CDP Climate Change Response 2021 – Charter Communications

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Charter Communications, Inc. is a leading broadband connectivity company and cable operator serving more than 31 million customers in 41 states through our Spectrum brand. Over an advanced high-capacity, two-way communications network, we offer a full range of state-of-the-art residential and business services including Spectrum Internet, TV, Mobile and Voice.

Our core strategy is to use our network to deliver high quality products at competitive prices, combined with outstanding customer service. This strategy, combined with simple, easy to understand pricing and packaging, is central to our goal of growing our customer base while selling more of our core connectivity services, which include both fixed and mobile Internet, video and voice services, to each individual customer.

We recognize the importance of our services to people's daily lives, which is why we have established goals to help create long-term value through sustainable connectivity. In 2021, we announced our first climate-related goal: to be carbon neutral in our operations (Scope 1 & 2) by 2035. This goal simultaneously delivers on our responsibility to our communities and drives efficiencies for our network and operations while mitigating against potential future impacts of a price on carbon emissions.

DISCLAIMER AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Disclaimer: Certain of the statements included in this report, including those regarding our ESG-related initiatives, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are made based on management's current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects upon Charter Communications, Inc. ("Charter" or the "Company") and its subsidiaries. Charter's actual results may differ, possibly materially, from expectations or estimates reflected in such forward-looking statements. Certain important factors that could cause actual results to differ, possibly materially, from expectations or estimates reflected in such forward-looking statements can be found in the "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" sections included in Charter's Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. Statements regarding our ESG-related initiatives are subject to the risk that we will be unable to execute our strategy because of market or competitive conditions or other factors.

All forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. We are under no duty or obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this report.

The reporting period of our 2020 Climate Change response is for the year ended December 31, 2020, with the exception of the following questions, for which we report data for the year ended December 31, 2019: C6.1, C6.3, C6.5, C6.10, C7.2, C7.5, and C8.1.

The inclusion of information in this report should not be construed as a characterization regarding the materiality or financial impact of that information. Please refer to our periodic and other filings with the SEC, which are accessible on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and our website at ir.charter.com, for additional information concerning Charter, including information which may be more current than that contained in this report. This report should be read in conjunction with our filings with the SEC and the other information we publish, including our ESG Report on the Investors section of our website.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Reporting year	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020	No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

United States of America

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

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(s)	Please explain
Board Chair	The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who also serves as the Board Chair, receives regular reports regarding ESG and climate strategy progress. For instance, in 2021, the CEO approved Charter's newly announced goal to be carbon neutral in operations by 2035.
Board-level committee	The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee oversees ESG matters and receives quarterly reports from management regarding ESG and climate strategy progress.
Board-level committee	The Audit Committee reviews our Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") program on a regular basis, which includes reviewing threats to our network and our business such as business continuity risks, including extreme weather. Management and the Audit Committee regularly report to the Board regarding the ERM program.

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	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Other, please specify Reviewing ESG Program progress and activities	The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who also serves as the Board Chair, receives regular reports regarding ESG and climate strategy progress. For instance, in 2021, the CEO approved Charter's newly announced goal to be carbon neutral in operations by 2035. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee oversees ESG matters and receives quarterly reports from management regarding ESG and climate strategy progress. The Audit Committee reviews our Enterprise

		Risk Management (“ERM”) program on a regular basis, which includes reviewing threats to our network and our business such as business continuity risks, including extreme weather. Management and the Audit Committee regularly report to the Board regarding the ERM program.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify Chief Operating Officer; Chief Product and Technology Officer; EVP, Business Planning; EVP, Finance; General Counsel	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other committee, please specify ESG Executive Steering Committee	Other, please specify Receiving updates on ESG disclosures and progress, including climate-related issues	Not reported to the board
Other committee, please specify ESG Operating Steering Committee	Other, please specify Receiving updates on ESG disclosures and progress, including climate-related issues	Not reported to the board
Other committee, please specify Climate Committee	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Not reported to the board

