

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Zurich is a leading multi-line insurer that serves its customers in global and local markets. With about 56,000 employees, it provides a wide range of property and casualty, life insurance products and services in more than 210 countries and territories. Zurich's customers include individuals, small businesses, and mid-sized and large companies, as well as multinational corporations.

Zurich's climate strategy – Our 1.5°C Future Plan

To deliver upon our 2019 commitment to the UN Global Compact Business Ambition Pledge for 1.5°C – a Paris Agreement for the business sector – we set out a Group-wide climate strategy: our 1.5°C Future Plan. The plan focuses on three actions we can take as a business: setting science-based CO2 reduction targets, innovating for sustainable solutions, and developing a deep understanding & integration of climate risk.

Setting science-based CO2 reduction targets

By signing the Business Ambition for 1.5°C Pledge, Zurich recognizes the responsibility it has, and acknowledges the role science-based targets play in meeting the Paris Agreement goals. We joined the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance as a founding member & consulted with the Science-Based Targets initiative, a collaboration between non-profit sustainability organizations, to formulate a methodology for financial services related to such targets like the interim ones we have set for our investment and operations portfolio in Q1 2021. Currently, science-based targets do not exist for insurance underwriting portfolios. To change that, as a first step, Zurich has become a founding member of the UNEP FI Net-Zero Insurance Alliance and is leading the Alliance's work to develop a methodology to measure the carbon intensity of an underwriting portfolio.

Innovating for sustainable solutions

We work with customers and collaborate with public and private organizations to enhance resilience & advocate for solutions to prevent, or minimize, damage & harm from climate-related perils. We support our customers through sharing risk insights that encourage prevention & build resilience, as well as a growing portfolio of innovative solutions that enhance our customers' sustainability. We also use capital markets to search for – and fund – solutions to many pressing social or environmental issues. We have committed to building an impact investing portfolio, helping to avoid five million tons of CO2 equivalent emissions per year, and separately, making a positive contribution to the lives & livelihoods of five million people.

Assess and integrate climate risks

Zurich's approach to managing climate risk is embedded within our multi-disciplinary Group-wide risk management processes. As such, climate risk is managed in a consistent fashion to other risks to which the Group is exposed. We are integrating assessments of the evolving physical & transition risk landscape into our underwriting & investment strategies and this work will only accelerate in the coming years as methodologies and new modeling tools are being developed.

Governance

Ultimate responsibility for climate risks resides with the Board of Directors (Board) of Zurich Insurance Group Limited, which is Zurich's 'supervisory board'. The Board and three of its committees oversee the handling of Zurich's climate change response. Based on the recommendations of the Governance, Nominations and Sustainability Committee (GNSC), the Board approves the Group's sustainability strategy & objectives as well as targets on ESG matters which have a material impact on business strategy, underwriting or business performance. The GNSC further oversees the Group's approach & conduct with regard to sustainability and was also involved in the Group's decision to join the Business Ambition for 1.5 degrees Celsius (°C), committing the Group to align its operations and investment portfolio to a 1.5°C future. The Risk and Investment Committee oversees Zurich's overall risk management framework & supports the Board to ensure sound risk & investment management for the Group. Further, the Audit Committee reviews and approves non-financial related reporting, including on climate related issues such as our TCFD aligned disclosure.

Metrics & Targets

To ensure continuous improvement in our performance against our ambitious commitments, we have developed key performance indicators for our strategic focus areas on top of our science-based targets for investments & operations.

Disclosure

We have adopted the recommendations of the TCFD & report on progress made in implementing the above commitments. We are actively participating in a UNEP FI Insurance specific project to better understand climate risk and implement the TCFD recommendations. We also report against the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) insurance principles as well as the WEF Stakeholder Capitalism metrics in our Integrated Sustainability Disclosure within our Annual Report.

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	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	Yes	1 year

C0.3

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

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Belgium
Bermuda
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Cyprus
Denmark
Ecuador
Finland
France
Germany
Hong Kong SAR, China
Indonesia
Ireland
Isle of Man
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Russian Federation
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
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

C-FS0.7

(C-FS0.7) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

	Does your organization undertake this activity?	Insurance types underwritten	Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures
Banking (Bank)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	Exposed to all broad market sectors
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Yes	General (non-life) Life and/or Health	Exposed to all broad market sectors

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, an ISIN code	CH0011075394
Yes, a Ticker symbol	ZURN

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-level committee	<p>In line with its overall mandate to deliver sustainable shareholder value, the ultimate responsibility for climate risks resides with the Board of Directors (Board) of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd (the Company), which is Zurich's 'supervisory board'. The Board of the Company is vested with the ultimate responsibility for the management of the Company and, to the extent legally permissible, of the Group (the Company and its subsidiaries), as well as with the supervision of the persons entrusted with the management of the Company and the Group. Clear roles and responsibilities, starting with the Company's Board & its committees, aim to ensure effective oversight and action with respect to climate change and other sustainability risks.</p> <p>The Board & three of its committees oversee the handling of Zurich's climate change response.</p> <p>Based on the recommendations of the Governance, Nominations and Sustainability Committee (GNSC), the Board approves the Group's sustainability strategy & objectives as well as targets on ESG matters which have a material impact on business strategy, underwriting or business performance.</p> <p>The GNSC further oversees the Group's approach & conduct with regard to sustainability and during 2021 was involved in driving and monitoring the implementation of the sustainability strategy and its three pillars which includes one on 'changing climate'. In 2019, the GNSC was involved in the Group's decision to join the Business Ambition for 1.5° C Pledge, committing the Group to align its operations & investment portfolio to a 1.5°C future. In 2020, the GNSC endorsed the '1.5°C Future Plan', the Group's climate strategy to start delivering upon the Business Ambition for 1.5 °C Pledge made in 2019.</p> <p>The CEO EMEA & Bank Distribution is the Sustainability ExCo Sponsor. The Sustainability ExCo Sponsor & the Group Head of Sustainability present different topics related to sustainability to the GNSC on a quarterly basis. The agenda for each session is agreed with the Chair of the GNSC to ensure all initiatives are covered throughout the year.</p> <p>The Risk and Investment Committee oversees the Group's overall risk management framework & supports the Board to ensure sound risk and investment management for the Group.</p> <p>The Audit Committee reviews & approves non-financial related reporting, including on climate related issues such as our TCFD aligned disclosure.</p>

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 – some meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p> <p>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</p> <p>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</p>	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our investment activities</p> <p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our insurance underwriting activities</p> <p>The impact of our own operations on the climate</p> <p>The impact of our investing activities on the climate</p> <p>The impact of our insurance underwriting activities on the climate</p>	<p>In line with its overall mandate to deliver sustainable shareholder value, the ultimate responsibility for climate risks resides with the Board of Directors (Board) of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd (the Company), which is Zurich’s ‘supervisory board’. The Board of the Company is vested with the ultimate responsibility for the management of the Company and, to the extent legally permissible, of the Group (the Company and its subsidiaries), as well as with the supervision of the persons entrusted with the management of the Company and the Group. Clear roles and responsibilities, starting with the Company’s Board & its committees, aim to ensure effective oversight and action with respect to climate change and other sustainability risks.</p> <p>The Board & three of its committees oversee the handling of Zurich’s climate change response.</p> <p>Based on the recommendations of the Governance, Nominations and Sustainability Committee (GNSC), the Board approves the Group’s sustainability strategy & objectives as well as targets on ESG matters which have a material impact on business strategy, underwriting or business performance.</p> <p>The GNSC further oversees the Group’s approach & conduct with regard to sustainability and during 2021 was involved in driving and monitoring the implementation of the sustainability strategy and its three pillars which includes one on ‘changing climate’. In 2019, the GNSC was involved in the Group’s decision to join the Business Ambition for 1.5° C Pledge, committing the Group to align its operations & investment portfolio to a 1.5°C future. In 2020, the GNSC endorsed the ‘1.5°C Future Plan’, the Group’s climate strategy to start delivering upon the Business Ambition for 1.5 °C Pledge made in 2019.</p> <p>The CEO EMEA & Bank Distribution is the Sustainability ExCo Sponsor. The Sustainability ExCo Sponsor & the Group Head of Sustainability present different topics related to sustainability to the GNSC on a quarterly basis. The agenda for each session is agreed with the Chair of the GNSC to ensure all initiatives are covered throughout the year.</p> <p>The Risk and Investment Committee oversees the Group’s overall risk management framework & supports the Board to ensure sound risk and investment management for the Group.</p> <p>The Audit Committee reviews & approves non-financial related reporting, including on climate related issues such as our TCFD aligned disclosure.</p>

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	<p>Other Board memberships</p> <p>Professional and other experience</p> <p>Previous positions held</p> <p>Education / training</p> <p>Advocacy stance</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Reports to the board directly	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	Quarterly
Chief Investment Officer (CIO)	CEO reporting line	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities	As important matters arise
Chief Risks Officer (CRO)	CEO reporting line	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	As important matters arise
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (CEO EMEA and Bank Distribution)	CEO reporting line	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	As important matters arise
Chief Operating Officer (COO) <i>Zurich title: Group Chief Information & Digital Officer</i>	CEO reporting line	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	As important matters arise
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (CEO Commercial Insurance)	CEO reporting line	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities	As important matters arise
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	CEO reporting line	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	As important matters arise
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Group General Counsel)	CEO reporting line	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	As important matters arise

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	Short-term incentives for members of the Executive Committee are determined based on business and individual performance. Business performance metrics include quantitative customer metrics (20 percent weight), along with the Group's business operating profit (80 percent weight). Individual performance is assessed against the targets defined on each member's target card and includes measures in the areas of financials, customers, employees and strategic projects and accountabilities, including environmental, social and governance (ESG).

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	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) (Members of the Executive Committee have relevant targets and accountabilities supporting the Group's sustainability strategy, which includes tackling climate change.)	Determination of cash incentives for members of the Executive Committee are based on the performance of the business and an individual's performance achievements. Individual performance is assessed in relation to targets set for each member's area of responsibility. For 2021, targets included financial measures supporting the execution of the strategy, quantitative customer and employee metrics, as well as additional ESG and strategic project targets and accountabilities. Additional accountabilities, where relevant, included objectives supporting the Group's commitment to sustainability, which includes tackling climate change.

C-FS1.4

(C-FS1.4) Does your organization offer its employees an employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change?

	Employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change	Describe how funds within the retirement scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that ESG criteria are incorporated	Provide reasons for not incorporating ESG criteria into your organization's employment-based retirement scheme and your plans for the future
Row 1	Yes, as the default investment option for all plans offered	We operate more than 40 pension plans across the Group in various jurisdictions. In our largest Defined Benefit plans, ESG factors – including climate change – are actively considered as part of the investment strategy. One of the aims is to align the ESG strategy of the pension plans with the Group's responsible investment strategy. In the larger Defined Contribution plans where there are member options, ESG is included either as a default or as an option. We are constantly working on further integrating ESG criteria in additional countries. The Group Pensions Committee has oversight over the Group's pension risks and ESG is a topic that is actively considered by the committee.	<Not Applicable>

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	This is aligned with strategic planning horizon.
Medium-term	3	10	While Zurich formulates its business strategy for three-year cycles, longer time horizons are reflected in the formulation of the strategy. This is particularly relevant as part of our portfolio level scenario-based climate risk assessment process, performed to identify potential risks and opportunities across our business associated with climate change.
Long-term	10	30	While the 10 year horizon suits the formulation of strategic responses to potential climate related impacts, our Net-Zero commitment requires we extend our time horizons to 2050 to more fully consider the potential risks and opportunities associated with aligning our business with a Net-Zero future. Such time horizons are well suited to certain long-term risks such as real-estate investments and Life assurance risks.

C2.1b

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

Our short-term (3 year) Total Risk Profiling™ (TRP) assessment methodology considers our planning horizon and allows us to classify risks according to their materiality based on the estimated severity and likelihood of the risk materializing. When applied at a Group level, identified outcomes with an estimated inherent impact of more than USD 1.25 billion and probability above 18 percent, or less likely scenarios with estimated inherent impact above USD 3 billion are considered substantive.

Sustainability risks, including climate change, can have a substantive impact on the reputation of a company. As reputational impacts are difficult to quantify, our TRP methodology employs qualitative measures for reputational risks, with risks ranked minor, moderate, major or severe. Severe represents a substantive impact level.

Under our medium- (3 - 10 year) and long-term (to 2050) portfolio level scenario analysis approach and as applied to our insurance activities, impacts considered too severe or pervasive to be addressed through local actions and requiring a Group level response are considered substantive.

Under our medium- (3 - 10 year) and long-term (to 2050) portfolio level scenario analysis approach and as applied to our investment activities, impacts having a negative impact on the Group's economic capital position in excess of USD 5 billion, either at aggregate portfolio level or individual asset class level are considered substantive.

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

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

Zurich's approach to managing climate risk is embedded within its multi-disciplinary Group-wide risk management processes and follows the same objectives of informed and disciplined risk taking. As such, climate risk is managed in a manner consistent with how other risks are managed by the Group.

To identify, assess, manage, monitor and report risks that can have an impact on the achievement of our strategic objectives, including climate change related risks, the Group applies a proprietary Total Risk Profiling™ (TRP) methodology. This short-term (1-3 year) and predominantly qualitative assessment considers our planning horizon and allows us to classify risks according to their materiality based on the estimated severity and the likelihood of the risk materializing. Further, this methodology supports the definition and implementation of mitigating actions. This predominantly qualitative methodology leverages the collective expertise of the participants and has the flexibility to be applied to entities and functions at all levels of the business. At Group level, this is an annual process, followed by regular reviews and updates by management.

Taking the long-term nature of climate change into account, we complement our TRP methodology with portfolio-level climate risk scenario analysis to provide an outlook on medium- (3 – 10 year) and long-term (to 2050) risk developments relevant to our underwriting and investment portfolios. In addition to allowing us to quantify climate related impacts (both risks and opportunities) under various future states, this exercise allows for the identification of appropriate tactical and strategic responses to steer our portfolios in line with our strategic objectives. An integrated modeling approach, leveraging a third-party model, is adopted for the analysis of our underwriting and proprietary investment portfolios to ensure, to the extent possible, the consistent use of assumptions. To quantify impacts on Group assets, the model adopts a bottom-up approach to analyze the exposures of businesses and industries to physical and transition risk. To provide a map of vulnerabilities, it uses asset-level data on relevant risk drivers, including carbon emissions, abatement options, exposure to physical risks (including location-based exposure to acute physical risks), exposure to the greening of the economy, dependency on fossil fuels and competitiveness. The strength of this bottom-up approach is that it provides a coherent framework for analyzing climate change-related risk at the industry and corporate sector level.

Data underpinning the assessment of impacts on Group assets is used in conjunction with premium and loss data to model impacts on our insurance business in a bespoke process. Priority areas – those considered to have potentially material exposures to climate related risks and opportunities - are identified through a consideration of portfolio weight and expected sectoral impacts arising from physical and transition risks. Per priority area identified, impacts to demand of key transition and physical climate risk drivers are quantified, using data from Network for Greening the Financial System scenarios, literature estimates and internal subject matter expertise. Impacts are quantified in 2030.

For assessment of both our insurance and investing activities, internal subject matter experts validate underlying assumptions and supplement quantitative, modeled outputs with qualitative inputs to ensure a robust, accurate assessment reflective of our risk perspective.

In line with established governance, the Executive Committee (ExCo) Sponsor for Sustainability reviews the outcomes of the climate change scenario analysis exercise and reports key outcomes and agrees actions with the ExCo for Group CEO approval. The ExCo Sponsor for Sustainability reports outcomes and actions to the Board's Governance, Nominations and Sustainability Committee (GNSC). The GNSC makes recommendations to the Board, as required.

Complementing both TRP and scenario analysis, Zurich uses its Sustainability Risk framework, which is aligned with our purpose and values of 'standing up for what's right', to proactively and systematically identify and assess detailed sustainability risk issues, including from climate change. Zurich's Sustainability Risk team monitors ongoing developments around physical and transition climate risks, in close collaboration with the Public Affairs team, to maintain visibility of regulatory developments. Zurich's Emerging and Sustainability Risk Committee, reporting to the Group Chief Risk Officer, also maintains an ongoing focus on climate-related risks.

