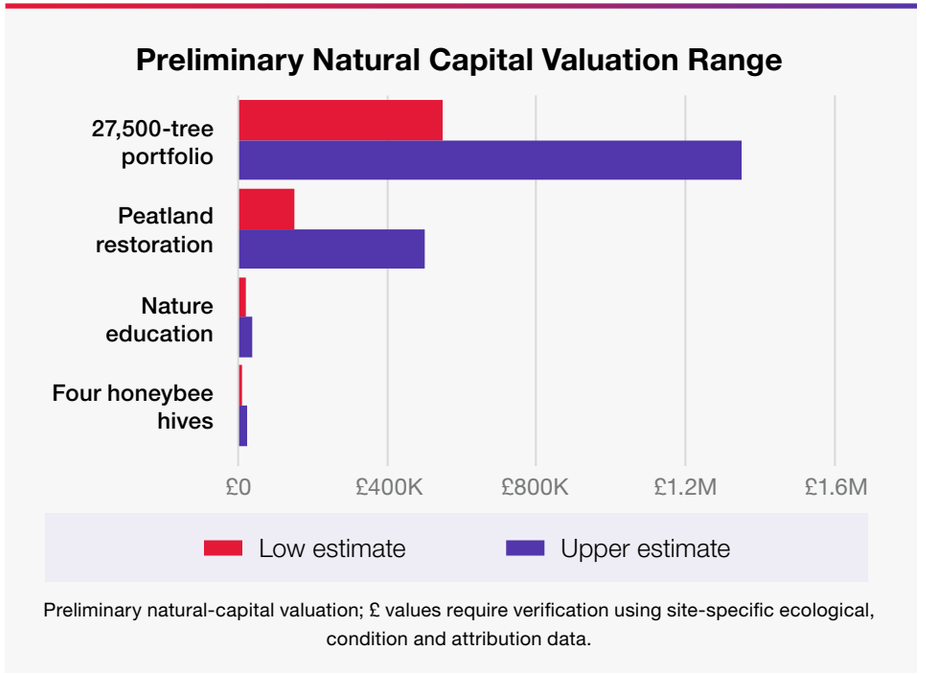
During FY2025, CGI continued to build natural capital through **four native honeybee hives, 6,000 trees donated during the year, a cumulative 27,500 trees since 2019, peatland restoration support at Talla Reservoir, and nature education reaching 200+ participants**.

An initial financial assessment indicates an **illustrative natural-capital portfolio value of approximately £0.66m–£1.90m+**. The principal sources of value are the long-term ecosystem services associated with the tree portfolio and peatland restoration, complemented by pollination, biodiversity and nature-engagement benefits. This is a preliminary valuation range rather than a recognised financial asset value and should be refined using site-specific ecological and condition data.

## Indicative natural capital & biodiversity valuation

Illustrative financial value range of CGI IT Ltd UK nature-related interventions. FY2025 trees are included within the cumulative 27,500-tree portfolio and are therefore not counted separately in the portfolio total.

| Asset | Low | High |
|---|---|---|
| **27,500-tree portfolio** | £550000 | £1380000 |
| **Peatland restoration** | £100000 | £500000 |
| **Nature education** | £5000 | £15000 |
| **Four honeybee hives** | £2000 | £6000 |