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

In 2020, Charter created a more formal approach to ESG governance. In addition to formalizing the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee’s oversight of the Company’s efforts with regard to ESG matters, we also established an Executive Steering Committee (“ESC”) and an Operating Steering Committee (“OSC”) that are both chaired by Charter’s General Counsel. Our ESC and OSC are composed of leaders from across our operations, including Human Resources, Diversity & Inclusion, Government Affairs, Policy, Communications, Corporate Finance, Product and Technology, Corporate Services, Business Planning, Network Operations, and Investor Relations. The OSC, which meets every two to three weeks, consists

of program leaders related to our ESG areas of focus, including climate-related issues. The OSC provides input on the Company's ESG framework, assists with the establishment of ESG metrics, and guides the Company's approach with respect to ESG programs and disclosures. The ESC is composed of senior-level managers responsible for overseeing and determining the direction and ambition of key ESG program areas, and oversees the work of the OSC to ensure that our program and disclosures align with Charter's values and business goals. The ESC meets monthly and, through the General Counsel, regularly reports ESG and climate strategy progress to the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and quarterly to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

Charter's Chief Operating Officer, Chief Product and Technology Officer, EVP Business Planning, EVP Finance, and General Counsel meet with Internal Audit Services regularly and review threats to our network and our business such as business continuity risks, including climate-related risks.

Lastly, Charter has established a Climate Committee, a cross-functional group from departments including Corporate Services, Environmental Health & Safety, Energy Cost Management, Software Engineering, Technology Planning, Industrial Design, Spectrum Mobile, and Infrastructure Architecture & Engineering. The Climate Committee reports to the OSC and meets regularly to oversee data collection, monitor progress towards targets, and recommend strategies for both energy efficiency and emissions reduction initiatives to adopt. Select participants from the Climate Committee also participate in our climate risk assessment process.

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

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	0	3	

Medium-term	3	4	
Long-term	4	5	

C2.1b

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

Our climate risk and opportunity assessment is an extension of our Enterprise Risk Management process, which evaluates both the likelihood and the severity of risks in order to determine the overall impact of a given risk. As such, a substantive financial or strategic impact related to climate change is defined as a risk that has both a high likelihood and a high severity rating. These determinations are made by assessing climate-related impacts against quantifiable indicators such as: the number of customers affected by a network failure; the number of days of data center or internal network failure; or financial impact measures related to our cable-adjusted EBITDA.

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

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

In 2021, Charter conducted a climate risk and opportunity assessment process based on the TCFD taxonomy of transition risks in 1.5-2°C environment, physical risks in a 2-4°C environment, and opportunities. Our climate risk and opportunity assessment is an extension of our Enterprise Risk Management process, which evaluates both the likelihood and the severity of risks in order to determine the overall impact of a given risk. We evaluated the impacts of these risks and opportunities on our direct operations and up- and downstream operations, and leveraged direct inputs from third party scenarios such as the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s World Energy Outlook

(WEO)'s Sustainable Development Scenario.

Under this framework, which covers the time horizons as defined in question C2.1a, risks were ranked as either low, medium, or high for both likelihood and severity, with likelihood evaluated across a range of probabilities of the impact occurring over the defined time horizons, and severity evaluated as a potential financial impact figure (e.g., impact to operating costs, revenue, capital expenditures, etc.). We then use a likelihood/severity matrix to determine the risk ranking (low, medium, or high) of each risk. For example, a high risk, or substantive risk, is a risk that has a high likelihood of occurring and a high severity, as per our definition of a substantive financial or strategic impact provided in C2.1b.

Physical risk case study: Scientists predict that acute physical risks such as storms, wildfires, floods, and other natural disasters will increase in intensity and frequency. As Charter's network and operations extend over 41 states of the U.S., Charter evaluated the likelihood of events (or simultaneous events) occurring across our broad footprint, and the severity (or associated implications) of those events (e.g., business interruption from network downtime, costs of repairs). Without taking into account any mitigating activities on our part, our risk assessment ranked the likelihood of increased natural disasters within our time horizons defined in 2.1a as "medium" and the severity as "medium". Per our likelihood/severity matrix discussed above, the evaluation of the overall impact, or risk score, is "medium". As natural disasters and extreme weather events are unpredictable and can be fast moving, we regularly review and update our Disaster Emergency Action Plan so that we are ready to respond. If a natural disaster strikes, Charter works quickly to safely conduct field surveys to identify impacted customers and restore connectivity. An incident assessment, including assessing possible scope and impact to the business, is conducted as part of any decision to activate Charter's Emergency Management Plan.

