C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

For the purposes of this report, the disclaimers set forth under the 2022 Sustainability Report (page 58) and the 2022 Annual Report (page 119) remain valid. (See links to reports below)

SLB (SLB: NYSE) is a technology company that partners with customers to provide access to energy. Our people provide leading digital solutions and deploy innovative technologies to enable performance and sustainability for the global energy industry. With expertise in over 100 countries, we collaborate to create technology that unlocks access to energy for the benefit of all.

As a global technology company, driving energy innovation for a balanced planet, SLB has a powerful role to play in reducing emissions across many industries while scaling new energy systems to help meet demand.

We are industry leaders because of our exceptional and talented people. They are the core that drives our purpose and integrity, which fuel our belief that everyone should have the opportunity to reach their greatest potential. Ever-evolving and constantly innovating, we transcend every cultural and technological boundary set before us. Indeed, it is our diversity that makes us stronger. Together, we achieve more.

We are the industry leader driving innovation in our oil and gas core. A key aspect of our innovation efforts is our commitment to decarbonizing our operations and those of our customers.

We are a data solutions provider in the energy domain and beyond with our digital business, which helps drive performance, efficiency, and sustainability.

We are a technology solutions provider that develops and scales the new energy systems of tomorrow.

As a symbol of our commitment to the challenge ahead, we've based our new identity on the carbon budget curve—the maximum net global CO2 emissions permissible to limit global warming to 1.5 degC. Our logo represents the journey we have committed to and that we support for our customers. Our curve represents the journey to net zero and beyond, to bring balance back to the planet.

Our sustainability strategy is focused on where we believe we can make the biggest impact for our company, our stakeholders, and society. Our priorities are climate action, people, and nature. Supporting our priorities are our enablers—robust governance and empowering local initiatives—and our accelerators— technology innovation, and partnerships.

We are scaling our in-country value investments and our local partnerships to drive positive actions in support of the UN SDGs. We are doing this with a significant focus on affordable and clean energy, to have a greater impact where we live and work and in support of a just transition. We have also accelerated our journey through technology, innovation, and the right partnerships to take significant steps to reduce Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.

Our products and Services

1. Decarbonizing Industry: Methane Emissions Management, Flaring, Carbon Capture, Utilization and Sequestration

2. Innovating in Oil and Gas Core: Subsurface Characterization, Well Construction, Completions, Production, Intervention, Abandonment Solutions, Integrated Services and Consulting, Training

3. Scaling New Energy Systems: Geoenergy, Geothermal, Energy Storage, Hydrogen, Lithium, Carbon Capture, Utilization and Sequestration

4. Delivering Digital at Scale: Data solutions, Artificial intelligence solutions, Oil and Gas Cloud solutions, Oil and Gas on-premise Solutions, Sustainability and Carbon Management, Consulting and Advisory Services, Edge Intelligence and IoT, Training.

In 2022, within each priority, we have taken the next step of operationalizing sustainability throughout our company.

Our Roadmap to Net Zero - SLB is committed to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 aligned with the 1.5 degC target of the Paris Agreement.

- 30% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2 by 2025

- 50% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2 by 2030

- 30% reduction in Scope 3 by 2030

- Net Zero by 2050

All reduction targets are measured against our 2019 baseline

Please refer to our 2022 reports and 2023 proxy for additional details. sustainability-report-2022.ashx (slb.com) **and** Annual Reports & Proxies | SLB

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
3 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Belgium
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Cameroon
Canada
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
French Guiana
Gabon
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guinea
Guyana
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Libya
Malaysia
Mexico
Mozambique
Myanmar
Netherlands
New Zealand
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Serbia
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Suriname
Taiwan, China
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam
Yemen

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	SLB

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	The Board and its committees oversee the performance and management of various environmental, social, and other sustainability issues, including our energy transition strategy, emissions reduction targets, climate change, sustainability reporting, workforce health and safety, human rights, diversity, equity, and inclusion of our workforce; and ethics and compliance. The Board oversees the Company's long- and short-term strategy, including monitoring portfolio advancements that focus on decarbonizing our Core businesses such as our Transition Technologies and emissions monitoring portfolios - as well as our SLB New Energy investments in low-carbon and carbon-neutral energy technologies. The Board oversees the Company's roadmap to reach its 2050 net zero commitment that is inclusive of Scope 3 emissions and includes interim Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions reduction milestones. The Board also oversees the company's enterprise risk management process and reviews major risks facing SLB including geopolitical risks, acute and chronic climate risks and energy transition risks.
Board-level committee	The New Energy and Innovation Committee provides insights on the growth potential, maturity and viability of SLB's targeted New Energy business sectors and validates the sustainability impacts of growth opportunities.
Board-level committee	The Board's other committees oversee sustainability-related topics within their respective areas of responsibility, such as the incorporation of sustainability and diversity metrics into our short-term incentive compensation programs (Compensation); the conduct of sustainability-related reviews by our internal audit team (Audit); operational risks such as cybersecurity (Audit); the disclosure of ESG risks (Audit and Nominating and Governance, jointly); and the development of our sustainable finance strategy, including financial instruments with rates linked to climate commitments (Finance).
Board-level committee	The Nominating and Governance Committee oversees our sustainability programs, initiatives, and activities, and receives regular updates from senior management on the progress we are making toward a low-carbon future. This committee also monitors and reviews the effectiveness of SLB's Ethics and Compliance program, including our Code of Conduct and all significant compliance allegations.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Our Chief Strategy and Sustainability Officer (CSSO), a member of our executive leadership team, ensures that sustainability is at the core of our corporate strategy.
Other C-Suite Officer	SLB's executive management team is responsible for the development and implementation of our sustainability strategies and programs, with the oversight of our Board of Directors (Board) and its committees.
Other, please specify (Vice President, Sustainability)	The Vice President of Sustainability, who reports to the CSSO, is directly responsible for SLB's social and environmental sustainability and engages with SLB leadership, employees, investors, and customers on sustainability topics, including climate-related risks and opportunities.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Board and its committees oversee the performance and management of various environmental, social, and other sustainability issues, including our energy transition strategy; emissions reduction targets; climate change; sustainability reporting; workforce health and safety; human rights; diversity, equity, and inclusion of our workforce; and ethics and compliance. The Board oversees the Company's long- and short-term strategy, including the launch of our Transition Technology and emissions monitoring portfolios, which focus on decarbonizing our core businesses, as well as our new investments in low-carbon and carbon-neutral energy technologies. In addition, the full Board supported the decision to establish our comprehensive 2050 net zero commitment including Scope 3 emissions, together with interim Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions reduction milestones. The Board also oversees the company's enterprise risk management process and reviews major risks facing the company, including acute and chronic climate risks and energy transition risks.
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing value chain engagement	<Not Applicable>	Our senior management team has developed a comprehensive strategic planning and enterprise risk management (ERM) process for identifying, assessing, and managing risk. Through this process, we identify key risks through a bi-annual corporate-level risk mapping exercise, which involves the CEO and other members of SLB senior management, along with a bottom-up operational (field-level) risk assessment by SLB's various geographies, businesses, and functions. In 2022, the process also included third-party assessments, internal and external risk surveys and gap analyses to enhance the bottom-up operational risk mapping process, address new and emerging risks (including but not limited to emissions, biodiversity and environmental implications, climate change, energy transition business models, energy transition legal and regulatory landscape), and align with the company ERM process. The executive leadership team enterprise risk management and disclosure committee established in 2022 oversees the annual risk identification process and monitors the implementation of mitigation processes. Our executive leadership team updates the Board at least annually as risks that could impact the implementation of the Company's strategy are identified or evolve.
Scheduled – all meetings	Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	<Not Applicable>	The Board's Nominating and governance Committee oversees our sustainability programs, initiatives, and activities, including acute and chronic climate and nature risks and opportunities. This committee also receives regular updates from our Vice President of Sustainability on the progress we are making toward a low-carbon future, including our progress toward achieving our carbon emission reduction and net zero emissions goals. The Board's New Energy and Innovation Committee provides insights on the growth potential, maturity, and viability of SLB's targeted New Energy business sectors, and validates the sustainability impact of growth opportunities.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Board members come from different industries including oil and gas, renewable energy, technology and finance and 91% of the Board at year-end 2022, self-identified having substantial knowledge, skills, or experience in energy transition and sustainability matters. See details here https://investorcenter.slb.com/static-files/cc900c86-5e74-4668-a366-8858d81fdfab	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
The CEO and Chief Financial Officer annually approve the capital investment budget, including investments in technology to reduce emissions in oil and gas and low-carbon businesses in the SLB New Energy portfolio.

Position or committee
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Developing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
Our Chief Strategy & Sustainability Officer (CSSO), who reports to the CEO, oversees our corporate strategy, sustainability, and marketing activities. This position demonstrates how sustainability is at the core of our corporate strategy. The CSSO was involved in the launch of SLB's net zero commitment and short-term, mid-term, and long-term targets spanning Scope 1, 2,
and 3 emissions. Scenario analyses, including scenarios associated with climate change and the energy transition, are the responsibility of the CSSO.

Our CSSO and our Chief Legal Officer jointly oversee the company's enterprise risk management program.

Position or committee
Other, please specify (VP, Sustainability)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Implementing a climate transition plan
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Other, please specify (Reports to the CSO)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
The VP of Sustainability, who reports to the CSSO, is directly responsible for social and environmental sustainability in the company and engages with SLB leadership,

employees, investors, and customers on sustainability topics, including climate-related issues.

Position or committee
Other, please specify (Climate Director)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Implementing a climate transition plan
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Other, please specify (Reports to the Sustainability, VP)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Half-yearly

Please explain
Our Climate Director, along with other members of the senior management team are responsible for the day-to-day management and mitigation of climate and transition risk, including identifying, assessing, monitoring, and managing the major risks to SLB through our enterprise risk management process (described below in the “Risk Management” section of this report)
implementing effective risk mitigation measures, response plans, and controls integrating risk analysis into business decisions and performance objectives.

Position or committee
Risk committee

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Annually

Please explain
The Board delegates to its committees responsibility for overseeing certain types of risk, as reflected in the chart below, and the committees in turn report regularly to the Board on activities in their respective areas of oversight. As such, the Risk Committee oversees the Climate-related risks and opportunities.

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Legal Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
Our CSSO and our Chief Legal Officer jointly oversee the company’s enterprise risk management program.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Every named executive officer had at least one strategic personal objective related to sustainability, SLB New Energy, or health safety and environmental performance goals. See page 38 of 2023 Proxy https://investorcenter.slb.com/static-files/cc900c86-5e74-4668-a366-8858d81fdfab In addition, in 2023, key populations across SLB management were assigned sustainability personal objectives focused on reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in our field operations and facilities, customer avoided emissions, and climate change operational risk assessment. See page 8 of our sustainability report. https://www.slb.com/-/media/files/sustainability/2022/sustainability-report-2022.ashx

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Reduce SLB's Scope 3 emissions, using a pre-established CO2e target based on "customer-avoided" emissions. These avoided emissions are driven by sales from our Transition Technologies portfolio, which helps us and our customers reduce carbon emissions.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
SLB has a goal to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 30% by 2030. In order to prioritize Scope 3 emissions reductions, it is essential to tie incentives to drive these reductions. In 2023, all businesses will have a key performance objective tied to Scope 3 emissions.

Entitled to incentive
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Other (please specify) (Enhance carbon emissions reporting, due diligence, internal controls, and auditing process and meet related quantitative milestones.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Oversee enhancements to our carbon emissions reporting, due diligence, internal controls, and auditing processes, and meet related quantitative milestones.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
In order to ensure a path to net zero, we must continuously improve our internal controls and processes to refine our strategy. Tying a key performance objective around improvements in governance, controls and processes will drive us towards expanding the number of metrics assured and the level of assurance.

Entitled to incentive
Management group

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
More than 450 management roles in the company have been assigned an incentivized Sustainability KPO at companywide level through our Strategic Performance Bonus and Team Turbo bonus plans. Attainment is measured at company level or business unit level based on roles. In addition, line management and functional roles across SLB have the opportunity to elect for a variable performance KPO incentive related to Impactful sustainability projects that align with the company's sustainability Goals.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
We have a stated ambition to reduce Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions intensity in 2022 as compared to 2021. This requires, while in an environment of strong growth, to incentivize our local teams to identify and implement ways to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	We assess acute physical risks, events driven and related to unpredictable weather patterns—including cyclones, hurricanes, tropical storms, flood, wildfire, and earthquake that have the potential to affect our bases —on a one- to three-year timeframe.
Medium-term	3	10	We consider emerging regulations, capital expenditures and operational planning, including development of new technologies that have the potential to reduce our customers' GHG emissions, over a three- to ten-year timeframe.
Long-term	10	20	We assess chronic physical risks related to long term shift in climate patterns such as sustained higher temperature causing sea level rise or chronic heat waves that have potential to affect our bases —on a 10-year and up timeframe. The Board and senior management take a longer view in considering strategic planning, including climate-related risks and opportunities that have the potential to negatively or positively affect our business over the medium term (three to ten years) and long term (ten to 20 years). Included in long-term risks are energy transition and climate change.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

SLB defines substantive financial or strategic impact to our business from climate related risks as an impact that significantly affects our business strategy, reputation, revenue or operating expenses resulting in adversely affecting our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows . Risks are scored on likelihood (frequency, probability), severity (people, environment, reputation, assets/liabilities, business impact), time horizon, and financial impact.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Our senior management team has developed a comprehensive strategic planning and enterprise risk management (ERM) process for identifying, assessing, and managing risk. Through this process, we identify key risks through a biannual corporate-level risk mapping exercise, which involves the CEO and other members of senior management, along with a bottom-up operational (field-level) risk assessment by SLB's various geographies, businesses, and functions.