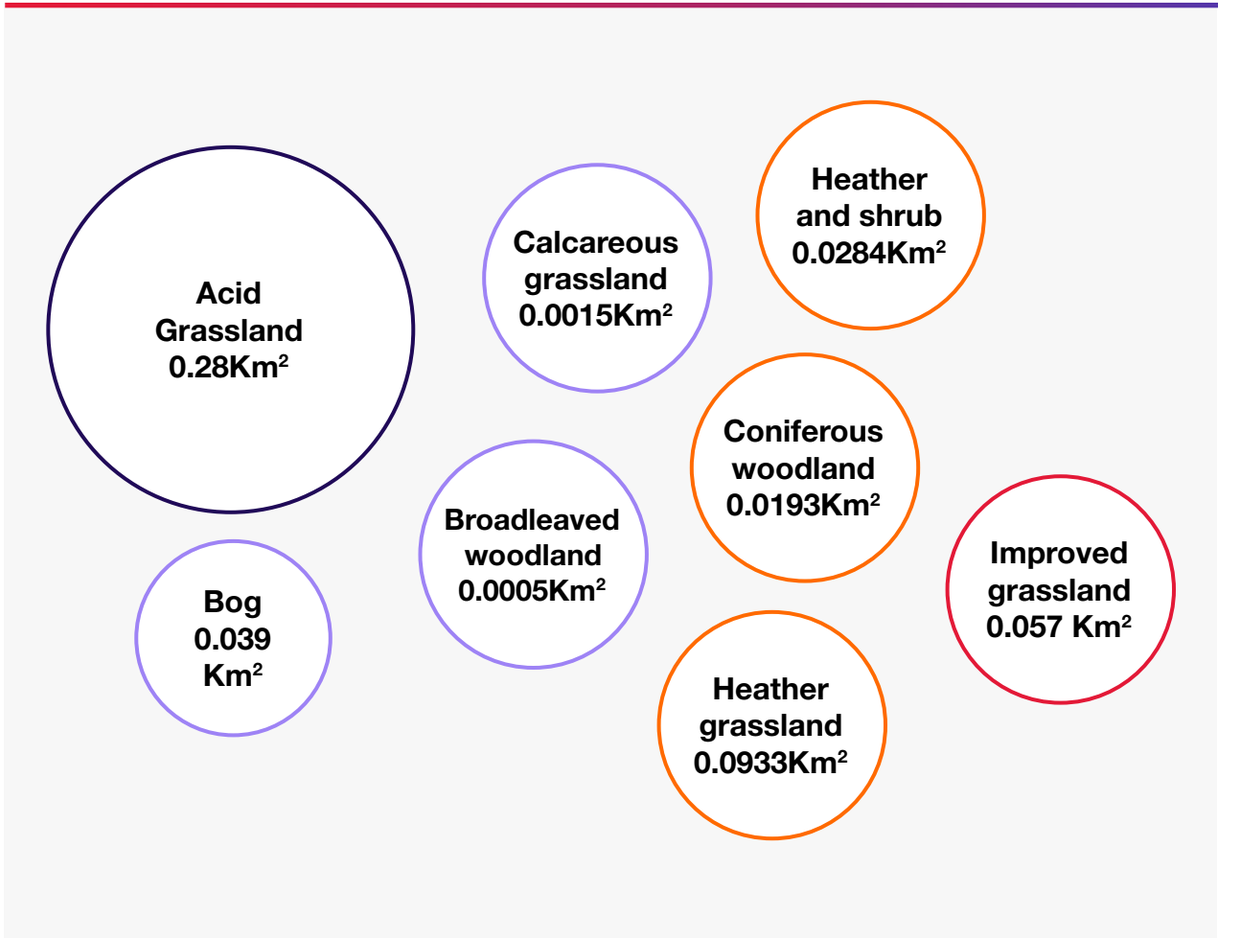

Preliminary natural-capital valuation; £ values require verification using site-specific ecological, condition and attribution data.

Greenfields case study

# Applying ecological baselining at asset level

The 50-hectare Greenfields site demonstrates how this approach can be applied at asset level. The ecological baseline used UK Habitat Classification and condition assessment aligned to the Defra Biodiversity Metric. Findings include priority habitats, variable habitat condition, notable flora, potential bat and barn-owl features and a functioning freshwater ecosystem. This provides an evidence base for conservation, enhancement, monitoring and future measurable nature KPIs. A full natural capital valuation will be provided in the 2026 report.