Transition risk case study: In an effort to lower global greenhouse gas emissions, countries are either implementing or considering carbon price policies and regulations, which are expected to increase electricity prices and the costs associated with directly burning fossil fuels. Our risk assessment considered the likelihood of a carbon price implementation in the US (Charter's network and operations are exclusively in the US), as well as the severity of the impact. We assessed the impact of a carbon price estimate per metric ton of carbon emissions from scenarios in the International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook on our fleet of over 30,000 vehicles, as well as projections of electricity price increases. We determined that the overall risk was low, as the likelihood of carbon pricing in the US is still uncertain, and a direct carbon price on our greenhouse gas emissions associated with our fleet would not have a high impact. Additionally, an increase in electricity prices associated with operating our network is not expected to have a high impact. The overall risk was assessed to be low and not a substantive impact.

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	As a company in a highly regulated business environment, emerging regulation and legislation are always relevant to our operations. As we note in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020, regulation of the cable industry has increased cable operators' operational and administrative expenses and limited their revenues. In our risk assessment we considered the impacts of current regulation related to carbon pricing, but as Charter operates in the U.S., there is currently no regulation in place that directly impacts our operations (e.g., our Scope 1 emissions or electricity usage).
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	As a company in a highly regulated business environment, emerging regulation and legislation are always relevant to our operations. As we note in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020, regulation of the cable industry has increased cable operators' operational and administrative expenses and limited their revenues. An example of a specific risk considered in our assessment was the impact of a carbon price on our operations and if it would have an impact on the costs to operate our fleet of over 30,000 vehicles or the electricity costs to operate our network.
Technology	Relevant, always included	We evaluated if technological improvements that support the transition to a low carbon economy are relevant due to upstream and downstream implications from 1) Charter's participation in the Voluntary Agreements for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Small Network Equipment and of Set-Top Boxes; and 2) the potential costs of new technologies to support electrifying Charter's 30,000+ fleet.
Legal	Not relevant, explanation provided	Charter is not and has not been the subject of any climate-related litigation, and given the nature of our operations as a broadband connectivity company and cable operator, we do not expect to be subject to climate-change related litigation.
Market	Relevant, always included	Risks we considered included changing investor expectations around climate and ESG matters; responding to the CDP and the launch of our 2020 ESG report are examples of how we are increasing transparency on our efforts. We also considered if changes to raw material costs could impact our ability to deliver cost-effective products and services.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Our advanced network is an integral part of helping our customers virtualize and digitize their businesses and everyday lives. Just in the mobile business, the GSM Association ("GSMA") reports that the

		mobile communications technologies sector helps avoid ten times more emissions than the sector emits alone, largely due to its role in helping shift people and businesses toward virtual and digital alternatives. Our risk assessment considered these benefits and also the risk of customers changing their perception of, and decisions related to, Charter as a service provider. We also considered the risk of increasing investor pressure for climate disclosures and performance.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	As a leading broadband connectivity company and cable operator serving more than 31 million customers in 41 states through our Spectrum brand, we are exposed to weather-related events and natural disasters on a regular basis. Our risk assessment evaluates if the incremental nature of increased severity and frequency of these events poses a risk to our network reliability and availability. Moreover, we frequently analyze acute physical events through Charter's incident assessment process. As natural disasters and extreme weather events are unpredictable and can be fast moving, we regularly review and update our Disaster Emergency Action Plan so that we are ready to respond. If a natural disaster strikes, Charter works quickly to safely conduct field surveys to identify impacted customers and restore connectivity. An incident assessment, including assessing possible scope and impact to the business, is conducted as part of any decision to activate Charter's Emergency Management Plan.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Similar to acute physical risk, given our geographically diverse footprint across 41 states, and the projected effects of chronic physical risks, such as increasing average temperatures, we considered the risk in the context of the impact of damage to our network infrastructure and the costs of higher energy costs associated with temperature rise.

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?