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	Laws and regulations on both national and international level can have an influence on both our own operations and change liability exposure or operating costs of our customers and investee companies. Our Regulatory Affairs and Public Affairs teams monitor and regularly report on relevant regulatory developments, with those reports serving as input to our risk assessments. There are already a number of existing regulations such as the UK Climate Change Act or legislation passed, and recently strengthened, as part of Germany's 'Energiewende'. Their substance and implementation impact the transition path and transition risk for the respective countries.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Laws and regulations on both national and international level can have an influence on both our own operations and change liability exposure or operating costs of our customers and investee companies. Our Regulatory Affairs and Public Affairs teams monitor and regularly report on relevant regulatory developments, with those reports serving as input to our risk assessments. A number of national legislators and international bodies are currently working on updating existing or creating new climate change and sustainability related regulations that have a potential to impact Zurich's own operations, e.g., in the area of disclosure and compliance. We adopt a proactive approach with engaging regulators to understand impacts and support decision making. An example is the ongoing implementation of the EU framework for sustainable finance and the associated green taxonomy, which is setting detailed technical standards for economic activities supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. We also support the mandatory implementation of the TCFD-recommendations (Task Force of Climate-related Financial Disclosures), which will become mandatory in Switzerland and support the development of internationally harmonized reporting standards, e.g., the work of the newly formed International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology is an important driver of climate change but is also required to achieve the transition to a low carbon economy. Changes in technologies can have a direct impact on our insurance business. For example, car insurance is a significant line of business for Zurich and new risk characteristics of electric vehicles such as fire hazards from their lithium batteries need to be reflected in pricing and risk selection. Another example is the vulnerability of wind farms and solar panels to extreme weather events. As part of our scenario-based climate risk assessment, transition risk analysis further considered how technological advances in the areas of energy supply, agriculture and construction may impact our portfolios. Technologies also provide new business opportunities, such as tailored propositions covering the fear of being stranded with empty batteries (called range anxiety). As climate change mitigation becomes more pressing, technologies with unforeseeable consequences might increasingly be considered as solutions. Such technological risks are closely monitored by the Sustainability Risk team in collaboration with our Emerging Risk Committee to identify relevant risks.
Legal	Relevant, always included	As part of some types of insurance policies we may assume part of the legal risks of our customers, such as legal defence costs. Managing legal risks is therefore an integral part of our insurance business and our own operations. Though not a focus of our scenario analysis, some current litigation drivers were considered in specific deep dive areas, with none presently identified as a material risk driver in the medium term. We closely monitor developments potentially impacting litigation-related risks and drive actions to address them proactively. As impacts of climate change on companies' performance becomes more obvious over time, we may see an increase of shareholder actions against their executives, for failing to adequately manage the risk of climate change on their business and to disclose these risks to investors, something that could trigger claims under our Directors & Officers policies.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market risk is the risk associated with the Group's balance sheet positions where the value or cash flow depends on financial markets. Zurich is exposed to market risk both on the investment and insurance side. In the context of climate change, asset corrections for carbon related assets as a result of an accelerated climate transition could become particularly relevant. Carbon intensive industries such as the energy sector, and particularly companies using coal as a highly emission intensive fuel, can be expected to be impacted the most, an assertion reflected in outcomes of our most recent scenario-based climate risk assessment. The coal sector's exposure to market risk was a contributing factor for our policy to reduce our relevant investment and insurance exposure to thermal coal. Longer term there is also a risk that physical impacts increase market risk across a number of asset classes (e.g., equities impacted by supply-chain interruptions, real estate affected by sea-level rise and natural catastrophes, sovereign or corporate bonds as losses from physical impacts rise and the capacity to withstand repeated shocks diminishes), though analysis suggests that very significant impairments would be required for the Zurich portfolio to be materially impacted. Our Sustainability Risk positions, such as our position to reduce our exposure to thermal coal, oil sands and oil shale, and ESG integration in our investment portfolio address climate specific market risks.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputation risk can arise from acts or omissions by the Group or any of its employees that could damage the Group's reputation or lead to a loss of trust among its stakeholders. For climate change, we identify and manage potential impacts to our reputation arising from changing interpretation of public commitments via our Total Risk Profile (TRP) process. The Group aims to preserve its reputation by adhering to applicable laws and regulations, and by following the core values and principles of the Group's code of conduct, which promotes integrity and good business practice. Our sustainability risk framework also allows us to assess and react to reputation risks we assume through our customers. For example, based on our assessment Zurich generally will no longer underwrite or invest in companies that operate above our defined thresholds.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Under acute physical risks we understand extreme weather events for which frequency, severity or geographical distribution is expected to change as a result of climate change. Climate models (e.g. IPCC) that we base our internal climate scenarios on indicate that physical climate change rises more materially over the coming decades. Regional variations will be large and low-lying island and coastal areas are likely to see risk from sea-level change earlier on. Assessing and managing the impact of extreme weather events is part of our core business competency. Changes in frequency and severity of events caused by climate change add to the challenges in accurately measuring expected impacts. Our scenario analysis considers both acute and chronic physical risk, with physical risk is assumed to dominate in the No additional action (NAA) scenario. Given our underwriting quantification timeframe (2030), acute physical is seen as a more material driver of risk. In line with scenario narrative, increased levels of physical risk modestly suppress economic activity up to 2030 due to impacts on productivity, reducing GDP and consequently insurance demand. Group level impacts are observed to be pervasive, relatively low and geographically inhomogeneous. The reduction in GDP impacts the motor book by reducing demand in commercial insurance and declining retail purchasing power leading to overall decline in vehicle sales. Retail property and life protection demand is similarly impacted. The impact of climate change on physical losses in property and construction is expected to be the main driver of increased losses under the NAA scenario. Adverse loss trends in property are reflective of expected average annual loss increase due to (extra-)tropical cyclones, floods and severe convective storms. Hydrological events such as heavy rain, cyclones and flooding drive trends for construction. Under the same scenario, acute and chronic physical risk will contribute to reductions in profitability of investments across all asset classes, though specifically for equities, impacts in 2050 are restricted to a few sectors and regions (e.g., agriculture and tropical regions) to which we have limited investment exposure, meaning that very significant impairments would be required for the Zurich portfolio to be materially impacted. Physical risk impacts to our people and operations are assessed to be not material given the adaptive capacity of our business resilience processes.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Climate change is expected to also lead to chronic physical changes, such as rising sea-levels, change in droughts and indirect impacts on health and resources such as water availability and crop yield. While there is a large degree of uncertainty around the timing and impact of overall physical risk, some effects are less sensitive to modeling assumptions, notably the rising of sea levels. Due to their slow-moving and gradual nature, chronic climate risks are particularly relevant for long-term decisions, such as required for our real-estate portfolio that might be affected by sea-level rise for coastal property.

C-FS2.2b

(C-FS2.2b) Do you assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities?

	We assess the portfolio's exposure	Explain why your portfolio's exposure is not assessed and your plans to address this in the future
Banking (Bank)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Yes	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2c

(C-FS2.2c) Describe how you assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities.

	Type of risk management process	Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process	Type of assessment	Time horizon(s) covered	Tools and methods used	Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities
Banking (Bank)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process	100	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	Risk models Scenario analysis Internal tools/methods	<p>We consider impacts from climate change as drivers for other risks, such as market or natural catastrophe risks, that are managed within our existing risk management framework. Our approach to managing climate risk is embedded in our multi-disciplinary Group-wide risk management framework. We acknowledge the long time horizons associated with climate related risks and opportunities. To ensure a thorough understanding of potential impacts, and form a view on appropriate responses to those impacts, our assessments include the typical planning horizon of 3 years but extend beyond and include medium (3 – 10 years) and long-term (to 2050) time horizons.</p> <p>To identify, assess, manage, monitor and report risks that can have an impact on the achievement of our strategic objectives, including climate change related risks, the Group applies a proprietary Total Risk Profiling™ methodology. This short-term (1-3 year) and predominantly qualitative assessment considers our planning horizon and allows us to classify risks according to their materiality based on the estimated severity and the likelihood of the risk materializing. Further, this methodology supports the definition and implementation of mitigating actions. This predominantly qualitative methodology leverages the collective expertise of the participants and has the flexibility to be applied to entities and functions at all levels of the business. At Group level, this is an annual process, followed by regular reviews and updates by management.</p> <p>Taking the long-term nature of climate change into account, we complement our Total Risk Profiling™ methodology with portfolio-level climate risk scenario analysis to provide an outlook on medium- (3 – 10 year) and long-term (to 2050) risk developments relevant to our underwriting and investment portfolios. In addition to allowing us to quantify climate related impacts (both risks and opportunities) under various future states, this exercise allows for the identification of appropriate tactical and strategic responses to steer our portfolios in line with our strategic objectives. An integrated modeling approach, leveraging a third-party model, is adopted for the analysis of our underwriting and proprietary investment portfolios to ensure, to the extent possible, the consistent use of assumptions. To quantify impacts on Group assets, the model adopts a bottom-up approach to analyze the exposures of businesses and industries to physical and transition risk. To provide a map of vulnerabilities, it uses asset-level data on relevant risk drivers, including carbon emissions, abatement options, exposure to physical risks (including location-based exposure to acute physical risks), exposure to the greening of the economy, dependency on fossil fuels and competitiveness. The strength of this bottom-up approach is that it provides a coherent framework for analyzing climate change-related risk at the industry and corporate sector level. Quantitative, modeled outputs are supplemented with qualitative inputs from our internal subject matter experts to ensure a robust assessment reflective of our risk perspective.</p> <p>All asset classes are in scope for assessments, though reflective of the different exposures to climate related risks across our book, our assessments focus on material areas of risk.</p> <p>Additionally, the likelihood of either of two representative scenarios coming to pass is assessed through the use of a scorecard which monitors critical areas required for transition to a low-carbon economy.</p> <p>In 2020, Zurich procured GHG emission data (scope 1,2 and 3) on a company level to calculate the portfolios carbon footprint and enable us to set interim emission reduction targets for 2025.</p> <p>Furthermore, as part of our ESG-integration, transition risk information forms part of a more holistic price/risk analysis, but also helps us to understand where the climate-related risk and opportunities lie in the investment portfolio.</p>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process	100	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	Risk models Scenario analysis Internal tools/methods	<p>We consider impacts from climate change as drivers for other risks, such as market or natural catastrophe risks, that are managed within our existing risk management framework. Our approach to managing climate risk is embedded in our multi-disciplinary Group-wide risk management framework. We acknowledge the long time horizons associated with climate related risks and opportunities. To ensure a thorough understanding of potential impacts, and form a view on appropriate responses to those impacts, our assessments include but extend beyond the typical planning horizon of 3 years and include medium (3 – 10 years) and long-term (to 2050) time horizons.</p> <p>To identify, assess, manage, monitor and report risks that can have an impact on the achievement of our strategic objectives, including climate change related risks, the Group applies a proprietary Total Risk Profiling™ (TRP) methodology. This short-term (1-3 year) and predominantly qualitative assessment considers our planning horizon and allows us to classify risks according to their materiality based on the estimated severity and the likelihood of the risk materializing. Further, this methodology supports the definition and implementation of mitigating actions. This predominantly qualitative methodology leverages the collective expertise of the participants and has the flexibility to be applied to entities and functions at all levels of the business. At Group level, this is an annual process, followed by regular reviews and updates by management. Our annual TRP assessment considers all products and insurance policies offered to our clients. Initial results identifying portfolio exposure in this assessment and issues highlighted via our sustainability risk framework allow us to perform deep-dive analysis for the most relevant portfolio exposures.</p> <p>Taking the long-term nature of climate change into account, we complement our Total Risk Profiling™ methodology with portfolio-level climate risk scenario analysis to provide an outlook on medium- (3 – 10 year) and long-term (to 2050) risk developments relevant to our underwriting and investment portfolios. In addition to allowing us to quantify climate related impacts (both risks and opportunities) under various future states, this exercise allows for the identification of appropriate tactical and strategic responses to steer our portfolios in line with our strategic objectives. An integrated modeling approach, leveraging a third-party model, is adopted for the analysis of our underwriting and proprietary investment portfolios to ensure, to the extent possible, the consistent use of assumptions. Data underpinning the assessment of impacts on Group assets is used in conjunction with premium and loss data to model impacts on our insurance business in a bespoke process. Priority areas – those considered to have potentially material exposures to climate related risks and opportunities - are identified through a consideration of portfolio weight and expected sectoral impacts arising from physical and transition risks. Per priority area identified, impacts to demand of key transition and physical climate risk drivers are quantified, using data from Network for Greening the Financial System scenarios, literature estimates and internal subject matter expertise. Impacts are quantified in 2030. Quantitative, modeled outputs are supplemented with qualitative inputs from our internal subject matter experts to ensure a robust assessment reflective of our risk perspective.</p> <p>Reflective of the different exposures to climate related risks across and within our investment and insurance activities, our assessments focus on material areas of risk.</p> <p>Our property book is particularly exposed to physical risk and the Group models exposures in a center of excellence. The risk modeling principally addresses climate-induced perils such as windstorms, river floods, tornadoes and hailstorms and geologically induced perils such as earthquakes. Potential gaps are addressed as part of Zurich's model validation process and the 'Zurich View' approach that provides uplifts for impacts we consider under-represented in the standard models. The Zurich View also underpins profitability assessment & strategic capacity allocation and guides the type & quantity of reinsurance Zurich buys.</p>

(C-FS2.2d) Does your organization consider climate-related information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

	We consider climate-related information	Explain why you do not consider climate-related information and your plans to address this in the future
Banking (Bank)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Yes	<Not Applicable>

(C-FS2.2e) Indicate the climate-related information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

Portfolio

Investing (asset owner)

Type of climate-related information considered

Emissions data
Energy usage data

Process through which information is obtained

From an intermediary or business partner

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy
Materials
Capital Goods
Commercial & Professional Services
Transportation
Automobiles & Components
Consumer Durables & Apparel
Consumer Services
Retailing
Food & Staples Retailing
Food, Beverage & Tobacco
Household & Personal Products
Health Care Equipment & Services
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences
Software & Services
Technology Hardware & Equipment
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
Telecommunication Services
Media & Entertainment
Utilities
Real Estate

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

Zurich believes that ESG factors, such as climate change under 'E' environment, do have an impact on the risks and opportunities associated with the assets in which we invest. As a consequence, we believe that proactively including ESG factors in the investment process across asset classes, and alongside traditional financial metrics and state-of-the-art risk management practices will support us in our mission to achieve superior risk-adjusted long-term financial returns. Given its complexity and long-term nature, climate change represents a particular challenge for ESG integration. Additional data and tools are required to raise awareness among investment professionals and to support integration in investment strategies. In 2020, Zurich procured GHG emission data (scope 1,2 and 3) on company level to calculate the portfolios carbon footprint and enable us to set interim emission reduction targets for 2025.

Real estate: As a science-based scenario is required, the use of Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM) 1.5°C pathways was analyzed and piloted in the Swiss real estate portfolio, then applied globally. Over the course of 2021, a carbon management platform was implemented in order to evaluate and report the progress of the global real estate carbon reduction performance. According to the methodological framework of CRREM, the reference area for the calculation of carbon intensity (kgCO2e/m²) and energy intensity (kWh/m²) figures is the Gross Internal Area (GIA: Gross floor area minus area of external walls).

Further, such data is considered as part of our scenario based climate risk assessments, the outputs of which are used as a basis for tactical and strategic responses to mitigate the risks and avail of the opportunities identified.

Portfolio

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

Type of climate-related information considered

Emissions data
Energy usage data

Process through which information is obtained

From an intermediary or business partner

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy
Materials
Capital Goods
Commercial & Professional Services

Transportation
Automobiles & Components
Consumer Durables & Apparel
Consumer Services
Retailing
Food & Staples Retailing
Food, Beverage & Tobacco
Household & Personal Products
Health Care Equipment & Services
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences
Software & Services
Technology Hardware & Equipment
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
Telecommunication Services
Media & Entertainment
Utilities
Real Estate

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

Such data incorporated into the model underpinning scenario analysis and based on modelling outputs and Subject Matter Expert review is used as a basis to form tactical and strategic responses to the risks and opportunities identified.

Portfolio

Investing (asset owner)

Type of climate-related information considered

Other, please specify (Data from relevant customers on coal mining, coal power production, oil sands and oil shale involvement)

Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee
Data provider

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

For the heavy emissions sectors such as mining and energy production, we do request data from relevant customers on coal mining, coal power production, oil sands and oil shale involvement as part of our coal, oil sands and oil shale policy. The data is used to confirm if they are below our thresholds for these fuel types or have credible plans to decarbonize in the coming years. In line with our thermal coal and oil sands policy, all initial engagements with affected investee and customer companies were concluded in 2021. All companies covered by the thresholds have either been cleared, excluded or are under continued engagement, contingent on the presentation of credible transition plans. These targets are monitored and can be revoked if companies fail to meet their transition targets.

Portfolio

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

Type of climate-related information considered

Other, please specify (Data from relevant customers on coal mining, coal power production, oil sands and oil shale involvement)

Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee
Data provider

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

We perform a first triage of carbon intensive companies through the use of an external data provider. Based on this information we ask relevant customers to confirm their involvement in coal mining, coal power production, oil sands and oil shale involvement as part of our coal, oil sands and oil shale policy. The data is used to confirm if they are below our thresholds for these fuel types, or have credible plans to decarbonize in the coming years. If based on their information new or existing customers exceed these limits we will engage them in a risk-based dialogue – not to exceed 24 months – with the aim to drive a deeper discussion regarding their credible mid-to-long term transition plans. In case of an unsuccessful outcome of these dialogues, Zurich will facilitate a transition to an alternative insurer.