The process also includes third-party assessment, external risk surveys, and facilitated workshops with SLB executives to provide opportunities for the company to adjust with the evolving landscape. Our executive leadership team has established an enterprise risk management committee to oversee this risk identification process and to monitor the implementation of mitigation processes. Our executive leadership team updates the Board at least annually as risks that could impact the implementation of SLB's strategy are identified or evolve. In 2022, the process also included a gap analysis on internal and external operational risk management best practices facilitated by internationally recognized third parties in order to enhance the bottom-up operational risk mapping process, address new and emerging risks (including but not limited to emissions, biodiversity and environmental implications, climate change, energy transition business models, and energy transition legal and regulatory landscape), and align with the company ERM process. This has led to the setup of the enterprise risk management and disclosure committee, the operational risk management committee and the roll-out of the enhanced operational risk mapping process in 2023. We believe that our comprehensive risk assessment program is reasonably designed to identify and manage climate change related enterprise-wide risks that have the potential to significantly affect our businesses over the short, medium, and longer terms.

Our risk assessments cover exposures to both physical and transition climate-related risks and their respective financial impact. The climate-related risks we routinely monitor as part of our enterprise risk management process include but are not limited to potential loss of containment and well control as a result of weather events, country-specific legislation and regulations, environmental compliance, financial risk associated with climate change, perception of industry due to climate change dialogue, and extreme weather (see additional detail under C2.2a). The transition related risks we routinely monitor are current and emerging regulatory risks, technology risks, legal risks, and market and reputational risks. At a corporate level, business risks related to climate change are identified based on input from a variety of internal and external sources, including local risk assessments, country-specific climate assessments aligned with TCFD recommendations, and feedback from customers, investors, the Board, and other stakeholders. Identified enterprise-level risks are then developed into various scenarios, guided by subject matter experts, and these scenarios are modelled to assess potential financial impacts.

Climate risks are also included in our operational risk maps, which help to identify and assess potential threats to the mid- to long-term strategic objectives. In 2022, the enhanced operational risk map included emissions, biodiversity and environmental implications, climate change, energy transition business models, energy transition legal and regulatory landscape risks for deployment to the business in 2023 as part of the risk mapping exercise (see additional information in C2.1b).

A risk owner is assigned from among senior management for each enterprise-level risk including climate physical and transition risks to manage the risk and mitigation plans. Oversight of the management plan for each enterprise level risk is assigned to the Board or Board Committee as appropriate. As an example, certain potential impacts regarding new regulations restricting oil and gas have been determined to be an enterprise-level risk. The Chief Legal Officer is the risk owner, and the Nominating and Governance Committee oversees the Company's comprehensive monitoring, prevention, and response capabilities. In addition, Board Committees with specific oversight responsibilities receive more frequent updates related to those specific risks. These risks are monitored and embedded into the business planning cycle. Risks are scored on likelihood, severity, time horizon, and financial impact. Where applicable, management objectives include management and mitigation of risk. Where

applicable, management objectives include management and mitigation of risk (see C1.3).

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Country-level climate risk assessments provide a practical way to understand climate-related risks and common issues across our organization. For these assessments, we work with a leading sustainability consultant to review the potential impact of climate issues on our direct operations. Climate-related risks (physical and financial, including transition risks) are assessed using scenario-based analysis. While there are country-specific concerns, some commonalities across geographies are:
- Acute physical risks, event driven associated with extreme weather, such as storm surges, droughts, heat waves, flooding, hurricanes, wildfire, earthquakes, extreme precipitation, and snow
- Chronic physical risks, addressing long-term shifts in climate patterns such as sustained higher temperatures causing sea level risk or chronic heatwaves and the potential impact on our global footprint, water availability, and protected marine life
- Transition risks, such as policy and legal risks, the impact of a carbon tax on SLB and our customers, the cost of electrifying our operations, and adapting our technology portfolio to changing customer preference.

We have also completed several global climate risk assessment projects, including projects relating to the risks of coastal flooding from sea level rise, physical risks from more severe and frequent storms, and the regulatory risks of carbon taxation. In 2020 and 2021, we completed third-party assessments of our sites' exposure to sea level rise. As a follow up, in 2022, we completed additional third-party assessments relating to, global temperature rise, and heat waves and recommendations for action plans to be considered and implemented in 2023 onwards for high-risk sites. Read more about the process and scenario based analyses under C3.2a.

We review acute physical risks associated with extreme weather in areas susceptible to increased severity and frequency of extreme weather related to water (e.g., hurricane, excessive rain, or flooding) or increased severity and frequency of extreme heat. Those variances may impact our business by causing extreme changes in precipitation patterns that may result in flooding, changes in road or wellsite conditions, or damage to facilities. This may result in increased operating costs or decreases in revenue through disruptions at our facilities, in our supply chain, or at wellsites; equipment damage and repair requirements; and increased insurance premiums.

To manage extreme weather risks, we work with a third-party loss prevention firm to conduct site visits, assess potential risks to our facilities, and propose mitigating actions. We also consider the potential impact of sea-level rise on our global footprint. Additionally, SLB has business continuity and crisis management processes in place to mitigate potential disruptions caused by extreme weather events. Also, our insurance policies help mitigate the risk of material loss of assets at our facilities.

Our Transition Technologies portfolio and the SLB New Energy business offers a strategic response to the management of energy transition risks, as discussed in the "Climate Action" section of our 2022 Sustainability Report. In 2022, we implemented our GHG Inventory tracker to maintain data integrity assurance and auditability, demonstrate progress in a transparent way,
and better understand SLB's GHG profile to better design reduction plans for maximum effect. In addition, we continue to regularly map and report our progress towards our emission reduction targets with both internal and third-party resources to understand our progress and potential opportunities.

Climate Resilience Climate-related scenarios are an integral part of our scenarios-based portfolio strategy. We review different scenarios to evaluate our business resilience and confirm our portfolio's alignment with our energy transition ambitions related to those scenarios. For example, both 2DS and IEA NZE were useful in understanding the role that CCS will play in the path to net zero. Although we have been in the carbon capture business for more than two decades, the scenarios gave us confidence that the potential addressable market in carbon capture warranted continued investment and integration of that business into our SLB New Energy portfolio. IHS and Rystad both had scenarios that informed our view of regional and local distribution of the energy mix and therefore influenced our specific regional technology strategies. Reviewing scenarios with a 2040 time horizon against those with a 2050 time horizon helped inform certain of our long-term portfolio mix decisions.

We will continue to use scenarios to inform our strategy and financial planning, including those that offer a range of time horizons, ambition with respect to transition, and varied perspectives to help us better understand the risks and opportunities that climate change and the energy transition present. We also will continue to review the accuracy of our scenario predictions with the goal of working from best available predictive information regarding the coming decades. All of the scenarios we used in building our strategy allocate some share of the energy mix to oil and gas in the coming decades.

Our strategy considers that there is a wide range of possibilities with respect to the future energy mix and the pace of energy transition and, as such, our strategy addresses opportunities across multiple time horizons. Regardless of the contribution of oil and gas to the energy mix, SLB recognizes the need to reduce the carbon footprint of oil and gas operations, and therefore our strategy considers that as well.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	We are committed to complying with or exceeding existing regulations in every country in which we work. SLB management has implemented strategies to reduce fuel consumption for our largest sources of emissions, such as pumps, fleet vehicles, and marine vessels. Additionally, we continue to monitor GHG emission reporting requirements in the countries where we operate.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation spans all three-time horizons discussed above. Various international, federal, and state agencies are currently developing climate-related legislation and regulations intended to reduce GHG emissions and regulations related to emissions disclosure. As an example, the US Environmental Protection Agency has taken steps to regulate GHGs via the Clean Air Act as well as proposing additional reporting rules focused on oil and gas industry operations. The US Securities and Exchange Commission has also proposed detailed climate risk and GHG emission disclosure rules. We monitor these changes closely through our legal, compliance, corporate governance, and environmental teams. We evaluate the likelihood and severity of changes in regulatory requirements and political trends related to climate change and the energy transition through risk assessments and risk mapping in line with the recommendations of TCFD. As an action related to emerging climate risks, in 2022 we announced a plan to collaborate with Aramco to develop a digital sustainability platform that will provide sustainability solutions for hard-to-abate industries. It will allow customers to collect, measure, report, and verify their emissions while also evaluating different decarbonization pathways. By combining sustainability goals with digital enablement, we can drive transparency, better measurement, more effective planning, and more impactful reductions in emissions. Read about it here https://investorcenter.slb.com/news-releases/news-release-details/schlumberger-and-aramco-collaborate-digital-sustainability Additionally, internally in 2022, we rolled out our global GHG Emissions Inventory tracker. This tool allows for detailed analysis of existing emissions for data integrity assurance and was used in our Limited Assurance exercise conducted by external auditors. audit exercise where we were granted Limited Assurance.
Technology	Relevant, always included	We believe that increasing customer focus on emerging legislation and sustainability priorities could lead to a shift in customer behavior and a decrease in demand for certain products and services and increased demand for others. We engage with customers to anticipate these shifts, which generally occur in the medium- to long-term time horizons. In parallel, we work with our customers to find new opportunities to mitigate potential negative environmental and social impacts of oil and gas operations. As of 2022, SLB's Transition Technologies enable our customers to reduce the footprint of their operations and is supported by an impact quantification framework that aligns specific UN SDGs to the following attributes: GHG emissions reduction, energy consumption reduction, electrification, surveillance and assessment, hazardous materials reduction, water stewardship, waste reduction, and physical size reduction. Additionally, the framework has been incorporated into SLB's R&D process for new product development.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risks and liability across multiple lenses (including, but not limited to climate-related issues) are considered as part of the financial severity assessment of our enterprise risk management process. This is informed by both current and emerging regulation as well as a scheduled quarterly review, internally and with the Board's Nominating and Governance Committee, of compliance incidents and incident trends.
Market	Relevant, always included	As a business-to-business company providing services to industry operators, potential changes in a portion of our revenue are directly tied to the market outlook of oil and gas operators, and therefore indirectly tied to market demand for fuels and other petroleum products. We routinely monitor oil and gas industry operations and investment activity to determine the market outlook for the oil and gas services industry and how our business will be impacted. For example, a market risk we review regularly is the International Energy Agency's (IEA) research outlining the energy mix and their market predictions between now and 2050.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	In the context of climate, reputational risk exists across all three-time horizons discussed in this section. It presents itself in various ways, including but not limited to the following: – Workforce motivation and engagement risk: Because corporate sustainability efforts, including the management of climate-related issues, increasingly affect workforce engagement, we incorporated into our annual employee engagement survey a question to measure workforce perception of our corporate sustainability efforts. Employee respondents to the survey in 2022 scored our corporate sustainability efforts higher than at other companies, based on similar questions asked in other companies' internal surveys. We also include content related to our climate action strategy in both recruiting and onboarding materials. – Media coverage and public perception risk: Stakeholder engagement, monitoring and reporting trends, and comprehensive governance are the primary vehicles for managing this risk. Transparency through our nonfinancial disclosures, guided by frameworks like TCFD and SASB, are another way to mitigate this risk. – Well integrity risk: Extreme weather can potentially introduce well integrity risk, which in turn is a risk to reputation. We have addressed well integrity risk, regardless of the root cause, by developing a Well Integrity Barrier Standard containing ten critical requirements that must be followed by all employees and contractors of SLB. Development of this standard was a company-wide initiative to raise awareness and to impose mandatory rules defining the minimum requirements in training, certification, and knowledge of the barriers we provide.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	We review acute physical risks associated with extreme weather in areas susceptible to increased severity and frequency of extreme weather related to water (e.g., hurricane, excessive rain, or flooding) or increased severity and frequency of extreme heat. Those variances may impact our business by causing extreme changes in precipitation patterns that may result in flooding, changes in road or wellsite conditions, or damage to facilities. This may result in increased operating costs or decreases in revenue through disruptions at our facilities, in our supply chain, or at wellsites; equipment damage and repair requirements; and increased insurance premiums. To manage extreme weather risks, we work with a third-party loss prevention firm to conduct site visits, assess potential risks to our facilities, and propose mitigating actions. We also consider the potential impact of sea-level rise on our global footprint. Additionally, SLB has business continuity and crisis management processes in place to mitigate potential disruptions caused by extreme weather events. Additionally, our insurance policies help mitigate the risk of material loss of assets at our facilities.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	As part of our country-level climate assessments (as described elsewhere in this report), we analyse chronic physical risks related to climate change, such as the potential impact of sea-level rise on our global footprint, water availability, and protected marine life. We have also completed several global climate risk assessment projects, including projects relating to the risks of coastal flooding from sea level rise, risks of potential heatwave impact on sites, energy consumption and employee working conditions, and physical risks from more severe and frequent storms.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
As a business-to-business company providing service to oil and gas operators, our products and services could be subject to new regulations put in place to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels. Any new mandates and regulations could lead to the need to replace non-compliant equipment, such as our vehicle fleet, which would increase our operating costs. Various international, federal and state agencies are developing climate-related legislation and regulations to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. There is a risk of increased cost of transitioning to low-carbon products, services, and equipment and increased reporting requirements.