**Climate and nature opportunities**: sustainable technology and innovation

## Technology as an enabler – and a footprint

Digital technology is both an environmental opportunity and an environmental footprint. CGI's approach therefore combines technology that enables decarbonisation and nature intelligence with action to reduce the energy, water, material and lifecycle impacts of technology itself. Digital twins and DataTwin360 support real-time energy, asset and carbon monitoring; AI and analytics support forecasting and environmental risk analysis; Earth observation supports nature baselining; green software improves energy and resource efficiency; and responsible IT lifecycle practices support reuse, repair and recycling.

## SEEDS: technology-led sustainability innovation

The Sustainability Exploration and Environmental Data Science (SEEDS) programme brings together CGI, academia and United Nations partners to develop technology-led responses to sustainability challenges. FY2025 examples include MaritimeTwin, green software guidance, AI and satellite approaches to water-quality risk, citizen-science biodiversity work and satellite-enabled monitoring. These initiatives demonstrate how internal environmental capability can be translated into client and societal outcomes.





# Value-chain exposure, supply chain and client impact

# Supplier engagement and value-chain emissions

Value-chain emissions remain a material part of CGI's footprint, making supplier engagement central to delivery. The FY2025 position records 43% of suppliers by spend with science-based targets and a further 2% committed, against a target of 73% by FY2029. The Supplier SBT Engagement Programme supports suppliers on their net-zero journeys and is complemented by evidence requirements, environmental risk assessment and corrective-action escalation where required.

## Critical Minerals Supply Chain Analysis

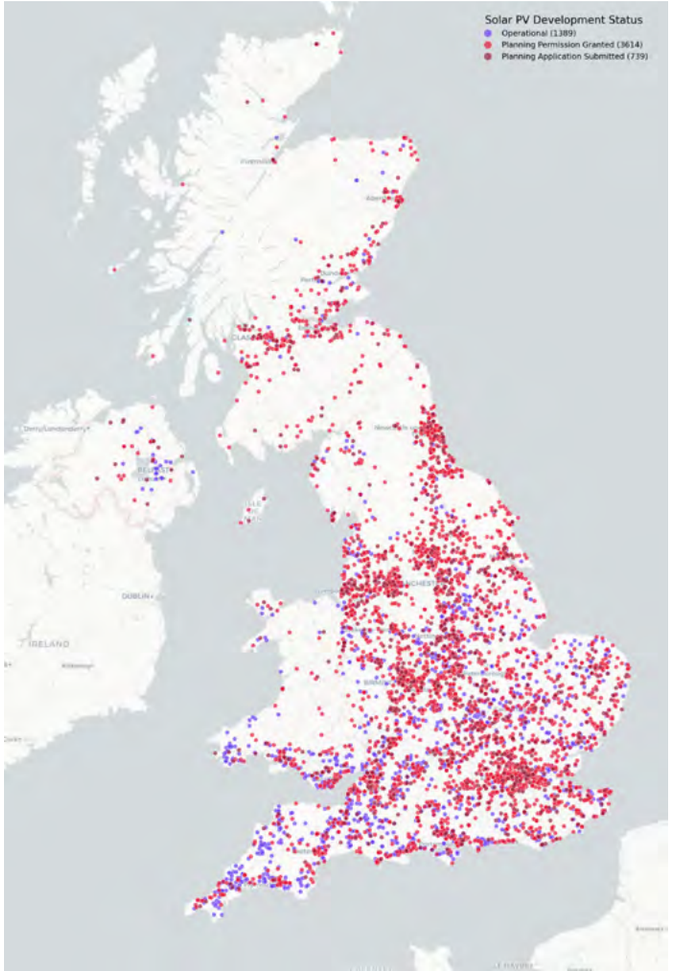
During FY2025, the Sustainability Team developed a **global critical-minerals supply-chain dataset and analytical capability**, structured across the three principal stages of the value chain: **upstream, midstream and downstream**.