As physical risks are location dependent, requesting postal addresses or GPS coordinates is in many cases sufficient to calculate the risk exposure of an insured for physical risks, e.g., as part of flood insurance in a property policy. For exposed assets more information on risk mitigation is requested through questionnaires and can be complemented by on-site visits by our risk engineers for large exposures.

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?

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods)
----------------	--

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Increased insurance claims liability)

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Insurance risk

Company-specific description

Through its property insurance business, Zurich assumes risks arising from extreme weather events such as tropical cyclones including storm surge, extreme rainfall and associated flooding. Paying claims from such events is core to our business and expected losses are well understood, though climate change could lead to unexpected increases of losses that impact profitability. Climate change is expected to change the severity and probability of extreme weather events. Regional variations will be large. Damages from extreme weather events also vary due to natural, not climate change induced, variability. Impacts are expected to emerge gradually, providing time to react by re-balancing portfolios and pricing. The risk to our business comes from a potential lack of understanding of the dynamics of climate change and insufficient ability to isolate gradual changes to the risk in order to ensure increases in risk are sufficiently priced. A failure to do this means we could be anti-selected against in the market, with potential impacts to profitability and market share. Our nat cat modelling uses scenario analytics to address inherent uncertainty of hazard changes over time.

Our modeled exposure to individual climate perils and regions and the top 5 peril regions, (based on modeled Average Expected Losses (AEL) from climate-related natural catastrophes in the Group as of Q4 2021, net of reinsurance, before tax and excluding unallocated claim adjustment expenses), are US Severe Convective Storm (USD 234m), Caribbean, Mexico and US Hurricane (USD 187m), Central Europe Hail (USD 154m), Europe Wind (USD 141m) and Europe Flood (USD 133m).

We consider the impact of climate change on a five-year time horizon to be smaller than the impact of the natural cycles and the general variability of catastrophe events.

In the longer term, some combinations of perils, regions and lines of business, can be expected to result in higher natural catastrophe loads that would go into the model price for a significant share of contracts under the assumption of unchanged policy terms. Adverse loss trends in property, quantified at 2030 as part of our 2021 scenario based climate risk assessment, are reflective of expected average annual loss increase due to (extra-)tropical cyclones, floods and severe convective storms. Mitigating actions include a continuing focus on best-in-class CAT modeling, accumulation management and continued development of Zurich Resilience Solutions.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

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)

500000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact figures are derived from an initial climate change impact assessment conducted for all affected peril regions and based on scenario impact assessment by our internal Accumulation Management team, supported by the Advisory Council for Catastrophes (ACC). The ACC is a panel of external experts that provides insights into the patterns of occurrence, predictability and change of catastrophes & gives feedback about Zurich's approach to such catastrophes. The ACC also provides insights on expected changes of modeled perils for different temperature increase scenarios. The estimation takes into account expected extreme weather impacts due to climate change based on latest scientific models combined with our specific exposure to such perils based on our insurance book. Generally, annual policy renewals provide a degree of insulation against increasing physical risks for short-tail business, however the ability to isolate gradual changes to the risk (e.g., a change in frequency, severity or correlations) and therefore capture the impacts of a changing climate becomes more pressing over a longer time frame.

Cost of response to risk

200000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Zurich's catastrophe management and modeling processes provide a sound basis to understand changes in climate related risks. Zurich uses third-party models as the base to manage its underwriting & ensure accumulations stay within intended exposure limits. While Zurich recognizes natural catastrophe models are regularly updated and designed to reflect today's risk, including climate change, potential gaps are addressed as part of Zurich's model validation process and the 'Zurich View' approach, leveraging both internal and external expertise. The Zurich view on natural catastrophe risk also underpins profitability assessments and strategic capacity allocation and guides the type and quantity of reinsurance Zurich buys. The Group uses traditional and collateralized reinsurance markets to protect itself against extreme single events, multiple event occurrences across regions, or increased frequency of events. To protect the Group against man-made and natural catastrophe scenarios per event, Zurich arranges an annual aggregate global cover. In line with the increased sophistication of Zurich's catastrophe model management, resources for modeling and validation have increased over time. In 2020 Zurich increased the resources in the Catastrophe Research & Development team by 2 roles dedicated to climate change, explaining the costs of response. To further refine our understanding of climate change impact on our business, we built up the capabilities to recalibrate our Catastrophe Models using the results from the newest generation of General Circulation Models. This approach allows us to fully integrate climate change scenario impacts in our Nat Cat management cycle. We are able to quantify the climate change impact on financial key metrics (e.g., expected losses, capital requirements, profitability). Initial analyses for key peril regions are complete with further peril regions in progress. The prioritization of peril regions reflects the Group risk & expected Climate Change impact. We have not yet seen claims trends that can be specifically attributed to climate change versus other trends (e.g. increased accumulation of (property) assets in areas exposed to extreme weather events). Impacts are expected to emerge gradually, providing time to react by rebalancing portfolios and pricing. Through our underwriting tools, information on expected hazard changes is accessible for all relevant stakeholders, such as underwriters, pricing actuaries & portfolio managers.

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Investing (Asset owner) portfolio

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Uncertainty in market signals
--------	-------------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced profitability of investment portfolios

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Market risk

Company-specific description

As an insurer, our income includes returns from invested premiums, policy fees and deposits that are subsequently invested to cover future claims or benefits, administrative expenses and profits to shareholders. Reserves generated by the insurance business are invested until they are needed for pay-outs. In addition, equity capital buffers help to ensure that the insurer has adequate funds to pay claims or benefits in scenarios in which actual pay-outs are larger than those reserved. We are required to hold sufficient assets to back liabilities in every insurance business to be able to reliably pay claims. Due to the scale of investments on an insurance company's balance sheet and the impact of investment results on its profitability, any impact to the value of assets under management is a significant risk. The market value of Zurich's investment portfolio has been USD 211 billion in 2021.

There will be winners and losers in any transition, depending on a company's carbon intensity, willingness and ability to decarbonize. In an orderly and internationally coordinated transition, shifts in asset prices will play out in a predictable way over time and we can adapt our portfolio without impact to profitability. However, depending on political and societal reactions, the transition could play out in a disorderly fashion, with significant asset price volatility and market uncertainty as well. In either scenario, the performance of Zurich's investment portfolio could be negatively impacted if changes in asset value are not sufficiently understood and managed.

The outcomes of our 2021 scenario-based climate risk assessment indicate that climate change related risk to asset valuations (including listed equities, corporate credit and real estate) would not pose a major risk to our capital position, either at aggregate portfolio or individual asset class level. Overall impact on the investment portfolio is somewhat smaller relative to a broad market benchmark given differing sector weights and geographic exposure, and differing security selection resulting from our long-standing practice of ESG integration. The largest relative valuation effects on our global listed equity portfolio are found in the Early action scenario, due to the very front-loaded, albeit gradual, rise in carbon prices and business impact. The risk appears well diversified though the portfolio requires ongoing monitoring and active management as risks materialize.

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)

1

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

5000000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact range considers impacts to 2050 and is based on our Total Risk Profiling™ methodology which considers a major risk to be one that could have a negative impact on the Group's economic capital position in excess of USD 5 billion, either at aggregate portfolio level or individual asset class level.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We have a proactive & holistic approach to deal with climate change-related risks & opportunities. This is handled by existing resources, therefore the cost is zero. As part of engaging with the companies in which we invest, climate change is reflected on the agenda of our bottom-up engagement approach. We drive a top-down climate engagement campaign for net-zero target setting, & consider climate change in voting actions.

In accordance with the work done under the Asset Owner Alliance, we strengthened our own proxy voting policy (Exercise of Voting Rights – Functional Policy):

- Systematically supporting shareholder & 'say on climate' proposals calling for net-zero targets & adequate climate action that is science-based.
- Moving to a merit-based interpretation of shareholder proposals. We may vote for sustainability topics, which companies say they will address but haven't yet fully implemented, in order to signal ongoing support.
- Updated Zurich's proxy voting policy to allow for escalating failed engagement on emission reduction target setting. We expect investee companies – especially from emission-intensive sectors – to play a role in the transition by setting their own science-based targets for a 1.5°C aligned trajectory & showing credible progress toward this target over time. Where we see no progress and our collaborative or bilateral engagements fail, we will escalate by voting against the chairperson of the board & other board members as adequate, starting in 2023.

In one instance, we voted against a company's proposal related to its climate strategy, specifically its plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The company published its pathway to net zero in December 2020. This report sets out its ambition and commitment to become a net-zero total emissions company by 2050 or earlier, claiming to be in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. We concluded that the company's reduction plan is not strong enough & its coal reduction should proceed at a more aggressive pace. Our position is informed by knowledge gained from the implementation of our thermal coal, oil sands & oil shale policy. Our engagement with the company confirmed that the company is operating above our thresholds & that the current strategic plan will not bring it below these thresholds in the foreseeable future. We therefore added the company's name to our restricted list. We voted against that specific proposal during proxy voting season & then exited the stock position.

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?

Insurance underwriting portfolio

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of climate adaptation, resilience and insurance risk solutions

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Climate related regulations aimed at incentivizing a low carbon economy and evolving consumer behavior, result in an increased demand for alternative low carbon solutions, providing opportunities for new markets. Zurich aims to provide innovative services and solutions that go beyond traditional insurance. Our industry is transforming from one that is reactively paying compensation toward one providing solutions that actively seek to keep people out of harm's way. For years, Zurich has been pioneering providing business critical risk transfer solutions as well as protect retail customers from a range of risks. In addition to the more traditional coverage that supports the foundation of today's modern economy, we support our customers through sharing risk insights that encourage prevention and build resilience, as well as a growing portfolio of innovative solutions that enhance our customers' sustainability. On top of growth from traditional insurance products, we see fee-based services and products to be a relevant and growing opportunity as well. To do this, we are empowering a network of forward-thinking innovative leaders across Zurich to develop and scale the sustainable solutions needed to build a better way.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We are living in a changing world that requires innovation. This is now transforming the way we protect customers, turning insurance from an industry that pays compensation when harm is done, to one that keeps people out of harm's way. We realize that the next generation is facing many new risks, related to health and well-being, climate change, cyber security, automation, and more. Therefore, our aim as an insurer is to offer our customers risk-focused solutions that help society adapt to transformation with confidence and support the future we all want to be a part of. The potential financial impact figure is an estimate of expected revenues (USD) in 5 years' time, based on our strategic growth targets for climate related services and products across our whole portfolio, i.e., including retail and commercial customers.

Cost to realize opportunity

10500000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

With the motor book being responsible for 20 percent of our premium, supporting the transition to a low-carbon mobility is a natural fit with our strategy. Zurich has stand-alone electric vehicle insurance propositions in Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Austria & Portugal (other countries offer cover this as part of the standard motor insurance). This includes insurance solutions for electric and hybrid vehicles, hydrogen trucks and electric vehicles within fleet policies (globally).

Another important part of our strategy is to strengthen our capabilities in underwriting renewable energy companies with a planned annual premium growth for the sector of 18% until at least 2030. We already cover businesses that are investing in building the necessary infrastructure required for alternate energy solutions and we are further strengthening our dedicated team to scale our renewable energy insurance products. In Italy, Germany & Switzerland, Zurich provides coverage for private homeowners and small to midsize commercial companies to build renewable energy facilities, such as photovoltaic, solar thermal, biomass and geothermal installation. To support energy transition, we are also continuing to develop our industry leading products supporting Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) solutions. With the construction industry starting to develop innovative solutions to reduce the carbon intensity of construction methods, we are also investigating how we can support new low carbon techniques and materials such as wood.

We are also continuing to expand our 'Climate Change Resilience Services' that provides fee-based services to our customers & helps businesses tackle climate change risk and better understand how physical and transition risk might affect their operations, strategy, and financial position.

While some of expected growth will be achieved by leveraging existing product development & underwriting resources, dedicated teams are being hired to support the growth of our renewable energy business and climate resilience services. By 2024 up to 46 additional FTEs are expected to support our climate related products. The disclosed number above is only based on the planned annual costs for those additional dedicated resources and does not capture efforts by existing resources that are expected to gradually shift to developing and selling climate-related products and services or general local staff growth that might be needed to support the expanded business.

Comment**Identifier**

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Reputation impact)

Company-specific description

Zurich has a clear strategy, and track record, for ensuring new or redeveloped headquarters and large office locations achieve accredited environmental qualifications such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB), Minergie (Switzerland's construction standard for new and modernized buildings), and BREEAM UK (the world's leading sustainability assessment method for master planning projects, infrastructure and buildings). Our workplace strategy drives space efficiency improvements, while delivering enhanced workplace experiences for our employees. Zurich has developed a bespoke sustainable buildings tool which addresses both environmental and well-being opportunities within our offices and workplace programs. We have the ambition to assess 50 buildings against this program in 2022. We are prioritizing larger locations with at least 150 headcounts across the globe, including North America, Latin America, Europe and Asia Pacific.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

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)

5000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

10000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The true financial benefits from sustainable office buildings are very difficult to measure as they positively impact employees' health and well-being, productivity, recruiting and retention. Further, reputational benefits with investors and customers are also likely. One area that is more tangible is the cost savings resulting from significant energy efficiency gains. Considering Zurich's headquarters in Switzerland and Zurich North America, and a number of other smaller, yet significant, office locations, it is estimated that Zurich saves at least USD 1,000,000 each year on energy and water costs, compared to if we have remained in, or moved to, locations with no environmental or sustainability qualifications. With space efficiency achievements, rental savings are also achieved. The potential financial impact range is estimated to be at least our operational cost savings (USD 1,000,000) times the five years (minimum long-term time horizon), ranging up to USD 10,000,000 (times the 10 year maximum long-term time horizon), as a very high level estimate of potential impacts to reputation, employee productivity, and rental savings.

Cost to realize opportunity

600000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Zurich has public carbon and energy reduction targets. Planning environmental and sustainability certification for our headquarters and larger office locations is key to reaching these targets. Sustainable buildings are well perceived by our customers, investors and employees, further reinforcing the value of sustainable buildings.

Some company specific Zurich examples:

- In 2014, Zurich's Swiss headquarters locations received the first LEED Platinum certification for office buildings in Switzerland
- In 2016, Zurich opened the doors to its LEED Platinum certified Zurich North America headquarters This location has demonstrated 30 percent actual annual operational savings compared to the previous location.
- Germany's new headquarter office in Cologne achieved DGNB Gold certification in 2019. This one new location supports employees that were previously spread across 16 offices in Cologne and Bonn.
- Zurich's new global headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland, opened in 2021, is targeting to achieve both LEED Platinum and Minergie certifications. This office will be one of the most energy efficient buildings in the city, with onsite photovoltaic installations, using lake water for heating and cooling, rain water to flush toilets and not using fossil fuels.

These certified buildings offer additional benefits specific to Zurich in terms of recruiting and retention potential due to the attractive work environment, and employee productivity improvements, including but not limited to improvements to occupant comfort, high air quality standards, increased flexibility, increased collaboration, biophilic elements, etc.

We are continuously improving our approach to sustainable buildings, and this remains a key focus in workplace projects around the Group.

Cost associated with the building efficiency transition are embedded as business as usual project costs. However, when it comes to new builds, where Zurich is the single or anchor tenant, Zurich will make the premium investment to achieve a formal efficiency certification (including certification and resource costs). Considering Zurich's headquarter projects, we have taken an estimate of costs based on an estimate of three projects running concurrently, all seeking their local sustainable building certification, requiring an estimated USD 200,000 in costs per project, per year. The 'cost to realize opportunity' considers 2021 only.

Comment**Identifier**

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Other parts of the value chain

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Help communities reduce the devastating impact of floods)

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Supporting at least two million people to become more resilient to flooding, through the Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance.)

Company-specific description

Floods affect more people globally than any other type of natural hazard and cause some of the largest economic, social & humanitarian losses. By using our risk expertise as a global insurer, we can help customers & communities to reduce the devastating impacts of floods, even before a flood ever hits. Zurich, together with the Z Zurich Foundation, academic institutions & NGO partners has developed a flood resilience model with innovative pre-event mitigation measures to help the poorest communities in the world protect themselves from floods. The Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance (ZFRA), a multi-sector partnership focusing on finding practical ways to help communities strengthen their resilience to floods globally - and save lives - was launched in 2013. In the first phase of the program which ran from 2013 to 2018, ZFRA reached over 225,000 direct beneficiaries across its 13 programs in nine countries. Results from 2021 for the second phase, indicate that ZFRA teams have been able to positively impact around 600,000 people across the world to date, and influence donors' commitment to direct USD 420 million of funding towards pre-event adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures to date.