No

C2.3b

(C2.3b) Why do you not consider your organization to be exposed to climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but none with potential to have a	Our climate risk assessment process described in C2.2 ranked risks as either low, medium, or high for both likelihood and severity, with

	substantive financial or strategic impact on business	likelihood evaluated across a range of probabilities of the impact occurring over the defined time horizons in C2.1a, and severity evaluated as a potential financial impact (e.g., impact to operating costs, revenue, capital expenditures, etc.). We then use a likelihood/severity matrix to determine the risk ranking (low, medium, or high) of each risk. A high risk, or substantive risk, is a risk that has a high likelihood of occurring and a high severity, as per our definition of a substantive financial or strategic impact provided in C2.1b). None of the risks in the TCFD taxonomy of climate-related risks were identified to pose a substantive impact as defined in C2.1b within the time horizons defined in C2.1a. For instance, we assessed the impact of carbon price risk (emerging regulation). We applied a carbon price estimate per metric ton of carbon emissions from scenarios in the International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook on our fleet of 30,000 vehicles, as well as projections of electricity price increases. We determined that the overall risk was low, as the likelihood of carbon pricing in the US is still uncertain, and a direct carbon price on our greenhouse gas emissions associated with our fleet would not have a high impact. Additionally, an increase in electricity prices associated with operating our network is not expected to have a high impact. The overall risk was assessed to be low and not a substantive impact.

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?

No

C2.4b

(C2.4b) Why do you not consider your organization to have climate-related opportunities?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	Our climate assessment process described in C2.2 ranked opportunities as either low, medium, or high for both likelihood and severity, with likelihood evaluated across a range of probabilities of the impact occurring over the defined time horizons in C2.1a, and severity evaluated as a potential financial impact (e.g., impact to operating costs, revenue, capital expenditures, etc.). We then use a likelihood/severity matrix to determine the opportunity's ranking (low, medium, or high). A substantive opportunity, is one that has a high likelihood of occurring and a high value (e.g., increased revenue), as per our definition of a substantive financial or strategic impact provided in C2.1b. None of the opportunities in

		the TCFD taxonomy of climate-related opportunities were identified to pose a substantive impact as defined in C2.1b. For instance, under products and services, we considered the development of new products or services through R&D and innovation. Charter is a signee to the Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Set-Top Boxes, with members of the agreement helping customers reduce energy use and costs due to increases in efficiency. Although the likelihood of this opportunity is currently being realized through our efforts to bring energy efficient set-top boxes to our customers, the financial opportunity for Charter was not substantive and therefore not rated as high.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Does your organization intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years?

	Intention to publish a low-carbon transition plan	Comment
Row 1	No, we do not intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years	Charter strives to operate its business in an efficient manner and reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. Charter takes seriously its role in helping maintain a healthy environment throughout its footprint. We are committed to environmental sustainability, and we strive to reduce our impact on the environment by reducing carbon emissions in our business over time. We do not believe that including the transition plan as a scheduled resolution item at annual shareholder meetings is an effective use of time and resources regarding reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as we have set a goal to be carbon neutral in our operations by 2035, and we have internal structures in place (e.g., our ESG Executive Steering Committee and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board) to manage oversight of our progress. The Company has efforts to support environmental sustainability that are outlined in our ESG Report as well as in our 2021 Notice of 2021 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Proxy Statement.

C3.2

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
2DS IEA Sustainable development scenario	As part of our climate risk assessment process, we evaluated various aspects of credible, third party scenarios to assess the impact to our business, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Scope, scenario and time horizon selection: To assess transition risk in a 1.5-2°C environment, we directly used the latest available (2020) International Energy Agency (IEA)'s World Energy Outlook (WEO)'s Sustainable Development Scenario and the Net Zero by 2050 scenario as the scenarios provide several data points related to the energy landscape and the resulting impacts to our emissions and electricity usage. For instance: 1) We assessed the impact of carbon price risk (emerging regulation). Specifically, we applied a carbon price estimate per metric ton of carbon emissions from the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario, which projects the need for a $140/metric ton of carbon emissions by the year 2040 in emerging countries. As Charter's operations are in the U.S., we evaluated the impact of this carbon price on our Scope 1 emissions of 426,160 metric tons CO2e, which are direct emissions produced from assets Charter owns or controls, namely from fleet, natural gas, corporate-owned aircraft, and fugitive emissions from our fire suppression systems. 2) We also assessed the IEA's Net Zero scenario's projection that retail electricity prices will increase by 50% by 2050. 3) We also considered the IEA's Net Zero scenario's projections for electric vehicles by 2050 and the potential implications on capital expenditures of replacing portions of our fleet along with high level impacts from the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario and IEA's Stated Policies Scenario. These time horizons were chosen as they are directly aligned with the IEA's available reported information (i.e., there is little interim information for the types of scenario data needed to complete our analysis.) As climate change brings warmer temperatures, increased water scarcity, and more frequent and severe extreme weather events, our facilities and infrastructure could be impacted in the future. To assess physical risk in a 2-4°C environment, we reviewed existing literature on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s 2DS and 4DS to better understand how increases in acute and chronic physical risks in the U.S. could impact a