The replacement cost of non-compliant equipment due to more stringent regulations would be the bulk of this risk and associated cost. For Scope 1 emissions, that equipment would primarily consist of our vehicle fleet and the financial impact associated with converting that fleet to electric at a faster pace as compared to our planned replacement schedule. Vehicle conversion to electric is an important action in our Scope 1 emissions reduction plan to achieve our Net Zero by 2050 commitment.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
116700000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact will largely be influenced by two main factors. Firstly, there could be an increased need for a new electric vehicle fleet that complies with new legislation. This will also necessitate an upgrade in data collection infrastructure and require staff commitments for reporting. Secondly, the impact will depend on the timing of future regulations and the prevailing market conditions related to replacement technology.

If the regulatory changes happen gradually, and a commercially viable electric vehicle option is available at a comparable rate, and we can align our fleet replacement with the existing planned schedules, we estimate that the financial impact would be relatively small. We assume that with proper planning, we can mitigate potential cost increases.

On the other hand, the maximum potential impact figure is based on a scenario where regulatory changes occur rapidly, necessitating early and off-cycle vehicle replacements, along with the need to pay a premium for replacement technology.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
If the risk is well-managed and conversion happens at a planned pace, ahead of regulatory mandates and in conjunction with strategic supplier management, the cost of response related to vehicle conversion could be effectively zero. We already minimize exposure of changing vehicle requirements by leasing the majority of our light vehicle fleet, rather than buying. We also have engaged in discussions with large suppliers to better understand the landscape specific to our specific vehicle footprint (e.g., what is the current and planned electric vehicle infrastructure in the countries where we have the largest vehicle count). To further minimize exposure to this risk, our vehicle conversion timeline considers the regulatory landscape as well electric vehicle infrastructure landscape and our vehicle count by country.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Sea level rise

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
An analysis of the potential threat of sea-level rise on SLB sites has been conducted. Out of all SLB sites (more than 1,000), 72 locations, which account for approximately 6% of the total sites, have been identified as being exposed to sea-level rise by 2050. Among these exposed sites, a more detailed assessment has been performed for 15 high-value locations through dedicated interviews with facility managers.

The majority of those sites have very low, emerging or medium risk. One facility has high risk of impact from rising water levels by 2040.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
145000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact assessment of sea-level rise takes into account the expenses related to replacing or transferring facilities that are at risk by 2050. This assessment considers the costs associated with the site value of the 15 facilities analyzed. To calculate the potential financial impact, it was assumed that no sites would be impacted by sea-level rise under the RCP 2.6 scenario (representing the minimum impact). On the other hand, the RCP 8.5 scenario was used to calculate the maximum impact, assuming that a maximum of 15 sites could be affected by 2050.

Cost of response to risk
3372000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We are addressing the risks associated with the 15 facilities that have some level of risk and implementing measures to prevent further exposure. Hazard Assessment and Risk Control (HARC) processes have been completed for all 15 facilities in our global sea-level rise risk assessment, involving subject matter experts from central and local teams in facilities, sustainability, and operations. Leadership teams in the impacted operating units have participated in the review of risk and control plans. The estimated cost of responding to the risk above, is calculated identifying adaptation measures for the 15 facilities at risk.

To minimize the likelihood of further exposure, the following procedural improvements are being implemented:
- An external insurance partner reviews all new facilities above a certain value for flood exposure.
- Flood risk assessment is included in the checklist for purchasing or leasing new facilities under evaluation for flood risk.
- Facility construction guidelines and standard language have been updated to highlight the significance of evaluating climate change-related risks during assessments.
- Non regrets actions at the facilities' level (business continuity plans integrating flooding management procedures, national weather alerts, elevation of more sensitive equipment/products. etc.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Heat stress

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Heat stress poses risks to SLB operations, including equipment failures, increased electricity consumption for cooling, reduced efficiency, and impacts on employee health and safety. Excessive heat can strain equipment, lead to higher energy bills, lower productivity, and jeopardize employee well-being. Mitigation measures involve equipment maintenance, enhanced cooling systems, employee training, and energy efficiency improvements. Addressing heat stress enhances operational reliability, promotes employee safety, and sustains productivity.

In 2022, a heatwave impact analyses were conducted on SLB sites, and 15 sites were chosen for in depth analyses (sites with large heatwaves turnover loss and personnel costs increase, high initial exposure to heatwaves and substantial increase in heatwave hazard, large number of workers). The impact analyses took into account the potential impact on: 1) the sites' energy consumption and additional costs related to higher energy consumption; and 2) the sites' working conditions and productivity losses. Findings and recommendations were shared with line management and sites for action planning implementation.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
65606

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
149600

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact of heat stress risk was determined by assessing heatwave exposure and cooling needs at the facility level for the next 30 years under two different future scenarios. This assessment evaluates the potential financial consequences of intensified heatwaves, including increased cooling expenses and productivity loss among employees. Factors such as cooling-related expenses, energy consumption, productivity loss rates, and additional labor costs are considered in the financial impact assessment. The potential financial impact figure was calculated per facility.

Cost of response to risk
107603

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
The response to the heat stress risk in SLB operations may involve various measures to mitigate its effects. The cost estimate encompasses increased cooling-related electricity costs, equipment and infrastructure expenses, reduced output and efficiency, and additional working hours. The potential cost to response to risk was calculated per facility.

In addition, the following was recommended and in process.
- Adapting organizational procedures to increasing heat waves
1.Adapt shifts and working hours to daily temp
2.Fatigue management
3.Awareness campaigns
4.Health support
- Accessing and Quantifying vulnerability to heat waves
1.Energy efficiency diagnosis
2.Productivity assessment
- Improving energy efficiency of building and AC systems
1.A/C Replacement and management
2.Thermal renovation
3.Roof insulation
4.Automatic closing doors
- Installation of passive cooling systems (vegetation, shading…etc)
1.Vegetation implementation
2.Increased albedo for buildings
3.Shading areas and ventilation systems

Comment

Identifier
Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Extreme weather events: floods and hurricanes)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Acute physical risks associated with climate change, such as floods and hurricanes, could pose a threat to SLB's business. These risks can disrupt operations by damaging infrastructure, causing unplanned downtime, delays, and increased repair costs. Transportation disruptions can also hinder the movement of personnel and equipment. Similarly, hurricanes could damage offshore platforms, pipelines, and other infrastructure, leading to production disruptions and safety hazards. Additionally, extreme weather events can result in supply chain disruptions, causing delays, cancellations, and increased costs.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
14468800

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact of acute risks to SLB has been estimated through projections of possible unplanned downtime and the average cost to repair or replace the facilities in case of destruction. The estimated financial impact demonstrates the potential magnitude of losses that SLB may face per year.

Cost of response to risk

112400

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
The cost of responding to acute physical risks was calculated by estimating the expenses associated with initiatives aimed at mitigating the risks posed by potential extreme weather events. Our focus was particularly on those events that are most likely to impact our most vulnerable sites. The potential cost to response to risk is calculated per year.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
This response covers the impact of our low carbon businesses, reducing emissions in customers' oil & gas operations and other energy technologies. Drivers for emissions reduction in the oil & gas industry include regulations, shareholder pressure, emerging low carbon markets, and significant global emissions (5.9 GT CO2e). Our focus is on efficiency, methane/flaring emissions, and customer emissions understanding. Our Transition Technologies reduce emissions and in 2022, helped customers avoid >700,000 T CO2e. We're expanding the portfolio and analyzing environmental footprints for R&D investment. SLB End-to-end Emissions solutions (SEES) combines knowledge, detection tech, a digital platform, and partnerships for growth. We're developing a digital platform with Saudi Aramco to address customer emissions reporting needs.

Outside oil & gas, SLB New Energy aims to diversify the energy system, reduce hydrocarbon dependence, and mitigate hard-to-abate industries. We're expanding CCUS capabilities throughout the value chain to align with IEA's net zero scenario. Our geoenergy and geothermal solutions leverage earth's properties for up to 90% energy and emissions reduction. We're scaling impact through GeothermEx and technology advancements. Stationary energy storage and lithium capabilities enable sustainable electrification with reduced extraction footprint. We're pioneering electrolyser solutions for low-carbon affordable hydrogen, essential for the energy future. In 2021, we launched our Transition Technologies portfolio, which is focused on decreasing our customer emissions footprint and accelerating the path to net zero: https://www.slb.com/transition-technologies. This portfolio aims at reducing emissions in production operations by addressing industry emissions-related priorities such as methane emissions, flaring reduction, electrification, well construction emissions, and full field development solutions.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
In 2022 alone, SLB Transition Technologies helped avoid over 700,000 tonnes of CO2e emissions —the equivalent of taking almost 160,000 cars off the road. Our Transition Technologies portfolio is set to continue growing, and we expect it to surpass the $1 billion revenue mark in 2023. The potential financial impact figure is estimated per year.

Cost to realize opportunity
34000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Within oil & gas, we continue to promote our current portfolio of low emission technologies and develop additional solutions to meet regulatory requirements and customer needs. We work with our customers to find new opportunities to mitigate potential negative environmental and social aspects of oil and gas operations. Our portfolio of Transition Technologies* offers products and services built on rigorous technical methodology to quantify and reduce emissions. These technologies

address emissions challenges across the spectrum, including methane emissions, flaring, well construction CO2 footprint, and solutions for electrification of production systems infrastructure and full field development.

The cost to realize the opportunity per year is estimated to be around 80% of the value of the opportunity.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
Emissions related to energy consumption in our facilities represent a significant portion of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Conversion to renewables in our facilities globally is a key action in reducing those emissions on our path to net zero. While there are potential costs associated with conversion, once converted, operating costs associated with power provision in facilities is expected to decrease. By the end of 2022, our renewable power consumption represented 33% of our total facilities' electricity consumption.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
842433

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Our strategy for renewables implementation is to prioritize implementation considering: the regulatory landscape, renewable infrastructure landscape and feasibility assessment, and our energy consumption in a particular region. Where there are immediate options to consider purchasing Renewable Energy Credits (RECs), we may do that as a temporary solution. By the end of 2022, our renewable power accounted for more than 33% of our facilities' overall electricity consumption, which is equivalent to roughly 260,000 MWh.

In April 2022, SLB finalized contracts to replace conventional purchased power with 100% renewable power for 138 sites in Texas. As part of this project, SLB secured 42.75MW of wind power from the White Mesa Wind project located in Crockett County, Texas. This reduced our year-on-year Scope 2 facility emissions by approximately 16%. This contract also protects SLB from energy shortages, which can result in extreme power price spikes. The financial impact figure shown is the actual cost savings from switching from conventional energy to green energy in our Texas facilities, starting from June 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
The cost to realize this opportunity is currently calculated to be zero, as the switch to renewables in our Texas facilities did not incur any premium associated with transitioning from conventional energy to green energy. However, it is important to note that this cost may vary based on the renewable options we explore for other facilities and countries.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

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

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
Our relationship and on-going dialogue with our stockholders are important parts of our Board's corporate governance commitment. Our investor relations, sustainability, legal and human resources teams engage with various stakeholders such as customers, supplier and investors throughout the year to seek their views on key matters, including sustainability matters, and then inform our Board and management about the issues and emerging governance trends that our stockholders tell us matter most to them. The chairs of our Nominating and Governance, New Energy and Innovation and Compensation committees also participate in our engagement efforts when requested. These engagements routinely cover sustainability, climate action, corporate governance, company strategy and performance, executive compensation, human rights and other current and emerging issues.