From 1 January 2021 ZFRA's operations were extended to now run programs in 23 countries around the globe in around 300 communities. A large focus of these programs is on scaling & partnering with other civil society, NGO & private sector organizations, and on sharing learning. ZFRA is open source & is sharing its knowledge through its dedicated flood resilience portal that now features four spin-off versions for the Latin America region in Spanish, for Francophone West Africa and for Nepal & Bangladesh. In the second phase of the program launched in July 2018 extended to December 2024, ZFRA aims to increase the investment by third parties going into pre-event resilience building by USD 1 billion & commits to scaling up its work in climate action, to help at least two million people become more resilient to flooding by the end of 2024.

ZFRA's efforts have been recognized through awards such as the UNFCCC's 'Momentum for Change Lighthouse Award' in 2014 & a Convergences' 'Special Climate Prize' in 2015. In 2019, Zurich won an Outstanding Achievement Award from the 2019 National Hurricane Conference for its work to develop and implement the Post Event Review Capability (PERC) approach, developed by the ZFRA.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

82000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

One of Zurich's objectives is to enhance the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction solutions by improving understanding of the barriers to more effective measures to build physical, natural, human, social and financial resilience to floods. Demonstrating and advocating the benefits of pre-event risk reduction over post-event disaster relief. Developing and delivering innovative, sustainable solutions that make communities more resilient to floods and taking them to scale globally. Finally, developing perspectives on appropriate risk transfer and risk management solutions in flood vulnerable areas, including prerequisites for their effective functioning. In the second phase of the program launched in July 2018, ZFRA aims to increase the investment by third parties going into pre-event resilience building by USD 1 billion and commits to scaling up its work in climate action to help at least two million people become more resilient to flooding by the end of 2024.

Data from Swiss Re Institute's latest sigma report shows that floods accounted for 31 percent of global economic losses from natural catastrophes in 2021, yet just 25 percent of flood risk is covered by insurance. Global economic losses from floods reached USD 82 billion in 2021, yet insurance and reinsurance industry losses totalled just over USD 20 billion, highlighting a large flood protection gap. Overall, natural catastrophe events in 2021 drove total economic losses of USD 270 billion and insured losses of USD 111 billion, which is the fourth highest on sigma records. According to Swiss Re, the high level of catastrophe activity experienced last year has continued the long-term trend of insured losses rising by an average of 5-7 percent annually worldwide.

<https://www.reinsurancene.ws/floods-drive-high-losses-in-2021-as-global-insured-nat-cat-bill-hits-111bn-swiss-re/#:~:text=Overall%2C%20natural%20catastrophe%20events%20in,fourth%20highest%20on%20sigma%20records.>

Cost to realize opportunity

38600000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

ZFRA is a multi-sector, global partnership focused on finding practical ways to help communities strengthen their resilience to floods globally and save lives. ZFRA is comprised of nine organizations from the private, international development, humanitarian, and research sectors. Successful collaboration across these organizations has required consistent relationship building to harness the diverse strengths and skills of the members of the ZFRA. This enables ZFRA to work toward a set of common goals that are broader and more impactful than those ZFRA members could or would take on individually.

In the first five year phase, this multi-sector alliance focused on shifting from the traditional emphasis on post-event recovery to stress pre-event resilience. More than 110 communities in nine countries benefited from ZFRA projects in phase 1. The evidence-based approach built through dozens of research papers published and implemented in the community programs across the globe illustrates the value of investing in flood resilience. However, it continues to have trouble gaining wide acceptance and is held back by a lack of investment.

Almost 730 million people were affected by floods between 2008 and 2017. Even more people will be impacted with increases in population, urbanisation, and economic development in hazard-prone areas coupled with increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events resulting from climate change. Flood risks are increasingly interconnected and interdependent. That is why the objectives for ZFRA's second phase from 2018 extended through to 2024 are:

- Supporting the generation of USD 1 billion in additional funding by third parties for flood resilience
- Supporting at least two million people to become more resilient to flooding
- Encouraging effective public policy in support of flood resilience
- Developing sound practices and policy support for flood resilience
- Measurably enhancing flood resilience in vulnerable communities across the world.

The members of ZFRA other than Zurich Insurance Company Ltd currently have funding of CHF 38.6 million from the Z Zurich Foundation for phase 2. Z Zurich Foundation is funded by various members of Zurich Insurance Group.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

We consult with largest shareholders with the Annual ESG Roadshow led by the Chairman and on an ongoing basis throughout the year with smaller investor and proxy advisors.

Frequency of feedback collection

Annually

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

Explain why your organization does not have a 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

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios	NGFS scenarios Framework	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	<p>Scenario analysis is deployed to understand potential climate related risks and opportunities across our insurance and investment activities, and our own operations. Analysis is performed over medium (to 10 years) and long (to 2050) timeframes. Underwriting impacts are quantified at 2030 with qualitative analysis to 2050. Investment impacts are quantified at 2050. Our analysis is based on 3 scenarios drawn from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) suite chosen to ensure alignment with our strategic objectives (a 1.5°C future) and to ensure consideration of both physical and transition risk. Scenario selection was made by the cross functional assessment team (including leadership from Underwriting, Investment, Risk, Finance) with oversight from project sponsorship. The scenarios were modeled to meet Central Bank of England Biennial Exploratory Scenario (CBES) requirements. The assessment was performed on a 'fixed balance sheet' basis to allow climate risk impacts to be isolated. Internal data sets include underwriting premium and claims data and investment portfolio asset valuations. The underlying model draws on NGFS REMIND scenario data, company emissions data and other academic and public data sets. Once materiality considerations applied, our analysis focused on Listed Equities, 50 percent Property & Casualty and 67 percent Life protection premium.</p> <p>NGFS 'Net-Zero 2050' (modeled as CBES 'Early action'); broadly aligns with representative concentration pathway (RCP) 2.6. Emissions in this scenario would result in an expected rise in global mean temperature of 1.7°C relative to pre-industrial by 2050 and 1.5°C relative to pre-industrial levels by 2100. Climate policies are introduced smoothly from 2021 meaning carbon taxes and other policies intensify relatively gradually over the scenario horizon, with shadow carbon prices reaching around USD 800/tCO2 by 2050. Because CO2 prices increase through the period, the fuel composition of the global energy system changes very significantly between 2021 and 2050. By 2050, coal demand falls to approximately zero, gas demand falls to around one third of its 2020 value, and oil demand falls to less than half of its 2020 value. 100 percent of vehicles sold are electric vehicles or other Ultra Low Emissions Vehicles, as a result of reductions in the cost of these technologies and the increasing price of oil.</p>
Transition scenarios	NGFS scenarios Framework	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	<p>Scenario analysis is deployed to understand potential climate related risks and opportunities across our insurance and investment activities, and our own operations. Analysis is performed over medium (to 10 years) and long (to 2050) timeframes. Underwriting impacts are quantified at 2030 with qualitative analysis to 2050. Investment impacts are quantified at 2050. Our analysis is based on 3 scenarios drawn from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) suite chosen to ensure alignment with our strategic objectives (a 1.5°C future) and to ensure consideration of both physical and transition risk. Scenario selection was made by the cross functional assessment team (including leadership from Underwriting, Investment, Risk, Finance) with oversight from project sponsorship. The scenarios were modeled to meet Central Bank of England Biennial Exploratory Scenario (CBES) requirements. The assessment was performed on a 'fixed balance sheet' basis to allow climate risk impacts to be isolated. Internal data sets include underwriting premium and claims data and investment portfolio asset valuations. The underlying model draws on NGFS REMIND scenario data, company emissions data & other academic and public data sets. Once materiality considerations applied, our analysis focussed on Listed Equities, 50 percent Property & Casualty and 67 percent Life protection premium.</p> <p>NGFS 'Delayed transition' (CBES 'Late action'); broadly aligns with RCP 2.6. Emissions in this scenario would result in an expected rise in global mean temperature of 1.9°C relative to pre-industrial by 2050 and 1.7°C relative to pre-industrial levels by 2100. Similar to Early action, transition risk dominates in this scenario though is concentrated in the period 2031 - 2050. Shadow CO2 prices in the scenario remain low from 2021 to 2030 & then increase abruptly from 2031 onwards, reaching a level of over USD 700/tCO2 by 2050 (from less than USD 5/tCO2 at the beginning of the scenario). Because CO2 prices rise significantly in the period 2031-2050, the fuel composition of the global energy system changes very significantly between 2031 & 2050. By 2050, coal demand falls to approximately zero, gas demand falls to around a quarter of its 2020 value, and oil demand falls to less than half of its 2020 value. 100 percent of vehicles sold are electric vehicles or other Ultra Low Emissions Vehicles, as a result of reductions in the cost of these technologies and the increasing price of oil.</p>
Transition scenarios	NGFS scenarios Framework	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	<p>Scenario analysis is deployed to understand potential climate related risks and opportunities across our insurance and investment activities, and our own operations. Analysis is performed over medium (to 10 years) & long (to 2050) timeframes. Underwriting impacts are quantified at 2030 with qualitative analysis to 2050. Investment impacts are quantified at 2050. Our analysis is based on 3 scenarios drawn from the NGFS suite chosen to ensure alignment with our strategic objectives (a 1.5°C future) and to ensure consideration of both physical and transition risk. Scenario selection was made by the cross functional assessment team (including leadership from Underwriting, Investment, Risk, Finance) with oversight from project sponsorship. The scenarios were modeled to meet Central Bank of England Biennial Exploratory Scenario (CBES) requirements. The assessment was performed on a 'fixed balance sheet' basis to allow climate risk impacts to be isolated. Internal data sets include Underwriting premium and claims data and Investment portfolio asset valuations. The underlying model draws on NGFS REMIND scenario data, company emissions data and other academic and public data sets. Once materiality considerations applied, our analysis focused on Listed Equities, 49% P&C and 37% Life premium. NGFS 'current policies' (CBES 'No additional action'); broadly aligns with RCP 6.0. Absent transition policies mean atmospheric GHG concentrations continue to grow, with an expected rise in global mean temperature of 1.9°C relative to pre-industrial by 2050 and 3.2°C relative to pre-industrial levels by 2100. This leads to changes in precipitation, ecosystems and sea level and a rise in frequency and severity of severe weather events. Changes in physical hazards are unevenly distributed with tropical and subtropical regions affected more severely. Climate policies represented by a shadow CO2 price which remains low from 2021 - 2050 on the assumption of no further climate policies. Given small CO2 prices, fuel composition of the global energy system does not materially change during 2021 - 2050. Coal and gas demand grow slightly to 2050. Oil demand increases to 2035, then declines by 2050 to similar levels as 2020. This decline in later years is driven by an increase in Ultra Low Emissions Vehicles, as the costs of electric and other low-emissions vehicles technologies falls below the costs of internal combustion engine vehicles, even absent a significant CO2 price.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 8.5	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	<p>To manage our underwriting selection and ensure accumulations stay within intended exposure limits and assess the capital requirement due to natural catastrophes, we have established sophisticated natural catastrophe modeling capabilities. The resulting view on natural catastrophe risk also underpins profitability assessments and strategic capacity allocation and guides the type and quantity of reinsurance that we buy. Third-party models provide a starting point for the assessment of natural catastrophe risk. However, they are generally built for the market average and need validation and adjustment by specialized teams to reflect the best view of risk.</p> <p>We have been a leader in model validation and developed our proprietary 'Zurich View' of risk since 2005, giving us over a decade of experience in applying a structured and quantitative approach to optimize our risk view. To arrive at the Zurich View, models are adjusted in terms of frequency, severity and event uncertainty. Adjustment factors address potential losses from non-modeled property-related exposures or secondary perils to the extent not covered by the third-party models. Every catastrophe event provides an opportunity to learn from our own claims experience and the modeling framework provides a place to capture the new insights. We constantly review and expand the scope and sophistication of our modeling and strive to improve data quality. We supplement internal know-how with external knowledge (e.g., the Advisory Council for Catastrophes).</p> <p>Catastrophe models that are generally based on historical data would not capture potential future climate change-related shifts of extreme weather events. However, when combined with general circulation models (GCMs) they are best positioned to help also understand the risk of future climate conditions. GCMs build representations of the Earth's physical climate systems and therefore can provide model results for climatic scenarios beyond past events. The quality of GCMs continues to evolve as scientific understanding of the earth's climate systems increases and is also driven by progress in computing power and artificial intelligence that extrapolates insights from current modeled regions to future climate scenarios.</p>

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

What are the potential climate related impacts (both risks and opportunities) to our insurance, investment and own operations over the medium and long term?

What – if anything – do we need to do differently to manage the risks and avail of the opportunities?

Do we feel our strategy is resilient to these impacts?

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

Aggregate impact to our investment portfolio to 2050 deemed low under both “No additional action” (NAA) and “Early action” (EA) scenarios. Listed equity impacts are shown to be somewhat lower than a well-diversified industry benchmark given differing sector weights and geographic exposure, and differing security selection resulting from our long-standing practice of ESG integration. Physical risk observed to be limited over the analysis period with transition risk found to be material for businesses that operate in carbon-intensive sectors, have relatively high emissions, and are less able to absorb, reduce or pass on carbon costs, with large variation across industries and businesses. Largest relative valuation effects on our global listed equity portfolio are found in the EA scenario, due to the front-loaded rise in carbon prices.

In line with scenario narratives, increased levels of physical risk in the NAA scenario modestly suppress economic activity and consequently demand for insurance up to 2030. Group level impacts to Property & Casualty (P&C) demand are observed to be relatively low. Adverse loss experience is primarily attributable to property and construction. EA analysis suggests a smooth transition to a low carbon future presents greater opportunities for strategically aligned growth, with our well-balanced portfolio mix limiting impacts to demand before strategic steps to avail of opportunities are taken. Rising carbon prices impact carbon intensive sectors, with the shift away from fossil fuels benefitting the power sector, which itself shifts towards renewables. Investment in the power sector has knock on benefits for the construction sector. The cumulative effect of corporate sectoral shifts serves to decrease overall demand for Life protection products. Increasing carbon costs will drive uptake of new low-carbon technologies, which potentially carry increased risks. The increasing uptake of electric or alternatively fueled vehicles is not expected to significantly impact demand or expected losses by 2030. Impacts to demand and loss experience post 2030 are subject to more uncertainty.

Overall, risk to our investment activities appear well diversified though the portfolio requires ongoing monitoring and active management as risks materialize. Responses across our insurance operations to risks identified under EA include deepening understanding of physical risk, maximizing opportunities in growth areas to offset declining industries and monitoring potential impact of transition on financial lines business. Responses to the increased impacts of climate related events on our portfolio under NAA include an increased focus on modelling and resilience services.

The assessment suggests our customer focused approach and diversified portfolios, supported by strong risk management practices, provide the resilience and flexibility to adapt to the impacts observed.