	company of our scale that spans 41 states. Results: The results of the analysis revealed that none of the risks in the TCFD taxonomy of climate-related risks were identified to pose a substantive impact as defined in C2.1b within the time horizons defined in C2.1a. This scenario analysis produced direct inputs into our climate risk assessment process, which is an extension of our Enterprise Risk Management process as described in C2.2. For instance, we assessed the impact of a carbon price risk (emerging regulation). We applied a carbon price estimate per metric ton of carbon emissions from scenarios in the International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook on our fleet of over 30,000 vehicles, as well as projections of electricity price increases. We determined that the overall risk was low, as the likelihood of carbon pricing in the US is still uncertain, and a direct carbon price on our greenhouse gas emissions associated with our fleet would not have a high impact. Additionally, an increase in electricity prices associated with operating our network is not expected to have a high impact. The overall risk was assessed to be low and not a substantive impact. The results of the scenario analysis have helped confirm our overall business strategy. We expect to continue to use the findings from our climate risk assessment as we continue to execute against our goal to be carbon neutral in operations (Scope 1 and 2 emissions) by 2035, which we announced in 2021.

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	While not identified to have a “substantive” impact as defined in 2.1b, we have an opportunity to increase energy efficiency of our Set-Top Boxes and Small Network Equipment, which directly impacts our product and service strategy. Charter is a signee to the Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Set-Top Boxes (“Set-Top Box Voluntary Agreement”) and Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Small Network Equipment (“Small Network Equipment Voluntary Agreement”). These agreements are signed by the U.S. pay television industry, residential broadband Internet providers, and their equipment

		providers with annual, independent audits performed by D+R International. The objective of the agreements is to increase the energy efficiency of the equipment while allowing rapid innovation and a timely introduction of new features for customers. These agreements were established in 2012 and 2015, respectively and the time horizon covered is the term of the agreements; currently the agreement for STBs is in place through December 31, 2021, while the agreement for SNE is through December 31, 2025. As such, these agreements have influenced our product and service strategy around the types of equipment we sell and lease to our customers and how we improve them over time.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	While not identified to have a “substantive” impact as defined in 2.1b, we have an opportunity to increase energy efficiency of our Set-Top Boxes and Small Network Equipment. Charter is a signee to the Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Set-Top Boxes (“Set-Top Box Voluntary Agreement”) and Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Small Network Equipment (“Small Network Equipment Voluntary Agreement”). These agreements are signed by the U.S. pay television industry, residential broadband Internet providers, and their equipment providers with annual, independent audits performed by D+R International. The objective of the agreements is to increase the energy efficiency of the equipment while allowing rapid innovation and a timely introduction of new features for customers. These agreements were established in 2012 and 2015, respectively and the time horizon covered is the term of the agreements; currently the agreement for set-top boxes (“STBs”) is in place through December 31, 2021, while the agreement for small network equipment (“SNE”) is through December 31, 2025. As such, these agreements have influenced our supply chain strategy for the types of manufacturing and procurement needed to produce increasingly efficient equipment.
Investment in R&D	Yes	While not identified to have a “substantive” impact as defined in 2.1b, we have an opportunity to increase energy efficiency of our Set-Top Boxes and Small Network Equipment. Charter is a signee to the Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Set-Top Boxes (“Set-Top Box Voluntary Agreement”) and Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Small Network Equipment (“Small

		Network Equipment Voluntary Agreement"). These agreements are signed by the U.S. pay television industry, residential broadband Internet providers, and their equipment providers with annual, independent audits performed by D+R International. The objective of the agreements is to increase the energy efficiency of the equipment while allowing rapid innovation and a timely introduction of new features for customers. These agreements were established in 2012 and 2015, respectively and the time horizon covered is the term of the agreements; currently the agreement for STBs is in place through December 31, 2021, while the agreement for SNE is through December 31, 2025. As such, these agreements have influenced our research and development (R&D) activities in order to design increasingly efficient equipment. Moreover, while broadband speed and WiFi usage have rapidly surged, SNE have kept pace due to design improvements, with 2019 models using only slightly more energy than 2018 models. With our new industrial design process, we utilize a modular product assembly approach that reduces the materials consumed, making repairs simple and efficient, reducing waste from cosmetic failures, and increasing the product life cycle through reuse. The recently launched WiFi 6 router is our flagship product for "design for reuse," and our intent is to use this approach for all future customer equipment designs.
Operations	No	As discussed in C2.3b and C2.4b, none of the risks in the TCFD taxonomy of climate-related risks were identified to pose a "substantive" impact as defined in C2.1b within the time horizons defined in C2.1a. Additionally, as we recently announced our goal (to be carbon neutral in operations (Scope 1 and 2 emissions) by 2035) in 2021, our strategy has not yet been impacted and we expect to enhance disclosures in this area in the future.