Frequency of feedback collection
More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
tcfd-2022.pdf
sustainability-report-2022 (1).pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Since 2018, SLB has collaborated with a climate consulting firm to conduct a climate assessment. The assessment involved climate-related scenario analysis to understand the potential impacts of heatwaves and sea-level rise on SLB facilities over the next 30 years under two future scenarios (RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5). The study examined the financial consequences of increased cooling needs and productivity loss from more intense heatwaves, as well as the impact of coastal flooding due to sea-level rise on SLB facilities. For the heatwave exposure assessment, two indicators were used: the number of days with a daily maximum temperature above 35°C and the number of days with a heat index above 41°C. These indicators were evaluated for each site based on GPS coordinates, considering two climate scenarios and two time periods (the reference period and the near future). To assess the financial impact of heatwaves, the study employed the NIOSH methodology to quantify productivity loss based on heat index, sun exposure, and work intensity. Two indicators, turnover-based and personnel costs-based, were used to estimate the financial implications of heatwaves. The sea-level rise assessment focused on coastal flooding risk for all SLB sites. It encompassed two aspects: evaluating climate exposure (impacts of sea-level rise) and assessing climate vulnerability (site characteristics affecting flood response). By combining these criteria, the study identified the sites most at risk from coastal flooding. The comprehensive methodology employed in these assessments provides SLB with valuable insights into potential climate-related risks and informs the company's adaptation and mitigation strategies. By understanding the impacts of heatwaves and sea-level rise, SLB can proactively address these challenges and ensure the resilience of its facilities.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Same methodology as in RCP 2.6 but using climate models available for RCP 8.5 scenario. Note: The RCP 8.5 is more accurate for the results than RCP 2.6 because of a larger number of climate models available for this scenario. The differences between the two climate scenarios are not significant at the global scale in the near future (before 2050). The scenarios start to deviate after 2050.
Transition scenarios: IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We conduct scenario reviews to assess our business resilience and ensure that our portfolio aligns with our energy transition ambitions. The IEA Net Zero (NZE) scenario serves as a normative pathway towards achieving zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the global energy sector by 2050. In this scenario, we assume policy-driven improvements in energy efficiency and the deployment of clean energy, leveraging proven technologies by 2030 and early-stage innovations by 2050. Modeling the IEA NZE scenario has been valuable in understanding the role of carbon capture and storage (CCS) in the journey to net-zero emissions. With over 15 years of experience in the carbon capture business, the scenarios have given us confidence in the potential market for CCS, leading to continued investment and integration of this business into our SLB New Energy portfolio. Furthermore, this scenario analysis also helped to solidify our focus on emission reduction and set (in 2020) an initial emissions reduction target of 30% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 by 2025, in line with criteria defined by the science-based targets initiative and the Greenhouse Gas protocol. We have since added to this commitment with our 2021 announcement of a 2030 target of 50% reduction of Scope 1 and 2 and 30% reduction in Scope 3; and a Net Zero commitment by 2050 with minimal reliance on offsets. Our Net Zero emissions goal includes our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions.
Transition scenarios: IEA APS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	The Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) is used by SLB to assess the potential future energy landscape based on the policies and pledges announced by countries around the world. This scenario takes into account the commitments made by countries under the Paris Agreement, as well as other national policies and targets related to energy and climate change. APS is an exploratory scenario under an assumption that governments will meet their net zero GHG emission pledges, even if not codified in law. Using the APS, we analyze the impact of these announced policies and pledges on our business and our clients. We examine how these measures could shape the future energy mix, greenhouse gas emissions, and the trajectory of global temperature rise. The APS incorporates parameters related to energy production, consumption, and emissions, such as energy demand projections, population growth, economic indicators, technology costs, and renewable energy availability. Assumptions are made regarding policy implementation, the ambition of pledges, technological advancements, and energy efficiency improvements. Assumptions are based on low emission generation additions in the power sector, but no commitment to develop new technologies or infrastructure, and much weaker regulation than in NZE. We make analytical choices in selecting modelling tools, methodologies, and frameworks, influencing the scenario's results and level of detail. Data from various sources, including energy statistics, policy documents, and expert assessments, are utilized to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the scenario.
Transition scenarios: IEA SDS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	The Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) outlines a pathway towards a sustainable and low-carbon energy future. The SDS serves as a guide to help policymakers and stakeholders understand the actions and transformations required to achieve global energy and environmental goals. We use SDS as a normative scenario assuming net zero emissions are reached by advanced economies (by 2050), China (by 2060), and rest of world (by 2070). The SDS parameters include energy-related factors like demand projections, population growth, and policy targets. Assumptions consider future developments, policy implementation, and technology advancements. Regulation driven clean fuel switching and energy saving. Depends on deployment of early-stage technologies. Targets societal goals (energy access, pollution reduction). We make analytical choices in selecting modeling tools, frameworks, regional focus, and time horizons. Data sources include energy statistics, economic indicators, policy documents, and expert inputs, ensuring accuracy and reliability.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

1. How do climate-related events affect our operations, costs, revenue, facilities, supply chain, well sites, equipment, and insurance coverage and premiums?
2. How does climate-related scenario analysis support SLB in developing resilient strategies, identifying risks and opportunities, and facilitating decision-making for future planning in a changing climate?
3. How does climate scenario analysis inform SLB's capital allocation decisions and risk management in the investment portfolio?
4. How does climate-related scenario analysis assist SLB in complying with evolving climate regulations?
5. How does SLB engage stakeholders on climate-related issues using climate scenario analysis to facilitate informed discussions on risks and opportunities?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

1. Country-level climate risk assessments help us understand climate-related risks and opportunities. We work with sustainability consultants to review the impact on our operations. To manage risks, a third-party firm conducts site reviews and proposes mitigating actions. We consider extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and heat stress, and have business continuity processes and insurance to mitigate potential disruptions. We have completed global climate risk assessment projects, including coastal flooding, severe storms, and carbon taxation risks.

2. Climate scenario analysis helps us develop robust strategies by identifying risks and opportunities. It enables us to anticipate market shifts, adapt to emerging trends, assess physical risks, and capitalize on clean energy opportunities. Informed by scenario analysis, we prioritize sustainability strategies, implement emissions tracking, decarbonize operations, invest in low-carbon technologies, and safeguard biodiversity. We align efforts with climate goals, reduce environmental impact, and contribute to sustainable development.

3. Capital allocation guided by climate scenario analysis prioritizes investments in lower carbon emissions, low-carbon technologies, and digital products supporting emissions reduction. We invest in carbon solutions, hydrogen, geothermal energy, energy storage, and critical minerals. This integrates into our New Energy portfolio.

4. Regulatory compliance, coupled with scenario analysis, helps us understand evolving climate-related regulations. We anticipate future requirements and commit to net-zero emissions by 2050. We assess new regulations on emissions standards, fossil fuel usage, and carbon taxes, which may affect our business and customers.

5. Stakeholder engagement on climate-related issues is crucial. Through scenario analysis, we facilitate constructive dialogues with investors, clients, employees, and communities. We provide climate-informed knowledge and a structured framework to discuss risks and opportunities. We recognize sustainability efforts internally and communicate progress through our annual sustainability report, fostering trust and accountability.

As an action related to emerging climate risks, in 2022 we announced a collaboration to develop a digital platform that will provide sustainability solutions for hard-to-abate industries. It will allow customers to collect, measure, report, and verify their emissions while also evaluating different decarbonization pathways. By combining sustainability goals with digital enablement, we can drive transparency, better measurement, more effective planning, and more impactful reductions in emissions. Additionally, internally in 2022, we rolled out our global GHG Emissions Inventory tracker. This tool allows for detailed analysis of existing emissions for data integrity assurance.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	All of the scenarios we used in building our strategy allocate some share of the energy mix to oil and gas in the coming decades. Our strategy considers that there is a wide range of energy mix and pace of transition and as such, addresses opportunity across multiple time horizons. Regardless of the contribution of oil and gas to the energy mix, the industry needs to reduce the carbon footprint of operations in oil and gas, and therefore our strategy considers that as well. Additionally, we see opportunity in expanding beyond oil and gas. In 2020, we introduced SLB's New Energy portfolio of solutions including hydrogen, lithium, carbon capture and storage, geothermal and geoenergy as outlined on https://newenergy.slb.com/. And, in 2021, we launched our Transition Technologies, a portfolio of products and services focused on supporting customer climate action through emissions reduction and energy consumption reduction: https://www.slb.com/transition-technologies.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Technology solutions along the value chain will develop at varying paces; therefore, our strategy to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities influencing our supply chain and value chain covers both the short-term and medium-term time horizons. To address risks related to potential increases in climate-related legislation and regulation in the countries where we operate, and to meet customer expectations of increased disclosure of our indirect emissions, SLB included its Scope 3 emissions in its decarbonization strategy and targets and took measurable strides to better quantify where our emissions are coming from across our entire value chain. Starting in 2020, we expanded our greenhouse gas inventory to include all 15 categories of Scope 3 emissions, as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Purchased goods and services and emissions associated with the use of the products we sell are the largest contributors to our baseline year Scope 3 emissions. However, our success will rely in part on efficiency improvements, strategic partnerships and scaling of technology by adjacent sectors including steel, chemicals, cement, vehicles and building efficiency (source: IEA's 2020 Energy Technology Perspectives report). In 2022, we again, partnered with CDP Supply Chain to encourage increased transparency regarding supplier emissions among ~1,250 most carbon-intensive critical suppliers, to manage that aspect of the value chain. Also related to our value chain emissions, we identified that approximately 70% of our baseline GHG footprint is related to technologies sold to our customers. To address this, SLB introduced the Transition Technologies portfolio, which is designed to help customers reduce their emissions, while in turn enabling SLB to meet its Scope 3 emissions targets. This portfolio aims at reducing emissions in production operations by addressing industry emissions related priorities such as: methane emissions, flaring reduction, electrification, well construction emissions, and full field development solutions.
Investment in R&D	Yes	In 2022, we invested 10% of our R&D budget in the research and engineering of various technologies, many of which offer our customers reduced environmental impacts, including several directly related to climate-related risks and opportunities. For example, our recently launched Transition Technologies portfolio focuses on taking climate action through emissions reduction and energy consumption reduction: https://www.slb.com/transition-technologies. We have 34 commercialized technologies as part of our Transition Technology portfolio and have a pipeline of technology planned for future commercialization. Maintaining a strong pace of emissions reductions post-2030 will require a relentless focus on energy and material efficiency, electrification, and a strong role for low-carbon liquids and gases. Applications that require the transportation of energy to the place of use will be converted to energy carriers, such as hydrogen or lithium-based batteries. Low-carbon hydrogen and carbon capture and sequestration will scale up significantly. Increasing numbers of governmental net-zero targets will increase the need for carbon capture and sequestration (CCS), without which the net-zero goals would likely be unachievable. Our strategy for SLB's New Energy portfolio of investments reflects the increased demand for energy carriers and end use conversion.
Operations	Yes	We use scenarios to understand potential energy mix as well as geographical mix. Many of the scenarios support the expectation that the energy transition will contribute to increasing regionalization and localization of energy markets. This represents a risk and an opportunity for SLB. As part of our overall corporate strategy, we developed regional technology strategies to help address this, including fit-for-basin and technology access which are both described in our annual report. We will continue to build on our fit-for-basin approach and technology access initiatives, developing bespoke and custom technology tailored to the regions and environments in which we operate. This strategy will allow us to address the rapid evolution of our industry into more regional markets, each with distinct resource plays and economics. With the continued growth of digitally enabled technologies that improve efficiency and performance, including our Transition Technologies™ portfolio (which is further described below) and our SLB End-to-End Emissions Solution (SEES) methane elimination business, the Company will provide solutions that enable customers to increase production from their reserves at a competitive cost and low carbon intensity per barrel equivalent. Annual Report: https://media.corporate-ir.net/media_files/IROL/97/97513/2022AR/interactive/corp-overview.html

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Assets Liabilities	Revenues: Our revenue is directly impacted by our ability to provide quality and reliable products and services to our customers. Therefore, our ability to proactively meet and exceed the expectations of our customers and emerging regulations is a business imperative. We routinely monitor regulatory and industry trends and continue to develop new technologies to create additional revenue streams. We have identified, as both short- and mid-term opportunities, increased revenue from impact-reducing products and services, specifically our Transition Technologies, focusing on reducing emissions for our customers. To address this opportunity, we have finalized customized technology plans for our top 20 customers to increase visibility on where added revenue could be achieved. We also closely monitor changing government regulations for potential risks to revenues, Indirect Costs: Our business may be impacted by extreme changes in precipitation patterns that result in flooding, changes in road or well-site conditions, or damage to facilities. This may result in increased operating cost or decreases in revenue through disruptions and damage at our facilities and equipment damage and repair requirements. We work with a third-party loss prevention firm to assess the potential risk to our facilities annually. The firm conducts site visits and analyzes risks and presents mitigating actions and risk scores. A higher risk score often results in high insurance premiums, and we therefore allocate funding to implement recommended mitigating actions. Additionally, emerging government regulations and the shifting expectations of our customers may favor low emission technologies that can reduce the environmental footprint of our operations, and the operations of our customers. SLB continues to invest in technologies that further improve efficiency and reduce our customer's overall carbon footprint which can increase our research and engineering operating costs. Capital expenditures / Capital Allocation: Our profitability is directly impacted by our ability to provide quality and reliable products and services to our customers. Therefore, our ability to proactively meet and exceed the expectations of our customers and emerging regulations is a business imperative. Today more than 50% of the SLB research budget for our UK and US research centers in 2023 is dedicated to CCUS, New Energy, and oil and gas decarbonization research. SLB has developed and commercialized 34 technologies that reduce environmental impacts, including solutions with attributes spanning emissions reduction, energy consumption reduction, electrification, surveillance and assessment, HazMat reduction, water stewardship, waste reduction and size reduction. We expect to continue allocating a substantial portion of our annual research and engineering budget to developing additional products and services with a low environmental impact. If we fail to continue investing in technologies with a low environmental impact, it may cause us to miss out on additional revenue streams in the future. Acquisitions and divestments: Acute physical risks are incorporated into the due diligence phase of any mergers and acquisition, along with other environmental concerns such as pending environmental investigations and potential remediation actions. We also account for the historic risk exposure of our current assets during the due diligence process to inform our decisions regarding overall risks associated with assets that may be acquired through a merger or acquisition. For example, we may exclude the purchase of land from a deal if assets are located in a high-risk area. Assets: Our business may be impacted by extreme changes in precipitation patterns that result in flooding, changes in road or well-site conditions, or damage to facilities. This may result in increased operating cost or decreases in revenue through disruptions and damage at our facilities and equipment damage and repair requirements. We work with a third-party loss prevention firm to assess the potential risk to our facilities annually. The firm conducts site visits and analyzes risks and presents mitigating actions and risk scores. A higher risk score often results in high insurance premiums, and we therefore allocate funding to implement recommended mitigating actions to lower our risk and the cost of insurance premiums. Liabilities: Acute and chronic physical risks can impact the insurance premiums associated with our assets. We work with a third-party loss prevention firm to assess the potential risk to our facilities annually. The firm conducts site visits and analyzes risks and presents mitigating actions and risk scores. A higher risk score often results in high insurance premiums. The overall increased cost of insurance is incorporated into risk analysis. We allocate funding to implement recommended mitigating actions, which varies by mitigation required, facility type, and location.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
Other, please specify (R&D Budget)