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	<p>As part of its climate strategy, Zurich has decided to reduce its exposure to potential transition risk by aligning its investment portfolio to a pathway that is compatible with a 1.5°C future by 2050 with setting interim targets for 2025. This has also been communicated by our commitments to the UNEP FI Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance, Business Ambition for 1.5°C pledge & the Science Based Targets initiative. The decarbonization of the portfolio will reduce exposure to carbon intensive industries, proofing our portfolio against asset price corrections expected as part of the required transition to a low-carbon economy. Zurich has defined a clear strategy to reflect climate change in its investment approach & we are committed to action in eight areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishing scenarios 2. Strengthening ESG integration 3. Benchmarking: ESG integration practices might fail to effectively capture all climate change-related risks & opportunities 4. Financing the transition to a carbon-neutral economy 5. Driving change through advocacy 6. Engaging with others: as part of engaging with the companies in which we invest, climate change is reflected on the agenda & considered in voting practices. 7. Making selective exclusions: recognizing the particularly harmful impact of coal on climate, Zurich has developed a Group approach on selectively excluding companies from its underwriting & investment activities that get significant revenues from mining thermal coal, oil sands & oil shale or using it to generate electricity 8. Net-Zero portfolios by 2050 <p>On the insurance side, to date, no material changes in claims trends can be observed that could be attributed to physical climate risk impacts. Also, no systematic negative demand impact can be identified from industry sectors exposed to transition risks. Zurich takes advantage of its considerable expertise in providing insurance solutions for green assets, thus gaining additional premium income, e.g., through products & services for electric vehicles, renewable energy, etc. but not all types of green assets represent, to date, profitable business opportunities for insurance.</p> <p>Zurich continues to develop & evaluate products & services that support climate change mitigation & adaptation (e.g., climate change resilience services, build back better approach to claims), to test customer demand & prepare to scale profitable products.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Due to the nature of our business, we are mostly a consumer of services, and not products or raw materials. Compared with other industry sectors, the risks associated with the environmental, social and governance impact of Zurich's supply chain are low. We are committed to effectively managing such issues within our supply chain. We work to improve processes and guidelines for managing sustainability issues in the supply chain and have established a Sustainable Sourcing program in response. In 2021, we set out clear environmental, social and ethical expectations for our suppliers, globally by launching a Supplier Code of Conduct and are in the process of engaging with our suppliers on this topic. This starts with us sharing our training videos and inviting them to complete a self-assessment to rate their performance. We work with our suppliers to address any areas where they don't meet expectations and aim to agree contractual clauses to embed the standards. Our target is for 75% of our managed procurement spend¹ to be with suppliers meeting or exceeding the Supplier Code of Conduct expectations by the end of 2022. As at the end of 2021, we confirmed more than 50 percent of our managed procurement spend² was with suppliers that meet or exceed our expectations. Since 2020, we have participated in CDP's supply chain program and use the data to estimate our supply chain emissions. For 2022, we have invited 100 suppliers to submit their data to CDP which accounts for 60% of our managed procurement spend², a significant increase in the number of suppliers engaged in previous years. To complement our own approach to achieving net zero in our own operations, by 2030, we are looking to our supply chain to set emissions reduction and net zero targets. Our goal is for 75% of our managed procurement spend¹ to be with suppliers that have science-based emissions reduction targets by 2025 and net zero targets by 2030. We aim to use our influence and press for change, expecting suppliers to set their own targets - consistent with an approach already taken as an insurer and an investor.</p> <p>¹ Managed procurement spend means the spend of ca. USD 2bn annually managed by Zurich's Procurement and Vendor Management function on goods and services that are required to enable Zurich to maintain and develop its operations.</p> <p>² According to a 2020 baseline of managed procurement spend.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	Research & Development (R&D) efforts are part of our product and service development and therefore integral part of strategic elements disclosed under that point.
Operations	Yes	<p>We review climate risks to our operations as part of the TFCDD disclosure. Given the low-carbon nature of Zurich's business, continuous progress on energy and carbon reduction targets, Zurich's voluntary carbon offsetting scheme, and strong local disaster and recovery planning in place for all facilities, Zurich does not consider operational risks related to climate change to be material due to a low magnitude of impact. However, low magnitude risks exist for example, in the area of increases to energy costs or risks of new external carbon taxes or fees. For example, in the past, Zurich has faced increases in electricity cost, with little forewarning. Operating budgets had to increase in the short-term to react to the risk.</p> <p>To manage these risks we take advantage of opportunities such as renewable electricity purchasing, carbon neutrality, carbon reduction targets, energy efficiency measures, travel reductions and moving to a more efficient real estate portfolio. For example, we joined the RE100 initiative committing to move to 100 percent renewable power by the end of 2022. Also, in 2020, we joined EV100, committing to a 100 percent electric car fleet, globally, by the end of 2029.</p> <p>Also, in 2020, we joined EV100, committing to a 100 percent electric car fleet, globally, by the end of 2029.</p>

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	Indirect costs	We are already using dedicated staff and data to address climate change as part of an overarching approach to integrate sustainability into Zurich's operational activities. Related expenses are budgeted and planned for. In addition, Zurich budgets and plans for changes in energy prices, the purchase of renewable electricity, energy efficiency initiatives, including the transition to more efficient facilities. These practices are integrated into business as usual financial planning processes. For example, we joined the RE100 initiative, committing to move to 100 percent renewable power by end 2022. Also, in 2020, we joined EV100, committing to a 100 percent electric car fleet, globally, by the end of 2029. Business unit level budgets are being adjusted to account for planned cost increases for renewable power.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

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

C-FS3.6

(C-FS3.6) Does the policy framework for your portfolio activities include climate-related requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies?

Yes, our framework includes both policies with client/investee requirements and exclusion policies

(C-FS3.6a) Provide details of the policies which include climate-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet.**Portfolio**

Investing (Asset owner)

Type of policy

Engagement policy
Sustainable/Responsible Investment Policy
Investment policy/strategy
Proxy voting

Portfolio coverage of policy

100

Policy availability

Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy

responsible investment at zurich.pdf
Zurich proxy voting policy and guidelines.pdf

Criteria required of clients/investees

Disclosure of Scope 1 emissions
Disclosure of Scope 2 emissions
Set a science-based emissions reduction target
Set an emissions reduction target
Be on track to achieving a science-based emissions reduction target
Develop a climate transition plan

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations only

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Clients/investees must be compliant within the next 2 years

Industry sectors covered by the policy

Energy
Materials
Capital Goods
Commercial & Professional Services
Transportation
Automobiles & Components
Consumer Durables & Apparel
Consumer Services
Retailing
Food & Staples Retailing
Food, Beverage & Tobacco
Household & Personal Products
Health Care Equipment & Services
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences
Software & Services
Technology Hardware & Equipment
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment
Telecommunication Services
Media & Entertainment
Utilities
Real Estate

Exceptions to policy based on

<Not Applicable>

Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

With our responsible investment strategy, we have a proactive and holistic approach to deal with climate change-related risks and opportunities.

Net-zero portfolio by 2050

We are dedicated to transition our investment portfolios to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, consistent with a maximum temperature rise of 1.5°C above preindustrial temperatures, taking into account the best available scientific knowledge. Science-based interim targets for 2025 have been set for listed equity, corporate debt and real estate. Additional asset classes will be added as methodologies become available.

Scenarios

Scenario analysis is conducted using an integrated modelling approach for both investment and underwriting portfolios to ensure that, to the extent possible, assumptions are used consistently across both portfolios.

Strengthen ESG integration

Given its complexity and long-term nature, climate change represents a particular challenge for ESG integration. We will constantly evaluate additional data and tools to raise awareness among investment professionals and to support integration in investment strategies.

Benchmarks

ESG integration practices for passive investment portfolios can only be managed through benchmark adaptations. We will evaluate the application of such benchmarks for new and existing portfolios on a case-by-case basis.

Finance the transition to a climate-neutral economy

As part of our ongoing commitment to impact investing and our target to help avoid the emission of 5 million tons of CO2e per year, we will evaluate climate solution investments (impact investments and green real estate) across different asset classes on an ongoing basis.

Drive change through advocacy

We have defined clear positions on topics such as transparent risk disclosure, carbon pricing, etc.

Engagement

As part of engaging with the companies in which we invest, climate change is reflected on the agenda of our bottom-up engagement approach. In addition, we drive a topdown climate engagement campaign for net-zero target setting, and consider climate change in voting actions.

Selective exclusions

We have developed a Group approach on selectively excluding from our underwriting and investment activities companies related to the mining of, or electricity generation from, thermal coal, oil sands and oil shale.

C-FS3.6b

(C-FS3.6b) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries and/or activities exposed or contributing to climate-related risks.

Portfolio

Investing (Asset owner)

Type of exclusion policy

Thermal coal

Year of exclusion implementation

2019

Timeframe for complete phase-out

By 2040

Application

New business/investment for new projects

New business/investment for existing projects

Existing business/investment for existing projects

Country/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (Global)

Description

As part of our engagement strategy, we ask companies to phase out thermal coal by 2030 in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and EU countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world.

Zurich generally will no longer invest in companies that:

- generate more than 30% of their revenue from mining thermal coal, or produce more than 20 million tons of thermal coal per year;

- generate more than 30% of their electricity from coal;

- are in the process of developing any new coal mining or coal power infrastructure;

- are purpose-built (or "dedicated") transportation infrastructure operators for thermal coal products, including pipelines and railway transportation.

In line with our thermal coal and oil sands policy, all initial engagements with affected investee and customer companies were concluded in 2021. All companies covered by the thresholds have either been cleared, excluded or are under continued engagement, contingent on the presentation of credible transition plans.

Zurich will facilitate a transition to an alternative insurer, divest from equity holdings, stop investing in new debt and run-off existing holdings.

Zurich will only consider new clients or investee companies that are already below those limits or have near-term commitments in place to bring them below the limits. For avoidance of doubt, Zurich expects firm commitments to a plan to achieve all thresholds within 24 months, and in the case of science-based targets, meaningful actual movement towards those targets within 5 years maximum with an annual review of progress.

This position does not apply to workers' compensation, other employee protections, or considerations which have a positive impact on human health and the environment. It will also not affect green bonds that support the transition.

Portfolio

Investing (Asset owner)

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

Type of exclusion policy

Other, please specify (Oil sands and oil shale)

Year of exclusion implementation

2019

Timeframe for complete phase-out

Other, please explain (We do not have a phase out date for oil sands and oil shale.)

Application

New business/investment for new projects

New business/investment for existing projects

Existing business/investment for existing projects

Country/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (Global)

Description

Zurich generally will no longer underwrite or invest in companies that:

- generate at least 30% of their revenue directly from the extraction of oil from oil sands;

- are purpose-built (or "dedicated") transportation infrastructure operators for oil sands products, including pipelines and railway transportation;

- generate more than 30% of their revenue from mining oil shale, or

- generate more than 30% of their electricity from oil shale.

In line with our thermal coal and oil sands policy, all initial engagements with affected investee and customer companies were concluded in 2021. All companies covered by the thresholds have either been cleared, excluded or are under continued engagement, contingent on the presentation of credible transition plans.

Zurich will facilitate a transition to an alternative insurer, divest from equity holdings, stop investing in new debt and run-off existing holdings.

Zurich will only consider new clients or investee companies that are already below those limits or have near-term commitments in place to bring them below the limits. For avoidance of doubt, Zurich expects firm commitments to a plan to achieve all thresholds within 24 months, and in the case of science-based targets, meaningful actual movement towards those targets within 5 years maximum with an annual review of progress.

This position does not apply to workers' compensation, other employee protections, or considerations which have a positive impact on human health and the environment. It will also not affect green bonds that support the transition.

Portfolio

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

Type of exclusion policy

Thermal coal

Year of exclusion implementation

2019

Timeframe for complete phase-out

By 2040

Application

New business/investment for new projects

New business/investment for existing projects

Existing business/investment for existing projects

Country/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (Global)

Description

Zurich generally will no longer underwrite companies that:

- generate more than 30% of their revenue from mining thermal coal, or produce more than 20 million tons of thermal coal per year;
- generate more than 30% of their electricity from coal;
- are in the process of developing any new coal mining or coal power infrastructure;
- are purpose-built (or "dedicated") transportation infrastructure operators for thermal coal products, including pipelines and railway transportation.

In line with our thermal coal and oil sands policy, all initial engagements with affected investee and customer companies were concluded in 2021. All companies covered by the thresholds have either been cleared, excluded or are under continued engagement, contingent on the presentation of credible transition plans.

Zurich will facilitate a transition to an alternative insurer, divest from equity holdings, stop investing in new debt and run-off existing holdings.

Zurich will only consider new clients or investee companies that are already below those limits or have near-term commitments in place to bring them below the limits. For avoidance of doubt, Zurich expects firm commitments to a plan to achieve all thresholds within 24 months, and in the case of science-based targets, meaningful actual movement towards those targets within 5 years maximum with an annual review of progress.

This position does not apply to workers' compensation, other employee protections, or considerations which have a positive impact on human health and the environment. It will also not affect green bonds that support the transition.

We will fully phase out thermal coal from our underwriting portfolio by 2030 for European Union 27 & Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and globally by 2040.

C-FS3.7

(C-FS3.7) Does your organization include climate-related requirements in your selection process and engagement with external asset managers?

	Climate-related requirements included in selection process and engagement with external asset managers	Primary reason for not including climate-related requirements in selection process and engagement with external asset managers	Explain why climate-related requirements are not included in selection process and engagement with external asset managers and your plans for the future
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS3.7a

(C-FS3.7a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements included in your selection process and engagement with external asset managers.

Coverage

All assets managed externally

Mechanisms used to include climate-related requirements in external asset manager selection

Include climate-related requirements in investment mandates

Include climate-related requirements in requests for proposals

Review investment manager's climate performance (e.g., active ownership, proxy voting records, under-weighting in high impact activities)

Review investment manager's climate-related policies

Describe how you monitor and engage with asset managers to ensure investment activities are consistent with your climate strategy

Zurich believes that ESG issues, including climate change, demographic trends, resource scarcity and technology developments, are best captured through ESG integration at the security and asset selection levels. Through our ESG integration process, we expect internal and external asset managers to better capture the risks and opportunities associated with a broad range of ESG issues. In our asset manager selection process, we ask specifically: "Please describe how you integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into your investment process, particularly with respect to asset selection and risk management. Using a specific example of an ESG-related risk or opportunity, describe how the process in place has influenced the decision-making."

In our due diligence questionnaire, we ask our potential new asset manager also for membership of Net Asset Manager Initiative and CA100, moreover we also did that for our existing asset members. In cases they are not, we are engaging with them with the aim they become a member.

Finally, in our annual ESG questionnaire we ask our asset managers for their latest climate position as well as their voting records of the assets they manage for us. This helps us to ensure that an asset managers' global climate strategy is aligned to ours. Asset managers, managing corporate credit and infrastructure private debt mandates, have furthermore a tilt to invest in Green bonds / Environmental impact assets.

Manager review

Zurich uses the following elements to formally integrate responsible investment practices into the monitoring process:

- Use of a detailed ESG questionnaire to capture responsible investment practices applied specifically to Zurich portfolios
- Discussion of ESG risks and opportunities at a portfolio level as part of formal performance review meetings
- Discussion of ESG performance as part of Asset-Liability Management Investment Committee (ALMIC) meetings
- Discussion of responsible investment practices at formal senior-level relationship meetings
- Integration of responsible investment practices into Zurich's proprietary asset manager evaluation system

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

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Base year

2019

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

24079

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

24211

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

132515

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

180805

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

13.3

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

13.4

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

73.3

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 (%)

50

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

90402.5

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

18668

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

2756

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

27131

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

48555

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

146.290202151489

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Zurich Abs 1 target sets the goal to achieve a 50 percent reduction in total absolute emissions by 2025, against a 2019 base year. The target was approved internally in December 2020, and announced externally in Q1 2021. Total operational emissions include all scope 1 and scope 2 sources, and the following scope 3 sources: business travel, employee commuting, waste, printed paper, fuel and energy related activities, and energy at strategic data centers.

The target is considered achieved as of 2021, however we acknowledge that not all emissions reductions are expected to be permanent as a large portion can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

COVID-19 has continued to impact 2021 environmental performance, and likely will have lasting impacts beyond. Despite the many challenges due to the pandemic, we have actively continued efforts to support energy efficiency and the move to more renewable power for our offices in support of our RE100 commitment. We have moved 28 countries to 100 percent renewable power in 2021, increasing our overall percentage to 98 percent renewable power globally, as compared to 73 percent in 2020. We have also set a 70 percent reduction target on air travel, where we have achieved a 91 percent reduction, decreased our car fleet emissions by 23 percent, employee commuting has reduced 87 percent, printed paper emissions 44 percent and waste emissions 41 percent, compared to 2019 levels.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Base year

2019

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

24079

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

24211

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

132515

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

180805

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

13.3

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

13.4

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

73.3

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

100

Target year

2029

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

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

54241.5

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

18668

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

2756

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

27131

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

48555

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

104.493001536778

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Zurich Abs 2 target sets the goal to achieve a 70 percent reduction in total absolute emissions by 2029, against a 2019 base year. The target was approved internally in December 2020, and announced externally in Q1 2021. Total operational emissions include all scope 1 and scope 2 sources, and the following scope 3 sources: business travel, employee commuting, waste, printed paper, fuel and energy related activities, and energy at strategic data centers.

The target is considered achieved as of 2021, however we acknowledge that not all emissions reductions are expected to be permanent as a large portion can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

COVID-19 has continued to impact 2021 environmental performance, and likely will have lasting impacts beyond. Despite the many challenges due to the pandemic, we have actively continued efforts to support energy efficiency and the move to more renewable power for our offices in support of our RE100 commitment. We have moved 28 countries to 100 percent renewable power in 2021, increasing our overall percentage to 98 percent renewable power globally, as compared to 73 percent in 2020. We have also set a 70 percent reduction target on air travel, where we have achieved a 91 percent reduction, decreased our car fleet emissions by 23 percent, employee commuting has reduced 87 percent, printed paper emissions 44 percent and waste emissions 41 percent, compared to 2019 levels.

Target reference number

Abs 3

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

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)

<Not Applicable>

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

20630

Base year 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)

20630

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

85

Base year 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

85

Target year

2022

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

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

0

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)

262

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)

262

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

98.7300048473098

Target status in reporting year

Underway

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Zurich Abs 3 target sets the goal to achieve a 100 percent reduction in absolute grid electricity emissions, based on a 2019 baseline. In 2019, Zurich announced its commitment to purchase 100 percent renewable power at all offices by the end of 2022 and have formally joined the RE100 leadership initiative. Eliminating emissions from our grid electricity is a critical step in achieving our overarching science-based targets.