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	Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures	Direct costs: Our STBs (i.e., cable boxes) and SNE (i.e., devices such as routers and modems) are the primary way that customers access our network. As there are currently billions of these devices connected to networks like ours, it is important to invest in energy-efficient, economical devices to reduce our customers' energy usage at scale. To that end, Charter is a signee to the Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Set-Top Boxes and Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Small Network Equipment. These agreements are signed by the U.S. pay television industry, residential broadband Internet providers, and their equipment providers with annual, independent audits performed by D+R International. The objective of the agreements is to increase the energy efficiency of the equipment while allowing rapid innovation and a timely introduction of new features for customers. The signatories serve 94% of the 2019 traditional pay television market and 89% of the residential Internet subscriber market. With our new industrial design process, we utilize a modular product assembly approach that reduces the materials consumed, making repairs simple and efficient, reducing waste from cosmetic failures, and increasing the product life cycle through reuse. The recently launched WiFi 6 router is our flagship product for "design for reuse," and our intent is to use this approach for all future customer equipment designs. As such, given our more efficient design process, Charter can foresee a reduction in our direct cost of goods sold from our STB and SNE.

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

No target

C4.1c

(C4.1c) Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

	Primary reason	Five-year forecast	Please explain

Row 1	We are planning to introduce a target in the next two years	As mentioned in the "please explain" column, our goal is to be carbon neutral in our operations by 2035.	In 2020, we completed our first GHG baseline assessment of our 2019 emissions to publicly disclose our goals and future strategies. While we worked on a goal to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions during the reporting year of 2020, it was not formalized until it was officially approved by the CEO and the Board, and announced in 2021. In next year's CDP questionnaire, we will include our first climate-related goal: to be carbon neutral in our operations (Scope 1 & 2) by 2035. We are proud that this goal simultaneously delivers on our responsibility to our communities, while at the same time driving efficiencies in our network and operations, and mitigating against potential future impacts of a price on carbon emissions.

C4.2

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

No other climate-related targets

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	4	
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	1	1,180
Implemented*	6	23,671
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

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

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Group of products

Description of product/Group of products

In our effort to provide ubiquitous connectivity across our footprint, we offer products that promote the transition to a low-carbon economy, and we have continued investing in several innovative technologies, such as 10G, connectivity for the Internet of Things and smart cities, and our fiber-rich network that provides broadband to urban, suburban, and rural areas.

Our telecommunication services allow our commercial customers to replace business travel with video-conferencing, telecommuting, and e-learning, and enable our residential customers to work remotely and avoid employee commuting.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Evaluating the carbon-reducing impacts of ICT

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

56

Comment

As reported in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020, our Commercial revenue was approximately $6,432 million and our Internet and Voice Residential revenue was approximately $20,327 million, representing approximately 56% of our

2020 total revenues of approximately $48,097 million. The 56% is not necessarily generated from low carbon products. We do not disclose specific service offering revenues, as they are proprietary.

Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020: https://ir.charter.com/static-files/b3555fee-685e-453b-a732-b427584ccc7d

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

426,160

Comment

Direct emissions produced from assets Charter owns or controls, namely from fleet, natural gas, corporate-owned aircraft, and fugitive emissions from our fire suppression systems

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,191,163

Comment

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased by Charter

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) 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)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

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)

426,160

Comment

Direct emissions produced from assets Charter owns or controls, namely from fleet, natural gas, corporate-owned aircraft, and fugitive emissions from our fire suppression systems. This reported data is for the year ended December 31, 2019.

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report 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

1,191,163

Comment

Indirect emissions from electricity purchased by Charter. This reported data is for the year ended December 31, 2019.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

Forklifts

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

No emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Explain why this source is excluded

We calculated our emissions from forklifts, and found the total to be minimal relative to overall Scope 1 emissions for our 2019 baseline. Moving forward, this calculation is assumed to be de minimis, and is thus not relevant to our emissions.