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
634000000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
10

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
10

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
10

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
In 2022, 10% of our R&D budget in the research and engineering of various technologies, many of which offer our customers reduced environmental impacts, including several directly related to climate-related risks and opportunities.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number
Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1667956

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
650465

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
2318421

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
1622894.7

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1482881

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
311793

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1794674

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
75.3022567227149

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We use the procedures established in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) to calculate our annual CO2e emissions in Schlumberger. As part of that process, we apply conversion factors to energy consumption data to derive CO2e values. Those conversion factors are taken from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 20 year and 100 year).

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We plan to achieve this target through a combination of measures including reduction of facilities, energy efficiency programs at remaining facilities, and fuel conservation projects that relate to field operations. Facility efficiency and fuel efficiency programs are ongoing.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1667956

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
650465

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
2318421

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
1159210.5

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1482881

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
311793

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
1794674

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
45.1813540336289

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We use the procedures established in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) to calculate our annual CO2e emissions in Schlumberger. As part of that process, we apply conversion factors to energy consumption data to derive CO2e values. Those conversion factors are taken from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 - 20 year and 100 year). There are no exclusions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We plan to achieve this target through a combination of measures including reduction of facilities, energy efficiency programs at remaining facilities, and fuel conservation projects that relate to field operations. Facility efficiency and fuel efficiency programs are ongoing.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets
Category 15: Investments

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6279507

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
104860

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
65639

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
602550

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
129124

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
165470

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
100000

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1055597

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2000

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
28384902

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
640000

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3435378

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3419300

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
44384327

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
46702748

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
30

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
32691923.6

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6746614

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
93713

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
90133

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
927600

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
64781

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
122918

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
58179

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
743129

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1000

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
19824752

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
122493

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3504935

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
2548727

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
34848974

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
36643648

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
71.7952042850526

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This is an annual emission reduction target and is incorporated into our management incentive program for 2022. Achievement of this annual target furthers our progress with respect to our medium-term science-based target and will be disclosed in 2023. Therefore, we consider this annual target to be science-based and 1.5°C aligned.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We plan to achieve this target through a combination of measures, including continuation of efficiency programs at our facilities and launch of fuel conservation measures in field operations.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Net-zero target(s)

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our net-zero target is an absolute reduction of company Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2050 from a 2019 base year. Our entire inventory of Scope 3 emissions is covered by the target. Carbon negative actions may include activities of our New Energy businesses.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
SLB is committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050—aligned with the 1.5-degC target of the Paris Agreement. We have established a timeline for milestones along this journey, with reductions relative to 2019 baselines.

The commitment followed 18 months of extensively analyzing our carbon footprint in close collaboration with climate experts. Our net-zero target encompasses Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions covering the company's entire value chain—a first in the energy services industry.

As we all face the impacts of climate change, carbon remains a complex obstacle in emissions for companies across the globe. Managing the full life cycle of carbon emissions efficiently is critical for meeting today's climate goals. SLB helped pioneer carbon capture and storage solutions. We have more than three decades of experience, but we still have further to go. Our products and services for carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration (CCUS) combine subsurface and surface expertise and technologies for an end-to-end partnership you can count on.
Following are some examples of recently announced partnerships:
- SLB and Linde partner on carbon capture and sequestration to capture and sequester CO2 emissions from sectors such as hydrogen, ammonia and natural gas. https://www.slb.com/about/newsroom/press-release/2022/pr-2022-10-31-slb-lindie-collaborate-ccus
- SLB partners with RTI International to accelerate the industrialization of innovative carbon capture technology https://www.slb.com/about/newsroom/press-release/2022/pr-2022-10-17-slb-rti
- SLB's DELFI Digital Platform was selected by Northern Lights JV for CO2 project to streamline subsurface workflows and longer-term modeling and surveillance of CO2 sequestration https://www.slb.com/about/newsroom/press-release/2022/pr-2022-0128-slb-northern-lights

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	3	
To be implemented*	2	0
Implementation commenced*	5	59000
Implemented*	2	52000
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Multiple facilities have converted to renewable energy.)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
18000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
842433

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
The investment required is $0 because we have not paid any premiums to the energy provider for our facilities to convert to renewable energy.
The annual monetary savings are for our Texas facilities only.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Electrification

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
34000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
500000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
4500000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Energy efficiency initiatives implemented in multiple facilities.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Partnering with governments on technology development	Government and regulatory officials and other policy makers seek out SLB experts for their knowledge of and experience in many aspects of the oil and gas industry. Although we are politically neutral and do not lobby, we often provide technical support to regulatory officials who are interested in gaining practical understanding of the technologies and processes that can reduce emissions and our industry's carbon footprint. We have a policy prohibiting lobbying; expenditures for lobbying purposes in 2022 were zero. Additionally, we work with various think tanks and nongovernmental organizations—some of which influence policy—to collaboratively drive sustainability across our industry.
Employee engagement	The SLB Energy Transition Technologies Special Interest Group (SIG) and Sustainability (SIG) bring together employees with an interest in technologies that are environmentally sustainable, profitable and matched to the core competencies of SLB. As climate change continues to have a major impact worldwide, sustainability is a key issue facing all sectors of business and government. These SIGs were established to bring together employees across different technical disciplines, geographies, and operational expertise to work on environmental sustainability from a scientific and technical perspective. The aim is to become the key participant in scientific and technological discussion across disciplines on energy transition technologies. Members learn what SLB and other oil and gas companies are doing in the areas of oil and gas, new fuels, climate change, and energy use. They gain a fact-based understanding of global issues, backed by scientific analysis, develop insights on using existing technologies in a new way, and make connections with others for greater collaboration. The community is aimed at employees working on aspects of science and technology that are relevant to the global energy transition. The primary focus areas of the Energy Transition Technologies SIG are: SLB New Energy portfolio of low-carbon and carbon neutral solutions; addressing climate change; sustainable oil and gas operations; alternative energy sources; and energy consumption. The primary focus areas of the Sustainability SIG are: updating the company on our sustainability strategy and social and environmental progress; outlining both corporate and geographical sustainability priorities; and showcasing alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	The CEO and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) annually approve the capital investment budget, including investments in technology to reduce emissions in oil and gas and low-carbon businesses in the SLB New Energy portfolio. Alongside decarbonizing our own operations and investing in new energy technology ventures, a key part of how we advance sustainability within our industry is by creating technologies that help our customers reduce their environmental footprint across the E&P life cycle. We have identified, qualified, or are in the process of qualifying more than 30 environmental-impact-reducing technologies and solutions within our existing and near-commercial portfolio. More information can be found at: https://www.slb.com/sustainability/climate-action/decarbonizing-operations and https://www.slb.com/driving-energy-innovation/scaling-new-energy-systems
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Achieving our emissions reductions goals will require the support and engagement of our employees. To that end, in 2021 we created an ESG Capex fund, to support and promote employee-driven environment-related initiatives around the globe. Employees from more than 40 countries submitted more than 140 projects, of which 32 were selected for having the highest impact in emissions reduction, water savings and waste management. We are empowering our local teams to take ownership of their sustainability strategies enabled by learning and development opportunities and a capital allocation program. In 2022, employees from more than 50 countries submitted almost 300 projects to the Sustainability Impact Awards representing an investment of over USD 25 million in 2023, with 48% assigned to climate action and affordable and clean energy projects.
Other (Short-term incentive compensation program)	All of our named executive officers had strategic personal objectives related to sustainability, SLB New Energy, or HSE performance goals. For details about these objectives and a description of our executive compensation program see the 2023 proxy statement. In addition, in 2022, key populations across SLB management were assigned sustainability personal objectives focused on reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in our field operations and facilities, customer avoided emissions, sustainability planning and supplier disclosure.
Employee engagement	In 2022, we continued our open collaborative quarterly review for our global facilities' teams, through which employees from different geographies share experiences, success stories, know-how and lessons learned around energy and emissions. These engagement sessions are playing a major role in proactively engaging facility teams around the world to incentivize and support their local sustainability journeys.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (Internally developed protocol based upon an oil and gas specific lifecycle analysis approach, and a minimum threshold of GHG emissions per year on aggregate for the product or service.)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Avoided emissions)

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our Transition Technologies portfolio helps customers avoid GHG emissions in their oil and gas operations and comprises 34 products and services from across SLB. Ora Deep Transient Testing is a component of our Transition Technologies Portfolio and is included here as an example.
Ora Deep Transient Testing is a new SLB service option for the transient testing of exploration or appraisal gas and oil wells. Transient test is done to determine various fluid and formation properties, including how much flow rate a well is capable of, and the volume of hydrocarbon estimated to be contained in the field intersected by the well. The typical approach to perform these measurements is called a drill stem test (DST); during which a significant quantity of hydrocarbon is physically flowed to surface under controlled conditions. This hydrocarbon is typically flared, resulting in GHG emissions. With Ora Deep Transient Testing, the quantity of hydrocarbon produced from the subsurface is much less than with a DST and the requirement for flaring is eliminated, resulting in significant avoided emissions. While a DST and an Ora Deep Transient Test are not exactly comparable operations, with each having its advantages many customers consider an Ora Deep Transient test sufficient for data requirements that were only previously feasible with a DST.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (The method to compute avoided emissions was created by SLB for oil and gas operations. It combines existing methodologies, such as those defined within the GHG Protocol, IPCC and IEA, with those specifically tailored to our operations)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used
"job" - meaning an Ora Deep Transient Test for a single reservoir zone.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
DST for a single zone test.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
3812

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Based upon a materiality assessment along the full cradle-grave lifecycle, it was determined that the use phase is responsible for the for the majority of the avoided emissions when comparing a DST with Ora DTT. Because both DST and Ora DTT equipment are used for multiple operations over several years, avoided emissions quantities from the manufacturing and end of life phases are smaller than those from the use phase both on aggregate and on average per job, and that these emissions would larger for DST equipment compared to Ora (as the equipment is physically larger). Hence the avoided emissions are calculated during the use phase.

The case study that was used based upon actual jobs in offshore Angola and offshore Mexico, comparing ORA DTT to DST for a single zone test. For the studied case, we have assessed and quantified the following sources of avoided emissions within the use phase:
• Avoided Emissions from the rig generator, by multiplying the rig time saved by Ora DTT compared to DST by the emissions coefficient for a DrillShip based on a generic SHI Drillship load analysis, offset with an efficiency factor from a drilling contractor 2 years data
• Avoided Direct emissions saving by comparing the emissions from flaring during a DST with methane emissions from an Ora DTT job, based on typical hydrocarbon compositions, flowing conditions for Angola and Mexico offshore conditions for DST and ORA-DTT, and on burners' efficiency for the DST operation.
• Avoided Emissions due to the elimination of the requirement of a steam generator, which is needed for a DST operation but not for an Ora DTT operation.
• Avoided Emissions due to the reduction in transportation requirements between the shore supply base and the rig. (Ora DTT requires significantly less equipment than a DST.)