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

COVID-19 has continued to impact 2021 environmental performance, and likely will have lasting impacts beyond. Despite the many challenges due to the pandemic, we have actively continued efforts to support energy efficiency and the move to more renewable power for our offices in support of our RE100 commitment. We have moved 28 countries to 100 percent renewable power in 2021, increasing our overall percentage to 98 percent globally, as compared to 73 percent in 2020, and 50 percent in 2019.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 4

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)

24079

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

24211

Base year 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)

48290

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 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 (%)

55

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

21730.5

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

18668

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

2756

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)

21424

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

101.154012688492

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Zurich Abs 4 target sets the goal to achieve a 55 percent reduction in total all scope 1 and scope 2 emissions sources by 2025, against a 2019 base year. The target was approved internally in December 2020, and announced externally in Q1 2021.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

COVID-19 has continued to impact 2021 environmental performance, and likely will have lasting impacts beyond. Despite the many challenges due to the pandemic, we have actively continued efforts to support energy efficiency and the move to more renewable power for our offices in support of our RE100 commitment. We have moved 28 countries to 100 percent renewable power in 2021, increasing our overall percentage to 98 percent globally, as compared to 73 percent in 2020. We have also decreased our car fleet emissions by 23 percent, as compared to 2019 levels.

Target reference number

Abs 5

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 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting

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 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

132515

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

132515

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 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

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

66257.5

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

27131

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

27131

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

159.052182771762

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Zurich Abs 5 target sets the goal to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the following scope 3 emissions sources: business travel, employee commuting, waste, printed paper, fuel and energy related activities, and energy at strategic data centers by 2025, against a 2019 base year. The target was approved internally in December 2020, and announced externally in Q1 2021.

The target is considered achieved as of 2021, however we acknowledge that not all emissions reductions are expected to be permanent as a large portion can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

COVID-19 has continued to impact 2021 environmental performance, and likely will have lasting impacts beyond. Despite the many challenges due to the pandemic, we have actively continued efforts to reduce emissions. We have also set a 70 percent reduction target on air travel, where we have achieved a 91 percent reduction, employee commuting has reduced 87 percent, printed paper emissions 44 percent and waste emissions 41 percent, compared to 2019 levels.

Target reference number

Abs 6

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 6: Business travel

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 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41018

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

41018

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 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

2022

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

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

12305.4

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

4160

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

4160

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

128.368730104553

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Zurich Abs 6 target covers the following scope 3 emissions sources: business travel (specifically only air travel emissions from business travel). The target was announced in Q3 2021. While the target is considered achieved, the challenge will be to maintain a 70 percent reduction in air travel emissions as we transition out of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Through the continued use of effective virtual collaboration tools, combined with ongoing communications and change management we aim to maintain a 70 percent reduction in air travel emissions compared to 2019 levels. However, in 2021, lock-downs and travel bans were the main contributor to air travel emissions reduction levels.

Target reference number

Abs 7

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Please select

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

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

24079

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

24211

Base year 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)

48290

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 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

2029

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

80

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

9658

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

18668

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

2756

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)

21424

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

69.5433837233382

Target status in reporting year

Underway

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Zurich Abs 7 target sets the goal to achieve target sets the goal to achieve an 80 percent reduction in total all scope 1 and scope 2 emissions sources by 2029, against a 2019 base year. The target was approved internally in December 2020, and announced externally in Q1 2021.

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

COVID-19 has continued to impact 2021 environmental performance, and likely will have lasting impacts beyond. Despite the many challenges due to the pandemic, we have actively continued efforts to support energy efficiency and the move to more renewable power for our offices in support of our RE100 commitment. We have moved 28 countries to 100 percent renewable power in 2021, increasing our overall percentage to 91 percent globally, as compared to 70 percent in 2020. We have also decreased our car fleet emissions by 23 percent, as compared to 2019 levels.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 8

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

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

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 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

132515

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

132515

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 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

2029

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

65

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

46380.25

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

27131

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

27131

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

122.347832901355

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Zurich Abs 8 target sets the goal to achieve a 65 percent reduction in the following scope 3 emissions sources: business travel, employee commuting, waste, printed paper, fuel and energy related activities, and energy at strategic data centers by 2029, against a 2019 base year. The target was approved internally in December 2020, and announced externally in Q1 2021.

The target is considered achieved as of 2021, however we acknowledge that not all emissions reductions are expected to be permanent as a large portion can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

COVID-19 has continued to impact 2021 environmental performance, and likely will have lasting impacts beyond. Despite the many challenges due to the pandemic, we have actively continued efforts to reduce emissions. We have also set a 70 percent reduction target on air travel, where we have achieved a 91 percent reduction, total business travel emissions (air, rental car, and rail) have reduced by more than 90 percent, employee commuting has reduced 87 percent, printed paper emissions 44

percent and waste emissions 41 percent, compared to 2019 levels.

C4.2

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

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2019

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

46584

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

50

Target year

2022

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

98

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

96

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. Eliminating emissions from our grid electricity is a critical step in achieving our overarching science-based targets to reduce scope 1 + 2 by 55 percent by 2025, and by 80 percent by 2029 (against a 2019 base year) and our total aggregate targets to reduce absolute emissions by 50 percent by 2025, and 70 percent by 2029 (impacting Abs 1, Abs 2, Abs 3, Abs 4 and Abs 7).

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2019, Zurich joined the RE100 Leadership Initiative with the commitment to purchase 100 percent renewable power by end 2022. The target applies to 100 percent of Zurich's global office operations.

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

Zurich continues to move additional countries to purchasing 100 percent renewable power in line with our 2022 target. We have also put actions into place, considering long-term goals, such as installing solar panels at our facilities in Isle of Man and Mexico.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Green finance	Other, please specify (metric tons of CO2 avoided through impact investments)
---------------	---

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

Figure or percentage in target year

5000000

Figure or percentage in reporting year

4600000

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

92

Target status in reporting year

Expired

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this is part of the net-zero target suit as a climate solution finance target.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (This target is part of your net zero journey and counts toward financing climate solutions.)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our impact investment targets, Zurich is committed to avoid 5 million metric tons of CO2-equivalent emissions per year, and separately, make a positive contribution to the lives and livelihoods of 5 million people.

At the end of December 2021, Zurich's impact investment portfolio of USD 7.0 billion helped avoid 4.6 million metric tons of CO2-equivalent emissions and improved the lives of 3.6 million people.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

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

Not applicable

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 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2019, Zurich joined the UNEP FI Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance as a founding member, committing to net-zero emissions in our investment portfolio by 2050, and we also became the first insurer to sign the UN Global Compact Business Ambition for 1.5°C pledge, committing to setting science-based targets across both our investments and operations.

We started analyzing our investment emissions during 2020. In 2021, we announced interim reduction targets for 2025 as well as an intensity baseline of 2019.

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

While the focus is on reducing financed emissions as much as possible we intend to neutralize unabated emissions through the permanent removal and storage of carbon from the atmosphere when the net-zero target year is reached. Our interim targets for 2025 state that next to a reduction in financed emissions, we also aim to increase investments in climate solutions, such as carbon capture and many more.

In the reporting year we have established a working group to analyse nature-based investment solutions including the development of carbon credit based on sequestered carbon dioxide.

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

Target reference number

NZ2

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Not applicable

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 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As a member of the Net Zero Insurance Alliance (NZIA) we have committed to achieving net-zero insurance associated emissions from our insurance portfolio by 2050. The methodology and target setting protocol for insurance associated emissions are currently under developments and we will set interim targets in 2023 once the methodologies have been published.

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

Unsure

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

<Not Applicable>

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

Target reference number

NZ3

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2030

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 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

NZ3 refers to the target to achieve net-zero emissions for Zurich's operational emissions by 2030. All reported scope 1, 2, & 3 operational emissions are in scope of this target. Investments and underwriting are out of scope of the 2030 target, and are covered in NZ1 and NZ2 targets.

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

In 2021, we launched on our path to net-zero with our first permanent carbon removal purchasing agreements, primarily pre-purchasing agreements. Our plans are to phase up our investments in both nature based and technology based carbon removal solutions, making the switch to cover 100 percent of our operational emissions in 2030. Investments in carbon removals are supported with our internal price on carbon which feeds our internal carbon fund. Details of approach to net-zero are published on <https://www.zurich.com/en/sustainability/sustainable-operations/net-zero>. Our intention is to make our approach completely transparent to inspire other companies to join our early action to help accelerate growth in the carbon removal industry.

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

Zurich has been carbon neutral since 2014, and we plan to maintain our carbon neutral status as we build our permanent carbon removal portfolio. This is part of our broader approach to support forestry projects which includes the Zurich Forest, which we acknowledge is an essential requirement to slow climate change. Beyond our core offsetting arrangement, we support forestry without an allocation of offsetting certificates, although we know there are carbon sequestration benefits achieved.

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	0	0
To be implemented*	1	56
Implementation commenced*	2	128
Implemented*	1	5118
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix
-------------------------------	----------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5118

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)

0

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

10000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

In 2021, Zurich has moved 28 countries from its global operations (Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Isle of Man, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates) to purchasing 100 percent renewable power for all of its offices, in support of Zurich's commitment to purchase 100 percent renewable electricity across all operations by the end of 2022. Estimated annual CO2e savings is estimated at 5,118 metric tons per year. In 2021 Zurich's carbon fund helped cover the cost of purchasing renewable power, however ongoing costs will be integrated into business as usual operating costs.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

41

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)

12085

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

57703

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

In 2021, Zurich Mexico commenced installation of photovoltaic (PV) panels on the roof of seven office sites. The project is to be completed and onsite generation is to begin in 2022. Annual CO2e savings is estimated at 41 metric tons per year.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

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)

31478

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

323187

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Zurich's Isle of Man business has begun implementation of Solar PV panels affixed to the local car park at the Zurich House office. Direct Renewable Energy sources are not available on the Isle of Man, therefore, this initiative has been put in place to aid in Zurich reaching the renewable electricity target by 2022. Upon completion of the installation, the solar panels will provide more than 80 percent of the power requirement of Zurich House from a renewable energy source, with an estimated annual kWh savings of 250,651 and an annual CO₂e savings of 87 metric tons per year. This bespoke designed installation will be the first of its kind and size in the UK and Europe.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Change in purchasing practices
-------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

56

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

1389175

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Zurich's Mexico business plans to replace 79 conventional fleet cars with hybrid vehicles, in support of Zurich's EV100 commitment. Renewal will commence in 2022 and will generate an annual CO₂e savings of 56 metric tons per year.

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	In many of the markets in which Zurich operates, local regulations require energy efficient solutions to be implemented as part of a workplace project's investment.
Financial optimization calculations	Energy efficiency improvements and renewable electricity purchasing are included in cost benefit analyses to ensure we are considering and delivering operational savings where possible as part of workplace projects and ongoing operational activities.
Internal price on carbon	During 2020, a new internal price of carbon was agreed. The fee is charged against total emissions to calculate the funding which sits in an internal carbon fund. Project proposals can be submitted to the fund to help drive innovation in carbon reduction solutions, energy efficiency projects, renewable power solutions, etc. The fund is also used to cover our carbon neutrality costs. The fund is governed by Zurich's Sustainability Leaders Council (SLC), and supported by the 1.5°C Taskforce, who conducts the due diligence on project proposals.

C-FS4.5**(C-FS4.5) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of climate change?**

Yes

C-FS4.5a

(C-FS4.5a) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change, including any taxonomy used to classify the products(s).

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Insurance	Property & Casualty
-----------	---------------------

Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

Internally classified

Description of product

Sustainable solutions refer to insurance products, add-on coverages, investment products and advisory services that are designed or adapted to support activities that generate positive environmental or social impacts and contribute to mitigating climate risks

Revenues from sustainable environmental solutions:

Solutions related to technologies and/or activities that have an impact on reducing greenhouse gases, preserve or enhance biodiversity as well as enable the responsible use of natural resources. These solutions aim to mitigate and support resilience against the adverse impact of environmental related risks on our customers.

Examples include:

- Insurance coverage for electric vehicles.
- Insurance coverage for carbon mitigation solutions.
- Risk prevention services that contribute to more customer awareness and resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change e.g., flood resilience.

Revenues from sustainable social solutions:

Solutions that enhance the social or financial inclusion of socially disadvantaged people, or are designed to incentivize healthy lifestyles and safe behavior.

Examples include:

- Life protection for customers with existing chronic diseases such as diabetes or cancer.
- Life protection policies sold in a bundle with LiveWell.
- Micro-insurance for low-income customers, e.g., insurance for smallholder farmers.

Revenues from sustainable investment solutions

Investment products with a focus on sustainability both specific, and not-specific, to environmental and social aspects.

Examples include:

- Unit-linked products investing in funds focused on sustainable environmental and social factors, e.g., ESG funds.

Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Mitigation

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

289000000

% of total portfolio value

1

Type of activity financed/insured or provided

Green buildings and equipment

Low-emission transport

Renewable energy

Emerging climate technology, please specify (build back better)

Carbon removal

Risk transfer mechanisms for under-insured or uninsured

Other, please specify (see definition and examples)

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)

24079

Comment

In 2021, Zurich announced 2019 as the new baseline year for environmental reporting as part of our move to our new science-based target methodology. In 2021, Zurich identified quality improvements to 2019 and 2020 reporting which resulted in the base year being restated.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36772

Comment

In 2021, Zurich announced 2019 as the new baseline year for environmental reporting. Zurich does not use the location-based methodology for core reporting purposes, but we have configured our reporting tool to calculate these figures for CDP reporting purposes. In 2021, Zurich identified quality improvements to 2019 and 2020 reporting which resulted in the base year being restated.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24211

Comment

In 2021, Zurich announced 2019 as the new baseline year for environmental reporting as part of our move to our new science-based target methodology. In 2021, Zurich identified quality improvements to 2019 and 2020 reporting which resulted in the base year being restated.

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)

9281

Comment

In 2021, Zurich announced 2019 as the new baseline year for environmental reporting as part of our move to our new science-based target methodology. Purchased goods and services include printed paper and strategic data center emissions. In 2021, Zurich identified quality improvements to 2019 and 2020 reporting which resulted in the base year being restated.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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)

11731

Comment

In 2021, Zurich announced 2019 as the new baseline year for environmental reporting as part of our move to our new science-based target methodology. In 2021, Zurich identified quality improvements to 2019 and 2020 reporting which resulted in the base year being restated.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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)

808

Comment

In 2021, Zurich announced 2019 as the new baseline year for environmental reporting as part of our move to our new science-based target methodology. In 2021, Zurich identified quality improvements to 2019 and 2020 reporting which resulted in the base year being restated.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41018

Comment

In 2021, Zurich announced 2019 as the new baseline year for environmental reporting as part of our move to our new science-based target methodology. In 2021, Zurich identified quality improvements to 2019 and 2020 reporting which resulted in the base year being restated.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69676

Comment

In 2021, Zurich announced 2019 as the new baseline year for environmental reporting as part of our move to our new science-based target methodology. In 2021, Zurich identified quality improvements to 2019 and 2020 reporting which resulted in the base year being restated.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

- IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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)

18668

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

In 2021, Zurich announced a new science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for our operations, set against a new 2019 base year. This enabled a holistic review of our emissions reporting methodology. We also delivered data quality improvements for our scope 1 emissions as we have identified and resolved previously unknown data gaps for car fleet reporting. Scope 1 emissions include emissions from onsite heating and fleet vehicles.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17368

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

In 2021, Zurich announced a new science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for our operations, set against a new 2019 base year. This enabled a holistic review of our emissions reporting methodology. We also delivered data quality improvements for our scope 1 emissions as we have identified and resolved previously unknown data gaps for car fleet reporting. Scope 1 emissions include emissions from onsite heating and fleet vehicles. Scope 1 emissions have been restated for 2020 to account for fleet data that was found to be missing from our disclosure.

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 are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Zurich uses the market-based approach for calculating scope 2 emissions, however we have configured our reporting tool to calculate location-based emissions for the purpose of our CDP submission.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

24767

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

2756

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

In 2021, Zurich announced a new science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for our operations, set against a new 2019 base year. This enabled a holistic review of our emissions reporting methodology. We have also delivered data quality improvements, for example, we have increased our percentage of actual data reported in 2019 and 2020, most notably within the LATAM region, where we on-boarded six countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico), and in APAC actual data is now reported for Japan and Singapore. We moved 28 countries to purchasing 100 percent renewable power in 2021. Scope 2 market-based emissions include emissions from district heating, cooling and grid electricity. Scope 2 location-based emissions include emissions from district heating, grid electricity, and renewable electricity.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

27211

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

10894

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

In 2021, Zurich announced a new science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for our operations, set against a new 2019 base year. This enabled a holistic review of our emissions reporting methodology. We have also delivered data quality improvements, for example, we have increased our percentage of actual data reported in 2019 and 2020, most notably within the LATAM region, where we onboarded six countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico), and in APAC actual data is now reported for Japan and Singapore. We moved 28 countries to purchasing 100 percent renewable power in 2021. Scope 2 market-based emissions include emissions from district heating, cooling and grid electricity. Scope 2 location-based emissions include emissions from district heating, grid electricity, and renewable electricity. In 2021, Zurich identified quality improvements to 2019 and 2020 reporting which resulted in the base year being restated.

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?

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)

8517

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Zurich has actual data reported for print and data center energy consumption. Emissions factors are applied to the absolute consumption figures in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol guidance.)