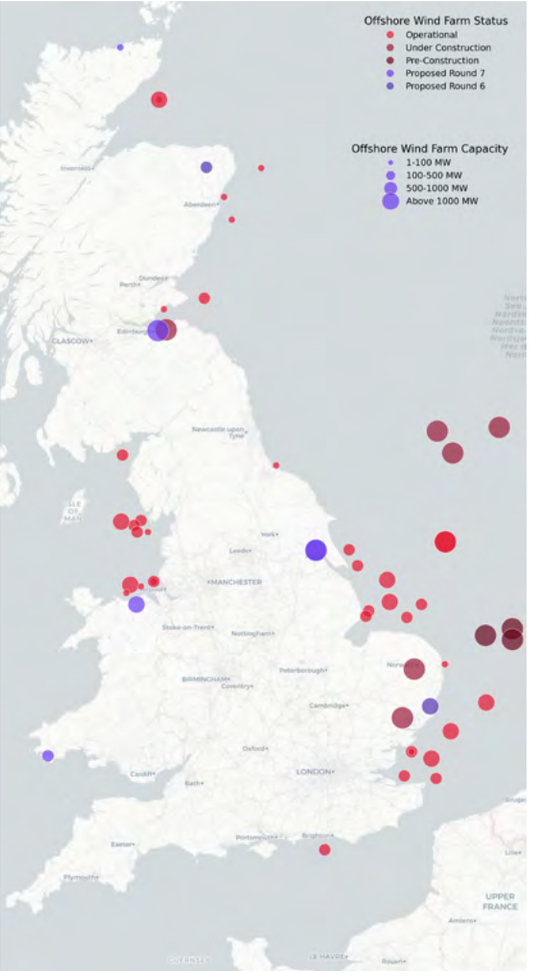
**Upstream analysis** maps historic and current production of critical minerals, including lithium, cobalt, gold, titanium, beryllium and niobium, across producing countries from 1995 onwards. Interactive global maps and comparative trend graphs enable users to identify geographic concentrations and compare changes in mineral production between countries over time.

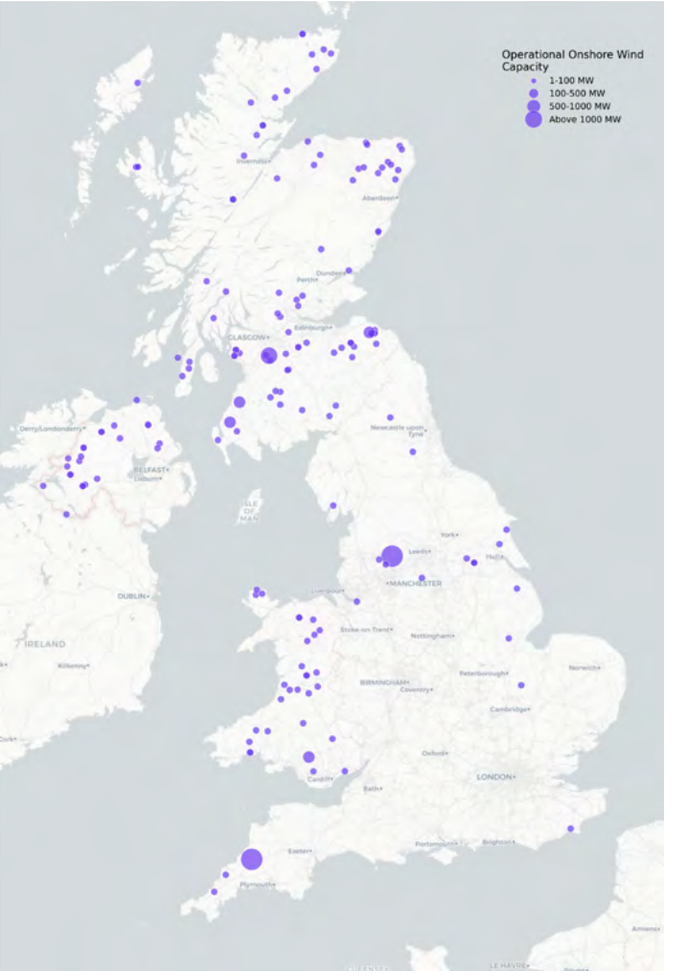
**Midstream analysis** extends this capability to global smelting operations, mapping the location of individual smelters by mineral and country. Interactive maps and comparative bar charts provide greater visibility of where critical processing capacity is concentrated, supporting analysis of potential supply-chain dependencies and areas of exposure.