Assumptions:
• 98% combustion efficiency for burners and flare
• Supply boat emissions: 29.3T / day.
• Total volume of oil flared during the DST operation: 6000bbl
• Diesel : 2.71 kg CO2
• Drillship CO2e emissions: 140 T CO2 /day. This is based upon averaged data from specific studies.
- Methane GWP of 84 for a 20-year timescale

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
3.3

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Internally developed protocol based upon an oil and gas specific lifecycle analysis approach, and a minimum threshold of GHG emissions per year on aggregate for the product or service.)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Our Transition Technologies portfolio addresses sustainability challenges and opportunities across the oil and gas industry value chain and is backed by science-based impact quantification.)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
The Transition Technology portfolio is a group of 34 products that quantifiably help customers avoided operations in oil & gas operations, within the upstream and midstream portion of the value chain. This part of our response explains the general approach we have to quantify their impact. Please see our separate entry, for Ora Deep Transient Testing, which shows an example of the quantification performed for one of these technologies.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (The method to compute avoided emissions was created by Schlumberger to assess oil and gas operations. It combines existing methodologies, such as those defined within the GHG Protocol, IPCC and IEA, with those more specific to our operations)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used
Per job, per year or per installation, depending on the product or service in question

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
The reference product or service varies from application to application, but is typically an industry standard technology or process, compared to which the Schlumberger Transition Technology is uniquely differentiated.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
700000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Avoided emissions for the Transition Technologies is quantified per technology, per job / installation / year (whichever is the most relevant). On aggregate the total avoided emissions achieved for our customers for Transition Technologies sales in 2022 was estimated to be slightly higher than >700,000T CO2e . The method developed by SLB is aimed at assessing oil and gas operations. It combines existing methodologies, such as those defined within the GHG Protocol, IPCC and IEA, with those more specifically tailored to the oil and gas industry. In summary, a cradle to grave approach is used. This starts with materiality assessment to determine which lifecycle phases will be impactful, after which avoided emissions (or added emissions) is quantified for each of these phases. The quantification approach takes into account both added

and avoided emissions when comparing technologies and is supported by a number of standardized and documented emissions factors that relate to oil and gas operations. These include:
- Emissions / day depending on rig type. For instance, a deepwater drillship emits on average 140T / day of CO2e
- Emissions from flaring specific volumes of oil and gas, with factors adjusting for burning efficiency
- Methane is considered at 84x the global warming potential compared to CO2, for a 20-year period
- Electrical grid emission factors for different countries
- Emissions per kg and per km, for different transportation options
- Emissions associated with the manufacturing of oilfield consumables, including steel and cement
- Emissions associated with offshore generators
- Emissions from fuel combustion in oil and gas specific services, such as cement pumps or wireline logging units.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
3.3

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1667956

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not reported

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
650465

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6279507

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
104860

Comment

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

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
65639

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
602550

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
129124

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
165470

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
100000

Comment
Reflects estimated emissions based on estimate of average distance per employee commute to/from office, based on activity in 2019.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1055597

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2000

Comment
Reflects estimated emissions related to transportation for specialty products provided by customers. Assumption based on average distance of 5,000 km by sea freight.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not relevant - No meaningful business activities fitting the description of Processing of sold products were identified in a broad screening exercise.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
28384902

Comment

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

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
640000

Comment
Reflects estimated emissions calculated based on steel purchased from supply chain spend and categorized as disposal, based on CEDA mapping.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3435378

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Not relevant - Franchises are not relevant because Schlumberger does not use a franchise model

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3419300

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Based on how we define our emissions, all Scope 3 emissions are captured under their relevant categories above within Scope 3 for upstream and downstream.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1 2019

Base year end
December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Based on how we define our emissions, all Scope 3 emissions are captured under their relevant categories above within Scope 3 for upstream and downstream.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1482881

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1368937

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1423821

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1667956

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are not reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

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

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
311793

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
375019

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
527338

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
650465

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?
No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
6746614

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
In the 2019 base year, 2020 through 2022, 100% of Category 1 was calculated using supply chain spend data. Accommodation has been made in our accounting system to include supplier estimates and measurements. Purchased goods and services for raw materials (e.g., explosives, metals, machined parts, piping and structural, and cement) and electronics (e.g. electrical sensors, pressure sensors, batteries, and circuit boards).

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
93713

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Accounting for capital items for support organization (industrial machinery manufacturing), and land and facilities (manufacturing structures)

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
90133

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Fuel used for manufacturing

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
927600

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method
Other, please specify (Weight)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
70

Please explain
We are collecting GHG estimates directly from internal logistics system.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
64781

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Operational waste based on cost incurred.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
122918

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
This field includes air travel, which is the dominant part of the company's business travel footprint and we get that information from our suppliers.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
58179

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Reflects estimated emissions based on activity for 2022 with BlueFlex program that allows for hybrid model (office commute and remote working).

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
743128

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Economic input-output using categorized spending data from our supply chain organization. At least 95% of spend on equipment provided to SLB on a rental basis.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1000

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Large capital goods requiring specialized transportation are the primary products sold by Schlumberger that fit the description of Category 9. Maintained consistent levels of our 2020 deliveries for our 2021 and 2022 estimates. Screening process done in 2019 and 2020 indicated a small GHG contribution based on low sales volume, shipment weight, average distance and mode of transport.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No meaningful business activities fitting the description of Processing of sold products were identified in a broad screening exercise.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
19824752

Emissions calculation methodology
Asset-specific method
Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify (Technologies use in field operations with details on utilization hours, fuel usage, electricity usage and quantity sold provided. These are categorized as venting or flaring activities..)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
This is an aggregate of SLB products sold in the reporting year that consume liquid hydrocarbon fuels, natural gas or electricity. Estimates of sold products that have direct air emission of greenhouse gases from customer oil and gas wells are also included.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
122493

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method
Asset-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Estimate based on quantity of recyclable metals purchased through SLB's supply chain in the reporting year.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3504935

Emissions calculation methodology
Asset-specific method
Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify (Technologies use in field operations with details on utilization hours, fuel usage, electricity usage and quantity sold provided. These are categorized as venting or flaring activities.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
The calculation method is similar to Use of Sold Products. SLB tracks equipment leased to customers separately from product sales. This allows estimation of GHG related to use of leased products within the reporting year, rather than over the design lifespan.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Franchises are not relevant because SLB does not use a franchise model.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2548727

Emissions calculation methodology
Investment-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Reflects emissions associated with investments and joint ventures. Investments are classified for GHG accounting based on the degree of operational involvement by SLB. When GHG estimates are provided by an investment entity, they are added to the Investments category at equity share. GHG related to entities without climate reporting programs are estimated using equity share of revenue and the economic input-output conversion most closely related to that business.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Based on how we define our emissions, all Scope 3 emissions are captured under their relevant categories above within Scope 3 for upstream and downstream.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Based on how we define our emissions, all Scope 3 emissions are captured under their relevant categories above within Scope 3 for upstream and downstream.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
4622322

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
61248

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
48839

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
498958

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
49687

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
67769

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
50000

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
524852

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
1000

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
16632257

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
190998

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
3005110

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
1621501

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Past year 2

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
4581527

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
68159

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
40219

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
350913

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
119627

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
53502

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
50000

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
840578

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
1000

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
17457436

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
332800

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
2937450

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
3303635

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Past year 3

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
6279507

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
104860

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
65639

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
602550

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
129124

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
165470

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
100000

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
1055597

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
2000

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
28384902

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
640000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
3435378

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
3419300

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure
0.0638878644

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
1794674

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
28091000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
16

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
Continued conversion of electricity contracts to renewable energy by the purchase of 100% renewable energy through Green tariffs contracts.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	1482881	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Americas	156793
Other, please specify (Asia)	25942
Other, please specify (Middle East and North Africa)	373276
Other, please specify (Atlantic Basin and Offshore)	90096
Other, please specify (Russia and Central Asia)	115076
Other, please specify (Global, not included above)	721698

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Digital and Integration	70080
Reservoir Performance	603110
Production Systems	310531
Well Construction	274050
Global support facilities, manufacturing and HQs, not included in above	225110

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Americas		71414
Other, please specify (Asia)		59183
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)		49331
Other, please specify (Atlantic Basin and Offshore)		32140
Other, please specify (Russia and Central Asia)		23423
Other, please specify (Global support facilities, manufacturing and HQs, not included in above)		76302

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Digital and Integration		4895
Reservoir Performance		18119
Production Systems		86949
Well Construction		70626
Global shared facilities, manufacturing and HQs, not included above		131204

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?
No

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?
Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	10360	Decreased	0.6	In April 2022, SLB finalized contracts to replace conventional purchased power with 100% renewable power for 138 sites in Texas. As part of this project, SLB secured 42.75MW of wind power from the White Mesa Wind project located in Crockett County, Texas. This helped reduce our year-on-year Scope 2 facility emissions by approximately 16%. This contract also protects SLB from energy shortages, which can result in extreme power price spikes.
Other emissions reduction activities	8356	Decreased	0.5	In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, at our Middle East Center for Reliability and Efficiency, we installed nearly 1,500 photovoltaic solar panels with an annual output of 260 MWh per year. This eliminates 600 metric tons of CO2e annually and covers the entire electricity consumption of the facility administration building. In Pakistan, we installed a solar system at our base in Islamabad. The system is saving the equivalent of over 215 metric tons of CO2e per year and providing powerback to the national grid. In two of our facilities in China, we applied all three behavioral, efficiency, and energy switching initiatives. We installed LED lights and road lamps at our main facilities saving the equivalent of 104 metric tons of CO2e. Installation of solar panels at our Linggan facility has resulted in annual electricity savings of 121,000 Kwh, equivalent to 80 metric tons of CO2e. At our new Chengdu base, we are installing the Celsius Energy geoenergy solution to provide heating and cooling. When the base opens, this will reduce our air conditioning electricity consumption by 35% and eliminate 205 metric tons of CO2e per year. We also switched 18 commuting vehicles to hybrid or purely electric resulting in a reduction of 130 metric tons of CO2e.
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	69716	Increased	4	The increase in emissions resulted from the substantial growth of our business in 2022, primarily in the reservoir performance division. This division experienced significant expansion, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa region.
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	5710056.35	5710056.35
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	2608220.3	5446335	8054555.3
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	4834677.74	4834677.74
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	11027.57	11027.57
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	2608220.3	16002096.66	18610316.96

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Fuel type not used by our organization.

Other biomass

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Fuel type not used by our organization.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
5710056.35

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

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

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
5710056.35

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
5710056.35

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	8054555.3	5446335	2608220.3	2608220.3
Heat	4834677.74	4834677.74	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	11027.57	11027.57	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
173278.69

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
14257.41

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
France

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Hydraulic, wind)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
18691.36

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Germany

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Nuclear)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1777.46

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Ireland

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
129.62

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Romania

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Wind, solar, thermal)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
13008.41

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Italy

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Hydroelectric, wind)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
13258.26

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Netherlands

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (Wind, solar)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
495.04

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Algeria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7922.53

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7922.53

Country/area
Angola

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3072.68

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3072.68

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3484.28

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3484.28

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3049.81

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
13.3

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3063.11

Country/area
Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
14.6

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
14.6

Country/area
Azerbaijan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3065.08

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3065.08

Country/area
Bahrain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1305.44

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1305.44

Country/area
Bangladesh

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
29.31

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
29.31

Country/area
Bermuda

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5.76

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5.76

Country/area
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
616.73

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
52.77

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
669.5

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
381.73

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
15009.79

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
15391.52

Country/area
Brunei Darussalam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
545.49

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
545.49

Country/area

Cameroon

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
360.37

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
360.37

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
14721.29

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
14721.29

Country/area
Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
116.52

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
116.52

Country/area
China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
25557.88

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
72.06

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
32.29

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
25662.23

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2790.76

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2790.76

Country/area
Curaçao

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
191.52

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
191.52

Country/area
Cyprus

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
240.31

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
240.31

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
239.75

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
239.75

Country/area
Ecuador

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2936.16

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2936.16

Country/area
Egypt

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5674.91

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
258.16

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5933.07

Country/area
Equatorial Guinea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
185.19

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
185.19

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
18953.05

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
507.9

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
19460.95

Country/area
Gabon

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2166.67

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2166.67

Country/area
Ghana

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
890.52

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
890.52

Country/area
Guyana

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
944.62

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
944.62

Country/area
Hungary

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
67.72

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
67.72

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6588.78

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
1125.54

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7714.32

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
10749.08

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10749.08

Country/area
Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
129.59

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
129.59

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
13509.89

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13509.89

Country/area
Côte d'Ivoire

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
195.01

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
195.01

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3687.72

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3687.72

Country/area
Kazakhstan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2362.14

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2362.14

Country/area
Kenya

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
12.06

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
12.06

Country/area
Kuwait

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4826.88

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4826.88

Country/area
Luxembourg

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
32.33

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
32.33

Country/area
Libya

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
843.85

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
843.85

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
24124.69

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
24124.69

Country/area
Mauritania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
52.09

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
52.09

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
16779.18

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
258.93

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
17038.11

Country/area
Morocco

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1.32

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1.32

Country/area
Mozambique

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
427.52

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
427.52

Country/area
Myanmar

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
146.14

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
146.14

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
668.76

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
668.76

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
116.82

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
116.82

Country/area
Nigeria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4310.59

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4310.59

Country/area
Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
30840.68

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
30840.68

Country/area
Oman

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
10403.37

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10403.37

Country/area
Pakistan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
841.55