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

100

Please explain

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Emissions factors are applied to the total kilograms of printed paper and grid electricity consumption at strategic data centers.

In 2021, Zurich announced a new science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for our operations, set against a new 2019 base year. This enabled a holistic review of our emissions reporting methodology. As a result of the work conducted in 2018/2019, when we worked with an external consultant to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory, we have added printed paper and electricity from our strategic data centers as new scope 3 emissions categories into our new baseline. We also changed our methodology, moving from measuring purchased paper to printed paper, to link paper consumption better to the driving behavior, and to improve our reporting coverage. The scope of paper reporting has also been clarified to include all sources of print covering all internal and external facing print.

Capital goods

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

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Zurich does not have any capital goods that are not already accounted for in our scope 1 or scope 2 emissions. During 2018/2019, we worked with an external consultant to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory. An external benchmarking exercise was conducted against a limited set of peer and non-peer companies. No financial services peers part of the scope 3 benchmarking exercise included emissions from capital goods in their external reporting. This is in line with Zurich's assessment that this emissions category is not relevant.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5111

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Zurich applies indirect emissions factors to scope 1 and 2 emissions sources. Emissions factors are applied to the absolute consumption figures in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol guidance.)

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

100

Please explain

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Zurich follows the methodology defined for fuel and energy related emissions reporting. We apply an emissions factor to our scope 1 and scope 2 fuel and energy sources to account for their scope 3 impacts.

Zurich considers fuel and energy related emissions relevant, as they are directly related to our total fuel and energy consumption. In 2018/2019 Zurich engaged an external consultant, to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory. An external benchmarking exercise was conducted against a limited set of peer and non-peer companies. The majority of companies included in this exercise reported emissions from fuel and energy related activities.

Upstream transportation and distribution

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

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". As an insurance company, we do not purchase products like machinery, that would generate emissions relevant for this category. Our "product" is a service, and we therefore do not generate emissions relevant for this category. In 2018/2019 Zurich engaged an external consultant, to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory. An external benchmarking exercise was conducted against a limited set of peer and non-peer companies. No financial services peers part of this exercise included emissions from upstream transportation and distribution in their external reporting. This is in line with Zurich's assessment that this emissions category is not relevant.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

480

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Zurich has actual data reported for waste and recycling. Emissions factors are applied to the absolute consumption figures in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol guidance.)

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

100

Please explain

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 emissions". Waste categories are broken down into landfill waste, waste incinerated, and recycled waste. Emissions factors are applied to each waste category.

In 2021, Zurich announced our new science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for our operations, set against a new 2019 base year. This enabled a holistic review of our emissions reporting methodology. As a result of the work conducted in 2018/2019, when we worked with an external consultant to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory, we have added waste as a new source of emissions. Although waste is not one of the most material scope 3 emissions sources for our business, we believe it an important environmental impact area to address, as part of a holistic and authentic environmental management program. By converting waste to emissions, we are incentivizing waste minimizing actions further. Where waste data is not reported at offices with greater than 250 headcounts, a waste extrapolation is applied. Waste extrapolations are not applied at smaller office locations, to ensure waste minimization efforts can be focused where the largest impact can be achieved.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

4160

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Zurich follows the methodology defined for travel emissions reporting. Zurich applies distance-based emissions factors to air, rental, and rail distances travelled. We apply DEFRA radiative forcing factors to air travel.

In 2021, Zurich announced our new science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for our operations, set against a new 2019 base year. This enabled a holistic review of our emissions reporting methodology. We implemented the following changes and improvements to air, rental and rail travel reporting: we moved to a new business travel provider, which delivered reporting quality improvements; we moved to radiative forcing emissions factors for air travel, to account for amplified heating impacts; all scope three travel is now calculated consistently based on distances travelled. Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Zurich follows the methodology defined for travel emissions reporting. Zurich has reported on business travel emissions since 2007.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

8863

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Zurich follows the methodology defined for commuting emissions reporting. Zurich captures frequency of commute, distance travelled, and mode of transport from employees through a global survey.

In 2021, Zurich announced our new science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for our operations, set against a new 2019 base year. This enabled a holistic review of our emissions reporting methodology. As a result of the work conducted in 2018/2019, when we worked with an external consultant to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory, we have added employee commuting as a new scope 3 emissions category. Although high quality commuting data is difficult to capture, we believe we have a role to play in influencing commuting emissions through office working practices and employee incentive programs. Commuting emissions have been restated for 2019 given an error was revealed during our 2022 audit of 2021 data. 2021 commuting emissions are calculated as a percent of 2019 results, as this was the last time we ran a global all employee survey to determine commuting modes and distances for employees.

Upstream leased assets

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

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Zurich includes emissions from all upstream leased assets within our scope 1 and scope 2 reporting. In 2018/2019 Zurich engaged an external consultant to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory. An external benchmarking exercise was conducted against a limited set of peer and non-peer companies. Only one company reported emissions for this category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

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

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Our "product" is a service, and we therefore do not generate emissions relevant for this category. In 2018/2019 Zurich engaged an external consultant to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory. An external benchmarking exercise was also conducted against a limited set of peer and non-peer companies. No financial services peers part of the scope 3 benchmarking exercise included emissions from downstream transportation and distribution in their external reporting. This is in line with Zurich's assessment that this emissions category is not relevant for an insurance company.

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

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Our "product" is a service, and we therefore do not generate emissions relevant for this category. In 2018/2019 Zurich engaged an external consultant to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory. An external benchmarking exercise was also conducted against a limited set of peer and non-peer companies. No financial services peers part of the scope 3 benchmarking exercise included emissions from processing of sold products in their external reporting. This is in line with Zurich's assessment that this emissions category is not relevant for an insurance company.

Use 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

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Our "product" is a service, and we therefore do not generate emissions relevant for this category. In 2018/2019 Zurich engaged an external consultant to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory. An external benchmarking exercise was also conducted against a limited set of peer and non-peer companies. No financial services peers part of the scope 3 benchmarking exercise included emissions from processing of sold products in their external reporting. This is in line with Zurich's assessment that this emissions category is not relevant for an insurance company.

End of life treatment 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

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Our "product" is a service, and we therefore do not generate emissions relevant for this category. In 2018/2019 Zurich engaged an external consultant to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory. An external benchmarking exercise was also conducted against a limited set of peer and non-peer companies. No financial services peers part of the scope 3 benchmarking exercise included emissions from processing of sold products in their external reporting. This is in line with Zurich's assessment that this emissions category is not relevant for an insurance company.

Downstream leased assets

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

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Emissions from leased assets would be included in the investment category if they were relevant. In 2018/2019 Zurich engaged an external consultant to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory. An external benchmarking exercise was also conducted against a limited set of peer and non-peer companies. No financial services peers part of the scope 3 benchmarking exercise included emissions from downstream leased assets in their external reporting. This is in line with Zurich's assessment that this emissions category is not relevant for an insurance company.

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

Zurich follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Zurich is not a franchisor. In 2018/2019 Zurich engaged an external consultant to help assess the completeness of Zurich's scope 3 emissions inventory. An external benchmarking exercise was also conducted against a limited set of peer and non-peer companies. No financial services peers part of the scope 3 benchmarking exercise included emissions from franchises in their external reporting. This is in line with Zurich's assessment that this emissions category is not relevant for an insurance company.

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

Not applicable, Zurich has not identified any "Other (upstream)" emissions sources that are relevant.

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

Not applicable, Zurich has not identified any "Other (downstream)" emissions sources that are relevant.

C6.5a

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

Past year 1

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

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

8293

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

6652

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

0

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

428

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

6503

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

21890

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

Comment

Zurich's implementation of new science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets has resulted in amendments to environmental performance data, resulting in restated figures for 2019, our new base year. We have implemented data quality and methodology improvements, such as applying radiative forcing emissions factors to air travel and closing data gaps. Also, an acquisition occurred in Indonesia in late 2019. To have an aligned reporting baseline, emissions source data was carried back to a January 2019 start.

In 2021, Zurich identified methodology improvements and a number of errors that impacted 2020 scope 3 emissions which has resulted in a restatement of our figures. This impacted the following scope 3 categories: rail emissions (improved quality of emissions factors for Europe), employee commuting (corrected a system calculation error), and printed paper (corrected data where found to be overstated or understated).

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

3e-7

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

21424

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

6986700000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

35

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

2021 - 0.0000003 metric tons CO2e per USD. 2020 - 0.0000005 metric tons CO2e per USD. In 2021, scope 1+2 emissions have reduced due to increasing our percentage of renewable power and efficiency measures in our office portfolio. For example, Zurich's commitment to sustainable buildings continues to help drive efficiencies. We have increased our total renewable power from 73 percent in 2020 to 98 percent in 2021. The global COVID-19 pandemic has also influenced emissions as it reduced power demand (from near empty offices). Total revenues have increased, therefore this has been the primary driver for the 35 percent decrease compared to the previous year. Zurich does not consider emissions per revenue dollar a relevant metric to track as revenues are not directly related to our emissions from our operational footprint. Note: Revenue in USD includes USD 5,736 million of business operating profit (BOP) revenues for Farmers* (Reference Annual Report 2021 page 333 of the Consolidated financial statements). *The Farmers Exchanges are owned by their policyholders. Farmers Group, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Zurich Insurance Group, provides certain non-claims services and ancillary services to the Farmers Exchanges as attorney-in-fact and receives fees for its services.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

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?

Decreased

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	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	5118	Decreased	24	Zurich uses the market-based method for reporting scope 2 emissions, therefore we count zero emissions for certified renewable electricity sources. In 2019, Zurich announced its commitment to purchase 100 percent renewable power across all operations by the end of 2022. We also have formally joined RE100. Our percentage of renewable electricity has increased to 98 percent globally, as compared to 73 percent in 2020. The change in emissions was calculated by applying the local average grid emissions factor to the newly acquired renewable power then totaling (5,118). This was then divided by total scope 1 + scope 2 emissions in 2021 to determine the emissions value (percentage) (5,118/ 21,424 x 100 = 24%).
Other emissions reduction activities	1720	Decreased	8	Behavior changes and energy efficiency measures driven by the global COVID-19 pandemic resulted in reductions to scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. Measures were taken to minimize energy waste at mostly empty office facilities. After excluding emissions reductions from changes in renewable power purchased, the remaining emissions reductions in scope 1 +2 = 1,720 metric tons. This was then divided by total scope 1 + scope 2 emissions in 2021 to determine the emissions value (percentage) (1,720/21,424 x 100 = 8%).
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output	0	No change	0	Zurich's output does not have a direct impact on emissions.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	The changes to Zurich's environmental reporting methodology were applied to 2019, 2020 and 2021, therefore there are no emissions reductions resulting.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	There were no changes to Zurich's reporting boundary in 2021.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	There were no changes to Zurich's physical operating conditions in 2021.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	Zurich is not aware of any unidentified influences on scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Other	0	No change	0	n/a

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	No
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)	Unable to confirm heating value	0	15290	15290
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	58279	1147	59426
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	14610	14610
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	116	<Not Applicable>	116
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	58395	31047	89443

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1395

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1395

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1947

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1947

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1285

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2124

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

3409

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Bahrain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

57

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

57

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

72

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

72

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Bermuda

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

189

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

189

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1205

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1205

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

832

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

832

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1565

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1565

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

206

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

206

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Colombia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

86

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

86

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

25

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

25

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Ecuador

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

360

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

360

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

25

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

25

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

181

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

112

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

293

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5182

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6648

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

11830

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

324

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

324

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1693

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1693

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2023

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2023

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Isle of Man

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

312

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

312

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1283

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

30

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

1313

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2035

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2035

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Luxembourg

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

32

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

32

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2956

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2956

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1177

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1177

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

62

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

62

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

32

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

32

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

32

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

32

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

68

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

68

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

374

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

374

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Qatar

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

10

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

10

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

29

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

61

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

90

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

96

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

96

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

99

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Slovenia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

99

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

99

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1883

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1883

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

546

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

576

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

1122

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

8060

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4120

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

12180

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

419

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

419

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

435

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

435

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4720

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4720

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

16099

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

938

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

17037

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Australia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1947

Tracking instrument used

Australian LGC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1947

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Australia

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

2021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

206

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

206

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

China

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

2008

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Hong Kong SAR, China

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

324

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

324

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

China

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

2008

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Indonesia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Geothermal

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1693

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1693

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Indonesia

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

1987

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Japan

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2035

Tracking instrument used

J-Credit

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2035

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Japan

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

2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Malaysia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2956

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2956

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Malaysia

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

2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

New Zealand

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Small hydropower (<25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (NZECS New Zealand Energy Certificate System)

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

32

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

New Zealand

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

2013

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Singapore

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

96

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

96

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Singapore

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

2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Russian Federation

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

29

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Russian Federation

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

1972

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Arab Emirates

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

435

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

435

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Arab Emirates

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

2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

Austria

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1285

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1285

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Contract terms do not include the requirement to issue a retirement certificate of GO, nor does it include the requirement to communicate the commissioning and vintage dates. Zurich will work with the supplier to include this information in future reporting. Certificates state that electricity is 100 percent renewable for 1/1/2021 - 12/31/2021. Technology: 84.87% Water, 8.35% Wind, 3.71% Solid or Liquid Biomass, 1.81% Solar, 1.24% Biogas, 0.02% Other. The guarantees of origin come from Austria (14.21%), Norway (58.79%), Finland (10.39%), France (9.14%), Sweden (2.89%), the Netherlands (1.54%), Italy (1.39%), Slovenia (0.75%), Portugal (0.63%), Chechenia (0.17%) and Latvia (0.10%)

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Turkey

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

400

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

400

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Turkey

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

2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

Argentina

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1395

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1395

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Argentina

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

1972

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Colombia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

86

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

86

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Colombia

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

1992

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Brand: ENEL-EMGESA/ Issuer: Ecosim)

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Mexico

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1177

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1177

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Mexico

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

2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Bahrain

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

57

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Arab Emirates

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

2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Qatar

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

10

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Arab Emirates

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

2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Belgium

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Germany: Thermal, Italy: Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

72

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

72

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

1982

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Cancelled in the Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS))

CommentAdditional country of origin of the renewable electricity consumed: Italy/Commissioning year: 2011/Vintage:2021

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Denmark

Sourcing methodUnbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Germany: Thermal, Italy: Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

25

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

1982

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Cancelled in the Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS))

Comment

Additional country of origin of the renewable electricity consumed: Italy/Commissioning year: 2011/Vintage:2021

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Finland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Germany: Thermal, Italy: Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

25

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

1982

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Cancelled in the Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS))

Comment

Additional country of origin of the renewable electricity consumed: Italy/Commissioning year: 2011/Vintage:2021

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Germany: Thermal, Italy: Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

181

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

181

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

1982

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Cancelled in the Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS))

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Germany: Thermal, Italy: Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

62

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

1982

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Cancelled in the Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS))

Comment

Additional country of origin of the renewable electricity consumed: Italy/Commissioning year: 2011/Vintage:2021

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Norway

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Germany: Thermal, Italy: Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

32

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

1982

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Cancelled in the Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS))

Comment

Additional country of origin of the renewable electricity consumed: Italy/Commissioning year: 2011/Vintage:2021

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Sweden

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Germany: Thermal, Italy: Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

361

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

361

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

1982

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Cancelled in the Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS))

Comment

Additional country of origin of the renewable electricity consumed: Italy/Commissioning year: 2011/Vintage:2021

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Isle of Man

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Germany: Thermal, Italy: Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

312

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

312

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

1982

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Cancelled in the Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS))

Comment

Additional country of origin of the renewable electricity consumed: Italy/Commissioning year: 2011/Vintage:2021

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Luxembourg

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Germany: Thermal, Italy: Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

32

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

32

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

1982

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Cancelled in the Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS))

Comment

Additional country of origin of the renewable electricity consumed: Italy/Commissioning year: 2011/Vintage:2021

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Slovakia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Germany: Thermal, Italy: Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

99

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

99

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

1982

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Cancelled in the Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS))

Comment

Additional country of origin of the renewable electricity consumed: Italy/Commissioning year: 2011/Vintage:2021

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Slovenia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Germany: Thermal, Italy: Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

15

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

1982

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Cancelled in the Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS))

Comment

Additional country of origin of the renewable electricity consumed: Italy/Commissioning year: 2011/Vintage:2021

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Norway: hydro, Spain: solar, EU Alpine region: hydro, Germany: Thermal, Italy: Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5182

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

5182

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

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

1920

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (EECS & NECS)

Comment

RE-Mix: Several hydro plants 4,1 mW - 288 mW with commissioning dates between 1920 and 2004, Several solar plants 22 mW - 84,7 mW with commissioning dates between 2019 and 2021, Italy: Solar with commissioning year 2011, Germany: Thermal with commissioning year 1982 and 1997.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2023

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2023

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Contract terms do not include the requirement to issue a retirement certificate of GO, nor does it include the requirement to communicate the commissioning and vintage dates. Zurich will work with the supplier to include this information in future reporting.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Thermal)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1283

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1283

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Italy

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

1905

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (EECS)

Comment

Additional countries of origin of the renewable electricity consumed: France (wind, commissioning year: NA and vintage:2021) and Germany (thermal, commissioning year:1982 and vintage:2021)

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Poland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

68

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

68

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Poland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Contract terms do not include the requirement to issue a retirement certificate of GO, nor does it include the requirement to communicate the commissioning and vintage dates. Zurich will work with the supplier to include this information in future reporting.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Portugal

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

374

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

374

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Portugal

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

1951

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (EEGO - Entidade Emissora de Garantias de Origem)

Comment

Several hydro plants with commissioning year ranging from 1951 to 1959

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Small hydro, Large hydro, Solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1883

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1883

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Spain

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (CNMC (Comision Nacional de los Mercados y la Competencia))

Comment

Contract terms do not include the requirement to include the commissioning year of the several plants but we have access to the CNMC website to download additional technical information. Zurich will work with the supplier to include this information in future reporting.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydro)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8060

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

7944

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Norway

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

2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (NatureMade Star)

Comment

In Switzerland, we also have photovoltaic installations generating solar energy (see reporting in Section C8.2j)

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Brazil

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1205

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1205

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Brazil

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

2015

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

Canada

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

832

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

832

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2008

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Facility name: BuffaloBearLLC(OK)

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16099

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

16099

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

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

2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Green-e

Comment

Main facility name: BoilingSpringsWindFarmLLC(OK), commissioning date: 2020-12-01

Additional facility name: RedHillsWindProjectLLC(OK), commissioning date: 2009-03-01

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (95 percent biomass and 5 percent solar)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4353

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

4353

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Fuel mix is certified by the regulator Ofgem)

Comment

From 2020-2021, our United Kingdom supplier has supported 29 renewable generators around the country by purchasing their REGO certificates. The certificates have been sourced from generators including biomass and solar installations, helping to bring carbon-intensive energy sources off the grid whilst supporting smaller generators. The supplier's electricity fuel mix is certified by the regulator, as it is for all other suppliers within the United Kingdom. Commissioning year of the energy generation facility was not provided by the supplier.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Chile

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar and wind)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1565

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1565

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Chile

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Chile's renewable power is a mix of both solar and wind. The commissioning year of the energy generation facility is prior to 2018 with no specific year provided by the

supplier.