Source

Building Generators

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

No emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Explain why this source is excluded

We calculated our emissions from building generators, and found the total to be minimal relative to overall Scope 1 emissions for our 2019 baseline. Moving forward, this calculation is assumed to be de minimis, and is thus not relevant to our emissions.

Source

Refrigerants

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

No emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Explain why this source is excluded

Refrigerant volumes, types and associated volumes are not available. Compared to the rest of our GHG inventory, this is considered de minimis.

Source

Steam

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

No emissions from this source

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Explain why this source is excluded

Associated emissions from steam are not available. Compared to the rest of our GHG inventory, this is considered de minimis.

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

Metric tonnes CO2e

23,977

Emissions calculation methodology

Purchased goods and services include material energy from mobile devices that were sold in 2019. The emissions factors from The Energy and Carbon Footprint of the Global ICT and E&M Sectors 2010–2015 (August 2018) were applied to calculate the estimated 2019 greenhouse gas emissions. This reported data is for the year ended December 31, 2019.

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

0

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

All relevant fuel-and-energy related activities are calculated in Scope 1 and 2

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

10,170

Emissions calculation methodology

Charter includes emissions from corporate air travel within the reporting year. We use the emissions factors from the GHG Emission Factors Hub, published by the EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership, to calculate the emissions. This reported data is for the year ended December 31, 2019.

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

100

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1,871

Emissions calculation methodology

Use of sold products include energy use from connected mobile lines approximate as of December 31, 2019. The eGRID 2018 emission factors (March 2020) and the estimated average energy usage, derived from IEEE Spectrum, were applied to calculate the estimated 2019 greenhouse gas emissions. This reported data is for the year ended December 31, 2019.

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

0

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

888,874

Emissions calculation methodology

Downstream leased assets include energy use and material energy from STBs and SNE that were purchased in the reporting year (2019), consistent with what we reported in

the Energy Efficiency Voluntary Agreements.

The eGRID 2018 emission factors (March 2020) and The Energy and Carbon Footprint of the Global ICT and E&M Sectors 2010–2015 (August 2018) were applied to calculate the estimated 2019 greenhouse gas emissions for STBs and SNE. This reported data is for the year ended December 31, 2019.

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

0

Please explain

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Not applicable

Investments

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

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

0.0000353405

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

1,617,323

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

45,764,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

Direction of change

Reason for change

This is our first year responding to CDP, so we cannot compare to last year. This reported data is for the year ended December 31, 2019.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	426,160

C7.3

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

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
United States of America	1,191,163			

C7.6

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

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?

This is our first year of reporting, so we cannot compare to last year

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)	

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

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?

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

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)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Charter has engagements in its value chain for emissions reductions and efficiency and will work to provide information about the engagements.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Direct engagement with policy makers

Trade associations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Energy efficiency	Support	Charter is a signee to the Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Set-Top Boxes (“Set-Top Box Voluntary Agreement”) and Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Small Network Equipment (“Small Network	Our STBs (i.e., cable boxes) and SNE (i.e., devices such as routers and modems) are the primary way that customers access our network. As there are currently billions of these devices connected to networks like ours, it is important to invest in energy-efficient,

		Equipment Voluntary Agreement"). These agreements are signed by the U.S. pay television industry, residential broadband Internet providers, and their equipment providers with annual, independent audits performed by D+R International. The signatories serve 94% of the 2019 traditional pay television market and 89% of the residential Internet subscriber market. Environmental advocates engage directly with signatories of the voluntary agreements representing the interests of State and Federal agencies, as the agreements are intended to be a complete and adequate substitute for all Federal and State legislative and regulatory solutions related to the energy efficiency of set-top boxes and small network equipment.	economical devices to reduce our customers' energy usage at scale. The objective of the Set-Top Box Voluntary Agreement and the Small Network Equipment Voluntary Agreement is to increase the energy efficiency of STBs and SNE, while allowing rapid innovation and the timely introduction of new features for customers. The Department of Energy hailed both the initial Set-Top Box Agreement with the advocates in 2013 and the extension of the Set-Top Box Agreement in 2018.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