**Downstream analysis** is under development and will extend the assessment into manufacturing, including **battery production, electric vehicles, solar panels and electrical/electronic and energy equipment**. When integrated, the three layers will provide an **end-to-end view of critical-mineral supply chains—from extraction, through processing, to manufacturing—supporting improved supply-chain transparency, resilience and sustainability risk assessment**.

# Solar, offshore and onshore energy

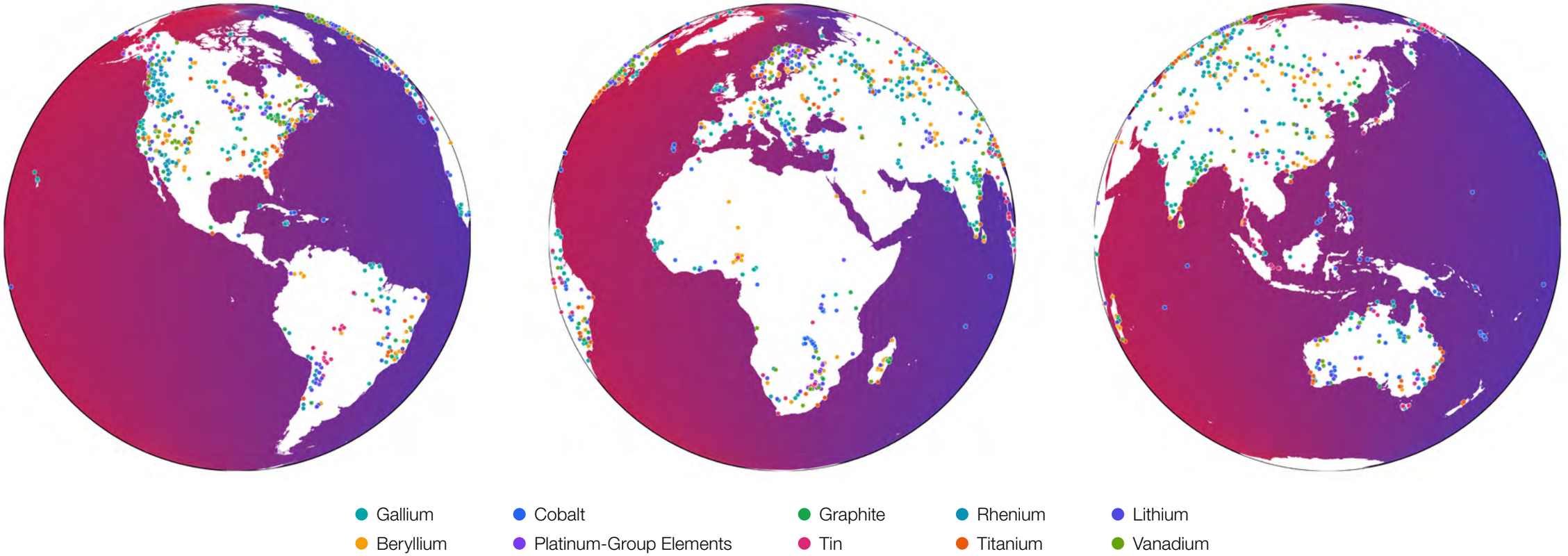


# Connecting critical minerals to nature risk

The FY2025 critical-minerals work provided a strong foundation for extending supply-chain analysis into **natural capital and biodiversity risk**. By linking the Sustainability Team's upstream, midstream and developing downstream datasets with environmental and spatial data, CGI could identify where critical-mineral dependencies intersect with **water, land, biodiversity, ecosystems and carbon**.