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
348.98

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1190.53

Country/area
Papua New Guinea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
46.52

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
46.52

Country/area
Peru

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
291.11

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
291.11

Country/area
Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
147.26

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
147.26

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
147.26

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
147.26

Country/area
Qatar

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6039.65

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
6039.65

Country/area
Congo

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1344.24

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1344.24

Country/area
Romania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
14728.84

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
14728.84

Country/area
Saudi Arabia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
29917.45

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
29917.45

Country/area
Senegal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
20.24

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
20.24

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
35010.69

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
35010.69

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
40.87

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
40.87

Country/area
South Sudan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
669.27

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
669.27

Country/area

Suriname

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
17.88

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
17.88

Country/area
Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
53.99

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
53.99

Country/area
Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1883.26

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1883.26

Country/area
Trinidad and Tobago

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2112.51

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2112.51

Country/area
Tunisia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
329.05

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
329.05

Country/area
Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
389.53

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
389.53

Country/area
Turkmenistan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1291.56

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
44.19

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1335.75

Country/area
Ukraine

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
189.93

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
189.93

Country/area
United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
27107.41

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
27107.41

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
15924.47

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
15924.47

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
342037.2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
342037.2

Country/area
Uzbekistan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5.83

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5.83

Country/area
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5.83

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5.83

Country/area
Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
395.27

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
395.27

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1975.41

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1975.41

Country/area
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
26.81

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
26.81

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Waste

Metric value
109000

Metric numerator
metric tons

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
1

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
metric tons of total waste generated

Description
Waste

Metric value
39000

Metric numerator
metric tons

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
39

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
metric tons of total waste recycled

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
assurance-report-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
77

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
assurance-report-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
77

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
assurance-report-2022.pdf

Page/section reference
All

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
76

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C9. Additional metrics	Waste data	The review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements.	Related to Total Waste Generated: ● Includes all types of solid waste materials (e.g., packaging waste, pallets, scrap metals or materials) at SLB operational facilities. ● Actual activity data is sourced from the following based on geographic location: o North America – Waste data is obtained from only approved waste suppliers. An approved waste supplier is a waste treatment, storage and/or disposal supplier, a recycling supplier and/or a waste broker that is subject to SLB's periodic waste supplier audit program. o All other global SLB locations – Monthly third-party waste supplier invoices. assurance-report-2022.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Argentina carbon tax
Canada federal fuel charge
Colombia carbon tax
Denmark carbon tax
France carbon tax
Newfoundland and Labrador carbon tax
Norway carbon tax
Nova Scotia CaT - ETS
Prince Edward Island carbon tax

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

Nova Scotia CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

Allowances allocated

0

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

SLB pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Nova Scotia. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Argentina carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
0

Total cost of tax paid
0

Comment
SLB pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Argentina. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

Canada federal fuel charge

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
0

Total cost of tax paid
0

Comment
SLB pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Canada. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

Colombia carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
0

Total cost of tax paid
0

Comment
SLB pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Colombia. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

Denmark carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
0

Total cost of tax paid
0

Comment
SLB pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Denmark. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

France carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
0

Total cost of tax paid
0

Comment
SLB pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in France. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

Newfoundland and Labrador carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
0

Total cost of tax paid
0

Comment
SLB pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Canada where required by Federal or Provincial governments. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

Norway carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
0

Total cost of tax paid
0

Comment
SLB pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Norway. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

Prince Edward Island carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2022

Period end date
December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
0

Total cost of tax paid
0

Comment
SLB pays an indirect carbon tax on fuel purchases in Canada where required by Federal or Provincial governments. The carbon tax portion is not currently split in our accounting system, and we do not disclose fuel purchase or carbon emission by country.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Our strategy includes monitoring of global pricing trends using a combination of local observation and publications such as the World Bank's "States and Trends of Carbon Pricing". We are prepared to assess the financial impact of regulatory changes related to carbon pricing, including the cost of potential mitigation measures.

From a more general perspective, the Company utilizes both internal and external resources to monitor existing policies and regulations, and also monitors proposed legislation in countries where it operates, in order to position itself to maintain compliance with all local requirements.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?
No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Stress test investments
Reduce supply chain emissions

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Differentiated

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
We project carbon price to increase over time as countries implement stricter regulations. According to a survey of International Emissions Trading Association members, the average EU ETS carbon price is anticipated to reach 84.4 euros per metric ton of CO_2 from 2022 to 2025, with projections indicating a further increase to nearly 100 euros per metric ton of CO_2 between 2026 and 2030.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
0.08

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
155.87

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Risk management

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The internal carbon price has been helpful in identifying potential financial impact in key facilities that are subject to stricter carbon tax regulations. It helps us prioritize facilities to improve energy efficiency, reduce CO2 emissions, and comply with carbon tax regulations. By doing so, we have the potential to save money from carbon tax and invest in further sustainability initiatives, driving our climate transition plan effectively.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
3.6

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
45

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
52

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
2021 was our first year as a CDP Supply Chain member. Back then, we engaged 496 vendors, reached a 43% disclosure rate and learnt how to collaborate with CDP, how to engage our Procurement community on scope 3 emissions and how to engage our suppliers for climate disclosure. This cycle also gave us a preliminary understanding of our suppliers' climate maturity.

In 2022, the program expanded to 1,250 key suppliers from more than 100 countries, representing an estimated 52% of our upstream scope 3 emissions and estimated 45% of our 2022 annual spend. Our strategy for suppliers' shortlisting and engagement has not changed versus 2021, except that dropped our Russian suppliers due to constraints within the CDP system and removed Indirect suppliers with no significant emissions intensity. Our criteria to select suppliers for participation in CDP Supply Chain were: 1) supplier spend and associated CO2 emissions (spend-based GHG calculations); 2) supplier criticality; 3) long-term business partnership; 4) Innovative SMEs from different spend categories; 5) sustainability leaders within their sector; and 6) suppliers who disclosed in 2021 were included by default in the 2022 cycle to capture year-on-year progress with the exception of suppliers with discontinued business, Russia, institutional services.
In 2023, we will expand the program to 1375 suppliers, targeting a 70% disclosure rate and 50% of suppliers showing year-on-year climate maturity improvement vs 2022.

To avoid duplication of efforts, our United States third-party logistics vendors are not covered under CDP. Instead, their climate disclosure is covered under the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) SmartWay Program which helps the freight industry learn how to reduce their GHG emissions. In 2022, we had 202 trucking companies moving more than 88,000 shipments with an annual spend of 115M USD. Multiple engagement summits were completed to onboard these vendors on the program. We achieved to cover 48% of our shipments under Smartway. Our 2023 focus is to encourage greater Smartway participation by incorporating this as a criteria for award during RFQs.

N.B: Percentage of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions and spend coverage related to CDP disclosure have been further refined since the publication of our 2022 sustainability report.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
• In 2022, our target was to achieve a 70% minimum disclosure rate. Our entire Procurement organization (up to our VP Planning & Supply Chain) was incentivized on this CDP objective with 10% of employees' yearly performance bonus being tied to its achievement.
• We achieved a 72% disclosure rate among our 1250 vendors requested, surpassing the average CDP member response rate of 64% while being the 3rd biggest CDP supply chain program in terms of number of suppliers involved, worldwide.
• Achieving this disclosure rate was a key enabler for us to obtain a representative "picture" of our supply-chain's maturity across our key procurement commodities, and to use this strong baseline as a means to work on suppliers' capacity building in 2023.
• In 2023, our goal is to expand the program further to 1375 suppliers, and to evolve the function's target to:
o Qualifier to the key performance objective: 70% disclosure rate
o Actual key performance objective (with qualifier being met): 50% of suppliers with a 2022 disclosure baseline showing year-on-year climate maturity improvement.

Comment
Our 2023 selected vendors cover 64% of our total scope 3 upstream emissions and 58% of our spend. However, we have made voluntary exclusions to the list, such as Russia (embargo but representing 12% of our scope 3 upstream CO2 footprint), US Logistics suppliers (with climate disclosure covered under EPA Smartway), indirect sub-categories which are often significant in spend but not critical in our decarbonization roadmap such as institutional services, staffing services, employee benefits, professional services, and property management. Finally, we also had suppliers excluded from the list after review by their respective business units (through a power-app) because of business discontinuity in 2023. If we had taken all those suppliers being voluntarily excluded into account, we would cover 80% of our spend and 88% of our CO2 emissions.

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Provide training, support, and best practices on how to set science-based targets

% of suppliers by number
3.6

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
45

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
52

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Rationale for coverage of our engagement is the same as the one described in the section above on information collection, i.e we engaged and trained the 1250 suppliers who were requested to disclose in 2022 and they were selected based on criteria we described above.

Our first year as a CDP supply chain member in 2021 made it clear that the climate maturity of our requested vendors (even if limited to only 496 at this time) was low. Hence, in 2022, it was critical for us to start building capacity on climate action within our supply-chain and to guide key suppliers through training, education and resources sharing, in order to move towards reducing suppliers' emissions. We made a conscious choice to not only drive supplier engagement centrally (through dedicated central resources), but also to "embed" into our Procurement teams' day-to-day activities. Hence, the CDP campaign was an opportunity to train our internal Procurement community on the same topics as our suppliers so they could, in turn, run autonomous conversations with their respective vendors.

More details on our engagement approach and associated impact in the next section.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Our measure of success is both inward and outward, on these first 2 years with CDP Supply Chain:
• 200+ SLB procurement professionals were trained on the CDP campaign across 37 business units (several webcasts co-hosted by SLB and CDP along with internal engagement sessions and communications). We also created momentum through a CDP contest, rewarding Business Units with the best disclosure rates.
• We educated 1250 suppliers on climate change, the CDP process, questionnaire content, introduced SBTi and benefits of climate disclosure. We engaged them centrally through several channels:
o SLB x CDP support webinars (beginner and advanced webinars, which included an introduction to SBTi) hosted in 5 languages for maximum reach within countries
o Drop-in sessions to allow for live Q&As
o Regular email communications during the disclosure cycle, with tailored content depending on suppliers' disclosure status and with resources on how to submit a quality disclosure.
• Suppliers were also engaged directly by our Procurement community, during Quarterly Business Reviews or ad-hoc communications.
• Our engagement and training approach resulted in the achievement of our 72% disclosure rate.
• Using 2022 CDP data, we assessed suppliers' maturity through 12 KPIs picked from the CDP questionnaire ("Horizon Analysis", co-developed with CDP) and formulated recommendations for their further action. Insights from the Horizon Analysis were digitized and made available to the Procurement community, allowing teams to easily access qualitative data and guide suppliers on how to improve their climate maturity through Immediate actions, Mid- and Long-term actions.
• In 2023, as stated in the previous section about information collection, we are evolving our function's key performance objective to include year-on-year suppliers' climate maturity improvement in addition to keeping focus on our 70% disclosure rate. This evolution is made possible thanks to our 2022 efforts in building the Horizon Analysis.
• The Horizon Analysis also helps us with key mature suppliers for discussions on Product Carbon Footprints and understanding their GHG reduction levers. This is still early work, but we have onboarded 2 new dedicated resources within our Central Procurement team to accelerate on this (1 Chemicals and 1 Manufacturing category sustainability champion).

Comment

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement
Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number
0.5

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
1

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
22

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
In 2022, we created the Supplier Innovation Program (SIP). We held our inaugural SIP Summit in Houston, Texas, bringing together more than 40 of SLB's key suppliers to discuss joint projects and innovative solutions to drive improved performance for customers while creating mutual value for SLB and our suppliers. Out of all proposals coming out of the SIP, 23% addressed our decarbonization efforts and presented actionable solutions related to circularity, decarbonizing logistics, and low-carbon products substitution. The top 25 selected projects were presented during the Summit followed by an award ceremony including an award dedicated to Supplier Sustainability Excellence.

As the energy industry continues to evolve rapidly, SIP focuses on three main objectives:
• Decarbonization, to advance sustainability within the energy industry and help customers reduce their environmental footprint across the E&P life cycle.
• Competitiveness and agility, leveraging the innovation capabilities and expertise of suppliers.
• Cost management, for a mutually beneficial outcome for suppliers, SLB, and customers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Out of all proposals coming out of the SIP, 23% addressed our decarbonization efforts and presented actionable solutions related to circularity, decarbonizing logistics, and low-carbon products substitution. The top 25 selected projects were presented during the Summit followed by an award ceremony including an award dedicated to Supplier Sustainability Excellence.

As the energy industry continues to evolve rapidly, SIP focuses on three main objectives:
• Decarbonization, to advance sustainability within the energy industry and help customers reduce their environmental footprint across the E&P life cycle.
• Competitiveness and agility, leveraging the innovation capabilities and expertise of suppliers.
• Cost management, for a mutually beneficial outcome for suppliers, Schlumberger, and customers.