NCTA - The Internet & Television Association

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

As Americans increasingly rely on electronic devices and gadgets in their daily lives, managing energy consumption has become both an environmental and economic

priority. To address these challenges, cable companies have implemented several initiatives through voluntary agreements that decrease energy footprints in consumer homes, such as set-top boxes with 3.0 energy efficiency levels, low-power adapters, cloud-based delivery service, and a number of other new technologies are some of the technology efforts that are promoting energy efficiency, creating continuous innovation of products and services, and saving consumers money. The complex video and Internet ecosystem consists of operators, programmers, equipment manufacturers, research labs and others playing a role in delivering a more energy efficient experience that is saving consumers millions of dollars in energy bills and preventing millions of metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Charter's CEO currently serves on the board of directors of NCTA and Charter is a signee to the Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Set-Top Boxes ("Set-Top Box Voluntary Agreement") and Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Small Network Equipment ("Small Network Equipment Voluntary Agreement"). These agreements are signed by the U.S. pay television industry, residential broadband Internet providers, and their equipment providers with annual, independent audits performed by D+R International. The objective of the agreements is to increase the energy efficiency of the equipment while allowing rapid innovation and a timely introduction of new features for customers. The signatories serve 94% of the 2019 traditional pay television market and 89% of the residential Internet subscriber market. Each year, NCTA and the Consumer Technology Association ("CTA") brief the US Department of Energy, the California Energy Commission ("CEC") and the US Environmental Protection Agency when the annual reports on both voluntary agreements from D+L International are released.

Trade association

CableLabs

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

CableLabs is funded by its cable industry member companies as a non-profit Innovation and R&D lab. CableLabs is committed to helping cable operators and manufacturers design and deploy more energy-efficient consumer premises equipment. They have working groups that meet regularly with their members and vendors to address many energy management initiatives, including efforts on the international front. CableLabs plays a leading role in researching and developing energy efficiency strategies and in supporting the ongoing implementation of the Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Set-Top Boxes ("Set-Top Box Voluntary Agreement") and Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Small Network Equipment ("Small Network Equipment Voluntary Agreement").

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Charter's CEO currently serves on the boards of CableLabs and Charter is a signee to the Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Set-Top Boxes ("Set-Top Box Voluntary Agreement") and Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Small Network Equipment ("Small Network Equipment Voluntary Agreement"). These agreements are signed by the U.S. pay television industry, residential broadband Internet providers, and their equipment providers with annual, independent audits performed by D+R International. The objective of the agreements is to increase the energy efficiency of the equipment while allowing rapid innovation and a timely introduction of new features for customers. The signatories serve 94% of the 2019 traditional pay television market and 89% of the residential Internet subscriber market.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Charter has established a Climate Committee, a cross-functional group from departments including Corporate Services, Environmental Health & Safety, Energy Cost Management, Software Engineering, Technology Planning, Industrial Design, Spectrum Mobile, and Infrastructure Architecture & Engineering. The Climate Committee reports to the ESG Operating Steering Committee ("OSC") and meets regularly to oversee data collection, monitor progress towards targets, and recommend a strategy for both energy efficiency and emissions reduction initiatives to adopt. The Climate Committee includes the lead point of contact for the Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Set-Top Boxes ("Set-Top Box Voluntary Agreement") and Voluntary Agreement for Ongoing Improvement to the Energy Efficiency of Small Network Equipment ("Small Network Equipment Voluntary Agreement") on behalf of Charter. As mentioned in C1.2a, our ESG Executive Steering Committee ("ESC") and Operating Steering Committee ("OSC") are composed of leaders from across our operations, including Human Resources, Diversity & Inclusion, Government Affairs, Policy, Communications, Corporate Finance, Product and Technology, Corporate Services, Business Planning, Network Operations, and Investor Relations.

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

Charter 2020 ESG Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

ESG governance: page 8

Investing in the efficiency of the network to provide affordable services: page 23-27

SASB Index: page 40

TCFD Index: page 42

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

In our 2020 ESG Report, we discussed our ESG governance and our approach to managing risk, reliability, and resilience and managing risks from GHG emissions. We also announced our first ever GHG goal - to be carbon neutral in operations (Scope 1 and 2 emissions) by 2035.

The Scope 1, 2, and select 3 GHG emissions we included in the 2020 ESG Report are for the year ended December 31, 2019, our baseline year.

We also included our total energy consumed and percentage grid electricity for 2019 in the SASB index within our 2020 ESG Report.

C15. Signoff

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)