| Supply-chain stage | Natural capital assessment | Potential environmental exposure | Potential business value |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Upstream – extraction** | Overlay mineral deposits and production locations with ecosystem condition | Habitat loss, land disturbance, water abstraction, water pollution, soil degradation, biodiversity loss | Identify nature-related sourcing hotspots and dependencies |
| **Midstream – smelting** | Map smelters against water stress, emissions, ecosystems and surrounding habitats | Water consumption, pollution, waste, air emissions and ecosystem degradation | Identify processing locations with elevated environmental and supply-chain risk |
| **Downstream – manufacturing** | Assess batteries, EVs, solar panels and electronics against material and natural-resource dependencies | Energy, water, waste, material demand and end-of-life impacts | Understand embedded nature impacts and circular-economy opportunities |
| **Integrated value chain** | Connect extraction → processing → manufacturing with spatial environmental indicators | Cumulative impacts and dependencies across the value chain | Create an end-to-end natural-capital risk and resilience assessment |

# High-Level Natural Capital Risk – Critical Minerals

| Mineral | Water dependency / pollution | Land & habitat disturbance | Biodiversity risk | Processing / waste risk | Overall natural capital risk | Key consideration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lithium** | High | High | High | Medium–High | High | Water demand can be particularly material in water-stressed extraction regions; land and habitat impacts vary by extraction method |
| **Cobalt** | High | High | High | High | High | Mining, processing, waste and potential contamination create multiple ecosystem pressures |
| **Gold** | High | High | High | High | High | Significant land disturbance, water use, tailings and potential chemical contamination |
| **Titanium** | Medium–High | High | High | Medium–High | High | Mineral-sands extraction can disturb soils, vegetation and coastal or other sensitive habitats |
| **Beryllium** | Medium | Medium–High | Medium–High | High | Medium–High | Smaller production footprint but potentially significant extraction, processing and waste impacts |
| **Niobium** | Medium–High | High | High | High | High | Concentrated mining and processing can create substantial local land, water and biodiversity pressures |

CGI translates internal environmental capability into client services spanning carbon accounting and scenario modelling, digital supply-chain sustainability, geospatial and nature-based services, social value insights, AI, digital twins and automation.


TCFD/TNFD integrated risk
management and resilience

# Embedding climate and nature into enterprise risk

Climate and nature risks are most useful when connected to existing enterprise risk processes. Business-unit assessments, environmental baselines, geospatial screening and horizon scanning identify potential exposures. Risks are assessed by likelihood, impact, timeframe and velocity, with nature assessments also considering dependencies and impacts. Responses include operational controls, adaptation, supplier engagement, corrective action and strategic investment. Performance is monitored through KPIs, environmental data, scenario analysis, committees and enterprise risk reporting.

The principal transmission channels into financial planning include operating costs, energy and travel costs, asset resilience, supply-chain availability, regulatory compliance, client demand, technology investment and revenue from sustainability services (**assessments can be found in the 2024 report**). Higher-transition scenarios can increase regulatory and technology pressure while expanding demand for low-carbon solutions. Higher-warming scenarios can increase physical climate, water, ecosystem and supply-chain risks. Nature loss can compound both pathways.





# Metrics, targets and FY2026 priorities



# FY2026 priorities: from progress to action

**The next phase should focus on:**

- refreshing near-term science-based targets while maintaining long-term net-zero alignment;
- progressing ISO 50001 and energy sub-metering;
- closing the remaining renewable-electricity gap;
- continuing fleet and business-travel reductions;
- increasing supplier SBT coverage;
- implementing the Greenfields management plan and measurable nature KPIs;
- deepening TNFD-style location and dependency analysis;
- strengthening climate-risk and ISSB readiness;
- progressing circular IT and zero-waste ambition; and
- embedding green software, responsible AI, water and energy considerations across the technology lifecycle.

**Further information can be found in our Carbon Reduction Plan 2026.**



# About CGI

## Insights you can act on

Founded in 1976, CGI is among the largest IT and business consulting services firms in the world.

We are insights-driven and outcomes-focused to help accelerate returns on your investments. Across hundreds of locations worldwide, we provide comprehensive, scalable and sustainable IT and business consulting services that are informed globally and delivered locally.

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