On the logistics front, we engage with suppliers to decrease our emissions through adopting the best industry practices through innovation, automation and electrification, sustainable fuel, alternative mode of transportation projects. For example, in 2022, we collaborated with our logistics supplier on sustainable fuel options for the ocean freight for one region and reduced our emissions by 127 metric tons.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number
35

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
70

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
SLB has a wide range of customers across the globe. Energy transition is moving at different pace for each customer depending on their geography, regulations, and their stakeholders' interests. We purposefully engaged with customers that represent the bulk of our customer-related Scope 3 emissions. The selected customers have a broad global footprint, and many share similar net zero ambitions to SLB's. These customers represent the best opportunity to reduce industry footprint by applying our impact-reducing technologies. We have proactively reached out to the customers who are pioneering the sustainability approach and proposed collaborations in their journeys. We have also been approached by customers who are actively looking for willing and capable partners to reduce their carbon footprints.

In addition to decarbonizing our own operations and investing in new energy technology ventures, a key part of our strategy to advance sustainability within our industry is by developing technologies and services that help our customers reduce their environmental footprint across the exploration and production (E&P) life cycle. Our engagements include discussion of our Transition Technologies portfolio that are a suite of our latest technologies with a potential to reduce environmental impact in customer operations. Making a positive impact to reduce our customers' Scope 1 and 2 emissions, while simultaneously providing a key avenue to reduce their scope 3 upstream and our own Scope 3 downstream emissions, is a key step to decarbonize oil and gas operations. We will continue to invest in this portfolio and create new ways to help customers reduce their operational emissions.

We further inform and engage our customers on our geothermal and geoenergy solutions that can help them extract energy sustainably. We also strategically engage with our customers on our Carbon Solutions vertical to inform them about our capabilities on carbon capture and storage technologies and project management. We have engagements with customers on stationary energy storage and sustainable lithium production. We are also engaging in Hydrogen business via one of our early-stage business ventures.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Our strategy is to engage customer sustainability experts, operational owners, and procurement specialists to fully understand customer climate-related priorities. Some of our discussions include exploring ways to incorporate emissions reduction into the customer procurement model. Naturally, these are long cycle engagements that are at various stages of maturity and revenue generation.

One measure of success that we track and disclose publicly is the number of case studies. We have several case studies, approved by our customers, that demonstrate the impact of our technologies in reducing their emissions. These case studies can be accessed at our Transition Technologies webpage (Driving High Performance Sustainably with Transition Technologies | SLB). The growth of our Transition Technology portfolio has been impressive and serves further to validate our trust in the success of these engagements.

The second measure of success is the amount of customer emissions avoided through the use of our technologies. In 2022, this number stood at 700,000 tons of CO2e.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number
100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
With Scope 3 emissions comprising 95% of our baseline emission inventory and our commitment to net zero, it is imperative that we engage 100% of our customers to support industry decarbonization. We have several case studies, approved by our customers, that demonstrate the impact of our technologies in reducing their emissions. These case studies can be accessed at our Transition Technologies webpage. The growth of our Transition Technology portfolio has been impressive and serves further to validate our trust in the success of these engagements.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
The impact of this engagement will be accelerating adoption of our Transition Technology and other solutions that can reduce our customers' Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The measure of success for this engagement is the number of customers who consume the media collateral related to the Transition Technologies portfolio. This is a metric that we do not currently disclose externally but one which we do track internally.

There is also commercial value from selling technology that lowers customer Scope 1 and 2 emissions and Scope 3 emissions for both parties. Our measure of success for this impact is a target percent of revenue coming from this portfolio. This is also a metric that we do not currently disclose externally but one which we track internally. For our New Energy business portfolio, we selectively use revenue as well as bookings as a measure of adoption on a case-by-case basis.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Stakeholder engagement is critical to supporting our sustainability strategy. By actively listening to stakeholder feedback, we gain valuable insight that helps us manage sustainability risks, align our business processes with local and national priorities, needs and expectations, identify new business opportunities, maintain our social license to operate, and increase the productivity of our workforce.

COP 27

The SLB executive team attended COP 27 to discuss and help plan a global response to the global climate emergency. CEO Olivier Le Peuch joined government officials, the Oil & Gas Climate Initiative Executive Committee, and Technip Energies on the panel “From Commitments to Action: The Oil & Gas Industry’s Decarbonization Journey” on Decarbonization Day.

Training in Sustainability

Sustainability training pathways have been developed and are accessible to all our employees through our learning platform Degreed. In 2022, we launched two major sustainability-focused training pathways: Taking Climate Action and Transition Technologies. In addition, SLB teams have embedded sustainability online training requirements to their compulsory fixed step learning program, ensuring we progressively upskill our entire workforce.

During our 2022 Energy Transition week for employees, our leadership team discussed our strategy for decarbonization focused on our three engines of growth: our Core, Digital, and New Energy businesses.

In addition, in 2022, we brought together nearly 50 employees representing different functions from all over the world in sustainability-focused workshops, to discuss what sustainability means for SLB; help outline our strategy for 2025 and 2030 for our key priorities; understand how we can operationalize all aspects of sustainability; and map our key enablers and accelerators, as well as ways to measure performance.

Enhancing Customer Experiences

In SLB, understanding our customers’ needs and expectations while working for mutual value is instrumental. We seek to create an outstanding customer experience throughout the customer buying journey to become their partner of choice. This is key in differentiating ourselves from our competition. Part of providing an outstanding customer experience is having open and professional discussions with our customers regarding our challenges. This helps our customers recognize the value we are bringing and the decisions we may need to make along the way.

How do we measure performance for our customers?

- SLB has a Corporate Management System that encompasses both our Quality Management System and Health Safety and Environmental Management Systems

- we have an Operations Integrity function that supports the global performance measurement of quality related to our key performance indicators

- we use an internal system called QUEST to track quality non-conformances, lost-time, action items, and remedial work plans.

Digital Forum

The SLB Digital Forum 2022 attracted a record number of participants—more than 1,250 people, representing 66 nationalities—our most comprehensive program to date. We involved 22 partners and 14 plenary speakers, including Microsoft Chairman and CEO Satya Nadella and Saudi Aramco President and CEO Amin Nasser.

The forum also included a five-track leadership program featuring over 25 industry leaders, more than 160 technical presentations, and an immersive exhibition—

all of which made for a rich program of latest thinking, insight, and technology for accessing energy and accelerating sustainability goals.

The event theme was “Connecting for a New Future”, and many industry collaborations were announced at the Forum. We saw the announcement of new collaboration with Saudi Aramco on a sustainability platform, and partnerships with Cognite and Sensia for a production data platform and digital solutions. See our 2022 Annual Report for additional information.

We also saw launches of the Enterprise Data Solution for subsurface, hosted on Microsoft Energy Data Services, the Digital Platform Partner Program, Drilling Infinity Loop, ProcessOps™ on Delfi™, Neuro™ autonomous solutions, and Agile Reservoir Modeling, all while achieving a Certified Carbon Neutral event.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
SLB strives to maintain and grow the trust and confidence of our customers and shareholders as well as all other stakeholders affected by our operations. When we clearly behave in an
ethical manner, we enhance our reputation as a partner, employer, and community member. Stakeholder engagement is critical to supporting our sustainability strategy. By actively listening to
stakeholder feedback, we gain valuable insight that helps us manage sustainability risks, align our business processes with local and national priorities, needs and expectations, identify new business opportunities, maintain our social license to operate, and increase the productivity of our workforce.

By taking our stakeholders' input into consideration we have identified climate change as a key material ESG issue and review our external engagement activities to understand alignment on a regular basis.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (World Economic Forum)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
WEF's position on climate change is Limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees celsius to avoid catastrophe. The World Economic Forum is committed to supporting global efforts in the private and public sectors to limit global temperature rise and stave off disaster. We aim to work with leaders to increase climate commitments, collaborate with partners to develop private initiatives, and provide a platform for innovators to realize their ambition and contribute solutions. This aligns with SLB's position on Climate Action to balance the planet by meeting the Paris Agreement commitments and our emissions reduction commitment to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050 aligned with the 1.5-degC target of the Paris Agreement.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
212000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Access expert analyses on the world's most pressing issues and engage with a global community. And make an impact by connecting with entrepreneurs and change-makers to scale our ideas to address the world's most pressing challenges.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (NOIA)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
One of NOIA's eight objectives is to strive to contribute solutions and best practices to optimally balance societal and environmental needs for meeting the climate challenge.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
49500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
To collaborate with industry to address climate challenges.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (World 50)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The organization provides a safe place to seek answers from peers who have encountered some of the same challenges as SLB providing diverse leadership perspectives.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
33000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
To be able to learn from other leaders facing some of today's challenging issues including sustainability and climate change.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (UN Global Compact)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
We are both committed to the universal principles on human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption and take actions that advance societal goals.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
20000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
To show our support of the UN SDGs and the UN Global Compact's mission.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
American Petroleum Institute

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
API's climate Framework is focused on accelerating technology and innovations, mitigating emissions from operations, endorsing a carbon price policy, advancing cleaner fuels and consistent and transparent climate reporting which is consistent with SLB's position. In addition, API supports the ambitions of the Paris Agreement.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
110000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
To further support the industry's energy transition for a balanced planet.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (IPIECA)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Ipieca's position on climate change, "In support of a net-zero future, Ipieca acts as a catalyst to bring experts together to advance members' contribution to the pathways to a resilient low-emissions future and uphold Ipieca's position as part of the international dialogue on the energy transition." aligns with SLB's commitment to Climate Action.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
250000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Learning from industry experts to manage our environmental impact and address climate risks while working to meet the increasing demand for energy.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
sustainability-report-2022 (1).pdf

Page/Section reference
Climate information is shared throughout the publication. However, specific focus and detail on climate and GHG emissions can be found on pages 10 - 22 and 54 - 55.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
Other, please specify (TCFD Report)

Status
Complete

Attach the document
tcfd-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
Full document is aligned with TCFD recommendations.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	UN Global Compact Other, please specify (Teddy Roosevelt Conservation Partnership and Solar Impulse Foundation)	Sustainability is woven into our corporate strategy and is operationalized across our business and in the host countries and communities where we work and live. We empower local teams to drive positive change where we operate and create business value. Our sustainability strategy is aligned with the UN SDGs and we design and select our sustainability projects that have the highest potential impact. At the corporate level we are focused on five goals: - Clean Water and Sanitation - Affordable and Clean Energy - Reduced Inequalities - Responsible Consumption and Production - Climate Action Our Sustainability Impact Awards have been focused on our corporate priority SDGs, with 48% assigned to climate action and affordable and clean energy projects, and 21% assigned to water-related projects, which is a 19% increase year on year. In addition, we realize that sustainability needs are diverse across our geographies. As a result, in 2022, we have prioritized basin SDGs that help us align investment and resources with regional and local priorities. See our 2022 sustainability report page 53 for more information. We provide an annual donation to sponsor the Teodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership in support of their conservation efforts. https://www.trcp.org/ SLB has a long-standing commitment to research, engineering and technology innovation with a focus on environmental sustainability. As part of this commitment, the company is a partner of the Solar Impulse Foundation and its World Alliance for Efficient Solutions initiative to identify 1,000 clean, efficient and profitable solutions. Bertrand Piccard, the founder of the initiative, was the keynote speaker at the SLB's Blue Tech Innovation Awards held at Station F, an innovation incubator based in Paris that hosts hundreds of startups in the domains of digital, sustainability and mobility. At the event, Piccard described how challenging conventional thinking led to the round-the-world journey of Solar Impulse, the first solar-powered airplane, and how this resulted in major advancements in materials, lightweight technology and energy efficiency. He also discussed how this achievement demonstrates the potential of clean technology and the need to keep innovating. The Blue Tech Innovation Awards featured 11 startups with sustainability projects in a pitch-style presentation format. Audience members used a voting app to rate the pitches based on criteria such as innovation, environmental impact and market readiness. The three highest-voted pitches received funding awards. The top vote went to an innovative solution for eco-living units for off-grid land projects. All of the projects were required to align with key United Nations sustainability goals: SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The Board's Nominating and Governance Committee oversees our sustainability programs, initiatives, and activities, including acute and chronic climate and nature risks and opportunities. This committee also receives regular updates from our Vice President of Sustainability on the progress we are making toward a low-carbon future, including our progress toward achieving our carbon emission reduction and net zero emissions goals. Our Chief Strategy & Sustainability Officer (CSSO), who reports to the CEO, oversees our corporate strategy, sustainability, and marketing activities. This position demonstrates how sustainability is at the core of our corporate strategy. The CSSO was involved in the launch of SLB's net zero commitment and short-term, mid-term, and long-term targets spanning Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Scenario analyses, including scenarios associated with climate change, nature and the energy transition, are the responsibility of the CSSO	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Other, please specify (Safeguarding Biodiversity We design and manage all our operations to minimize the impact on ecosystems and biodiversity across the life cycle of each facility, activity, product, and service.)	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Please select

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Please select

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Please select

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Other, please specify (Appointed Nature Sustainability Director to prioritize, coordinate and execute the strategy on Biodiversity.)

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Please select	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) 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.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director ESG Performance	Other, please specify (Director, Sustainability)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	28091000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member