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country.

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

478

Comment

The portion of biogas provided to three of our Swiss buildings is guaranteed to come from Swiss production facilities (backed by documentation). The amount of biogas was determined by Energie 360°, the clearing office of the Swiss Gas Industry Association (VSG) reported as biogas for duty-exempt companies for the purpose of separate accounting.

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation

Switzerland

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

181.53

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

181.53

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

116

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

116

Comment

Two onsite photovoltaic installations are in Switzerland, one at the Quai Zurich Campus site where 103.73 MWh were generated and 38 MWh consumed and the other at the Saint Gallen site, where 77.8 MWh were generated and consumed.

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Zurich's renewable power sourcing strategy intends to evolve to increasingly demonstrate a contribution to new capacity development in the grids in which we operate. In the Isle of Man, construction of a large scale onsite photovoltaic installation has commenced. In Mexico and Indonesia, smaller photovoltaic installations are being installed. All three of these projects received funding from Zurich's internal carbon fund. Other photovoltaic installation projects are under consideration at offices around the world. In the near-term, Zurich is intending to participate in virtual power purchasing agreements (VPPAs) to support the development of new renewable power plants.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country-specific
Row 1	Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general	Complex landlord/tenant structures especially in the EMEA region, it is challenging to get detailed information on the technical requirements as every contractual arrangement is specific. The level of information for reporting is different as a copy of the guarantee of origin is not delivered with the same content or in the same format despite the fact that Europe is considered a common market for renewable electricity.

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Ecuador	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)	There is wide development of renewable energy for electricity generation based on existing hydroelectric projects and others under construction but no tracking system equivalent to International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC) standard.
Bermuda	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)	Zurich has a small electricity load and could not source for International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC) or local equivalent certificates.
Bahrain	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)	The development of renewable energy sources is limited in Bahrain but if there would be a common market boundary with the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) are available via the Dubai Carbon Center of Excellence (DCCE).
Qatar	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)	The development of renewable energy sources is limited in Qatar but if there would be a common market boundary with the UAE, EACs are available via the Dubai Carbon Center of Excellence (DCCE).
Australia	Prohibitively priced renewable electricity	Costs of EACs are high and Power Purchasing Agreement (PPA) not yet well developed for corporate actors.
Japan	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	Costs of EACs are also high on top of the limited supply and PPAs not yet well developed for corporate actors.
Singapore	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	Not only the supply of EACs in Singapore was limited but the price increased drastically end of 2021.

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	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

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf

Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

All

Relevant standard

ASAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf

Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf

Page/ section reference

All

Relevant standard

ASAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

- Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf
- Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf

Page/section reference

All

Relevant standard

ASAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ASAE3000 International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) 'Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information' and with ISAE 3410	Zurich's environmental data assurance audit requires the inclusion of energy data as the base input into our emissions calculations. Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf
C8. Energy	Renewable energy products	ASAE3000 International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) 'Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information' and with ISAE 3410 'Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements'.	Zurich's environmental data assurance audit requires the inclusion of our renewable electricity certificates confirmation, to ensure we are only counting certifiable renewable electricity sources. Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1)	ASAE3000 International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) 'Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information' and with ISAE 3410	Zurich's environmental data assurance audit requires the inclusion of Scope 1 emissions data from onsite heating and fleet vehicles, as the output from raw data sources. Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2)	ASAE3000 International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) 'Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information' and with ISAE 3410	Zurich's environmental data assurance audit requires the inclusion of Scope 2 market-based emissions, which include emissions from district heating and grid electricity and Scope 2 location-based emissions, which include emissions from district heating, grid electricity, and renewable electricity, as output from raw data sources. Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	ASAE3000 International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) 'Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information' and with ISAE 3410	Zurich's environmental data assurance audit requires the inclusion of Scope 3 emissions data from business travel (air, rental cars and rail) and emissions from purchased goods and services (printed paper and strategic data centers) waste generated in operations and fuel and energy related activities not reported in Scopes 1 and 2, as output from raw data sources. Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf Reasonable Sustainability assurance report_Env KPIs_Zurich_Final.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.2

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

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Forests

Project identification

The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve project is a forest conservation project, located in Central Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo. The conservation project aims to preserve and protect one of the most highly endangered ecosystems in the world. It uses the financial resources provided by its sale of carbon credits to form a patrolled buffer zone around the Tanjung Puting National Park. The revenue generated from carbon offsets means the project can become an economically viable alternative to deforestation by enabling the sustainable growth of local economies linked to the preservation of the conservation area. These funds are used not only to maintain and restore forest health, but also to support local communities with healthcare, education, economic empowerment, and other social and environmental benefits. Rimba Raya is the first REDD+ project in the world to be audited for SDG (UN Sustainable Development Goal) compliance under the SD Vista Standard – achieving the highest possible rating of contributing to all 17 UN SDGs.

Verified to which standard

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

48555

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

48555

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

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.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

- Stakeholder expectations
- Change internal behavior
- Drive energy efficiency
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

Application

Zurich offsets 100 percent of emissions included within our target reporting boundary (Scope 1: onsite heating and fleet; Scope 2: electricity and district heating purchased; Scope 3: air, car rental and rail business travel, fuel and energy related activities, employee commuting, strategic data centers, waste, printed paper). In 2021 the internal price on carbon was used to calculate the value for Zurich's internal Carbon Fund, which launched in 2021. Project proposals can be submitted to the fund to help drive innovation in carbon reduction solutions, energy efficiency projects, renewable power solutions, etc. The fund is also used to cover our carbon neutrality costs.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

15

Variance of price(s) used

The price of USD 15 has been agreed as an initial fee to generate a sufficient and reasonable pool of funding to help drive innovation in carbon reduction solutions, energy efficiency, renewable power solutions, etc for the first year of the Carbon Fund. The price is evaluated on an annual basis, and during 2021 it was agreed the 2022 fee would more than double to USD 34 to ensure reduce emissions during the pandemic did not weaken the impact of the fund.

Type of internal carbon price

Internal fee

Impact & implication

During 2020, a new internal price of carbon was agreed. The fee is charged against total emissions to calculate the funding which sits in an internal carbon fund. Project proposals can be submitted to the fund to help drive innovation in carbon reduction solutions, energy efficiency projects, renewable power solutions, etc. The fund is also used to cover our carbon neutrality costs. The fund is governed by Zurich's Sustainability Leaders Council (SLC), and supported by the 1.5°C Taskforce, who conducts the due diligence on project proposals.

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, our investees
- Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

0.02

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

55

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We have set the target to have 75 percent of our managed procurement spend to be with suppliers meeting or exceeding the Zurich Supplier Code of Conduct expectations by the end of 2022. As of December 31, 2021, 55 percent have undergone the assessment and meet or exceed the Supplier Code of Conduct. All procurement professionals are being engaged and trained on the Supplier Code of Conduct and assessment process, and they have been provided with the list of suppliers in scope of the target. We are focusing on the top 75 percent of suppliers by spend (existing suppliers) as this is where we have the greatest level of influence. For new suppliers, the Supplier Code of Conduct is increasingly being embedded in the supplier selection criteria. Supplier emissions are not currently considered part of our scope 3 emissions reporting boundary.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The Supplier Code of Conduct sets out clear environmental, social and ethical expectations for our suppliers, globally. By encouraging our suppliers to assess their alignment to the Supplier Code of Conduct, we are creating dialogue and engagement on the topic of sustainability which includes carbon emissions. We have created training modules accessible to our suppliers to e.g., help educate them on the basics of climate change. For those suppliers that do not meet our expectations, we continue to collaborate and educate to help them embrace sustainable practices. We track completion of our assessments with an online dashboard that is fed from a central assessment tool, which is accessible to all employees to support transparency and accountability. We are already seeing some suppliers make changes e.g., introducing new policies, as a result of our engagement. We are on track to meet our target to have 75 percent of our suppliers assessed by year end 2022.

Comment

We have set targets to have 75 percent of suppliers, based on centrally managed procurement spend, with science-based targets by 2025, and by 2030, 75 percent of our suppliers shall have net-zero targets in place. We can track a majority (based on spend) of supplier's targets through our engagement with the CDP Supply Chain program data sets which we feed into an internal dashboard. All employees have access to view this dashboard, including procurement managers and other contract owners, who are encouraged to proactively address suppliers' emissions reduction targets in their regular performance review sessions.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

0.01

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

60

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We are focusing our efforts on suppliers with the largest spend volumes as this is where we have the greatest level of influence. We increased the number of suppliers we invited to participate in our supply chain program from 39 suppliers last year to 101 in 2021. We have existing engagement models with these suppliers which supports the facilitation of discussion around emissions performance and reduction commitments.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We increased the number of suppliers we invited to participate in our supply chain program from 39 suppliers last year to 101 in 2021. We have also developed an internal dashboard to assimilate the CDP data sets for use by our internal stakeholders which includes e.g., supplier emissions data and emission reduction targets. This has helped us focus on our engagement efforts on suppliers with larger emissions baselines. We participated in a knowledge sharing event through a CDP webinar to share our experience working with CDP data to other companies in the supply chain program.

Comment

C-FS12.1b

(C-FS12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your clients.

Type of clients

Customers/clients of Insurers

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding client behavior)

Details of engagement

Included climate change considerations in client management mechanism

Engage with clients on measuring exposure to climate-related risk

Encourage better climate-related disclosure practices

Encourage clients to set a science-based emissions reduction target

% client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

0.005

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at clients currently not meeting climate-related policy requirements

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We are engaging with all clients active in thermal coal and oil sands activities and operating above our threshold, in line with our coal and oil sands exclusion policy. If in the course of a two-year dialogue the company does not show a credible plan for a transition from thermal coal, oil sands or oil shale, Zurich will facilitate a transition to an alternative insurer, divest from equity holdings, stop investing in new debt and run-off existing holdings. The portfolio coverage is based on the amount of premium written for companies we have either successfully or unsuccessfully engaged as proportion of the overall Property & Casualty (P&C) portfolio premium. There is no industry methodology to measure insurance associated emissions yet, hence we cannot yet provide a comparable percentage coverage of client emissions yet.

C-FS12.1c

(C-FS12.1c) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your investees.

Type of engagement

Information collection (Understanding investee behavior)

Details of engagement

Climate-related criteria is integrated into investee evaluation processes

% scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a/C-FS14.1b

0

Investing (Asset managers) portfolio coverage

<Not Applicable>

Investing (Asset owners) portfolio coverage

40

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Other, please specify (Asset in scope for direct bottom-up engagement)

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Zurich's investment strategy – incorporating our approach to responsible investing – calls for us to monitor not only the topics traditionally of interest to investors, such as a company's strategy and financial performance, but also environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities in our investment holdings as well as apply an active ownership approach. Based on our engagement policy, whenever a company initiates dialogue through investor calls, roadshows, or meetings, investment professionals at Zurich are required to a) review ESG performance and controversial business practices and bring up material ESG topics in the discussion and b) cite the importance of sustainability, and hence company transparency, in their sustainability strategy and material ESG factors. Engaging on climate change topics is also one of the eight strategic points in our climate change investment strategy. As a result of our commitment to set financed emission reduction targets, we have procured emission data from companies. This led us to realise that not all companies publish their scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions. Our in-house asset managers are engaging with those companies where this information is missing.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing investee behavior)

Details of engagement

Exercise active ownership

Support climate-related shareholder resolutions

Support climate-related issues in proxy voting

Implement a stewardship and engagement strategy, with a clear escalation and voting policy, that is consistent with our ambition for all assets under management to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner

Engagement with 20 investees with a focus on highest emitters or those responsible for 65% of emission in portfolio (either Direct, Collective, or via Asset Manager)

Initiate and support dialogue with investee boards to set Paris-aligned strategies

Encourage better climate-related disclosure practices among investees

Encourage investees to set a science-based emissions reduction target

% scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a/C-FS14.1b

0

Investing (Asset managers) portfolio coverage

<Not Applicable>

Investing (Asset owners) portfolio coverage

65

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at investees with the highest potential impact on the climate

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In alignment with the timeline of our thermal coal/oil sands policy, all initial engagement was concluded in 2021 and has led to our third top-down driven engagement campaign. The campaign targets and engagement with top 65 percent emitters of financed emissions that have not set science-based targets (baseline is 2019). Over a period of at least two years, Zurich will engage with companies directly and through organizations such as Climate Action 100+ (CA100+) and the Asset Owner Alliance (AOA).

Together with like-minded investors we pool forces and engage as a group of asset owners or as part of an investor-led initiative to ensure the world's largest corporate greenhouse gas emitters take necessary action on climate change.

If a targeted engagement company already on a list of an investor-led initiative (e.g., CA100+ or the AOA), we will lead the engagement through the initiative.

If the investee is also an insurance customer, we work with underwriting, with the lead allocated to either investment management or underwriting. If the company is not an insurance customer, the engagement will be led by Zurich's Investment Management team directly.

The portfolio coverage is measured in terms of top 65 percent financed emissions, with whom we are aiming to engage, where the issuer has not set science-based targets. A successful engagement means companies have set science-based targets to achieve a 1.5°C alignment, i.e., have committed to the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi). Should engagement fail and companies refuse to set targets after due dialogue, Zurich will vote against board members at shareholder meetings.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (We are engaging with green/ social and sustainability bond issuers and ask them to publish a detailed impact report the latest a year after the issuance.)

% scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a/C-FS14.1b

0

Investing (Asset managers) portfolio coverage

<Not Applicable>

Investing (Asset owners) portfolio coverage

4

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at investees with increased climate-related opportunities

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

As a responsible investor, we use capital markets to search for – and fund – solutions to many of the pressing social or environmental issues of our time. We focus to avoid 5 million tons of CO₂-equivalent emissions per year, and separately, make a positive contribution to the lives and livelihoods of 5 million people. Zurich evaluates impact investments within the context of specific asset classes and creates dedicated strategies for impact investments within those classes. While continuing to make systematic use of environmental, social and governance (ESG) data in investment decision making, we will look at a variety of ways to grow our impact investment portfolios around the world. From a climate change perspective, we focus on:

- Green bonds: As of December 2021, Zurich had invested USD 4.5 billion in green bonds.
- Impact private equity: We will keep working toward our 10-percent impact target in private equity.
- Impact infrastructure private debt: Including direct private debt lending toward infrastructures such as solar/wind farms and social institutions.

By engaging with market participants, we encourage an increasing market share. The portfolio coverage is measured in terms of Assets Under Management in impact investments.

In 2018, we developed an impact measurement framework to track the success of our impact portfolio. In order to be able to gather all the required data, we engage with green bond issuers, impact private equity fund managers and asset managers to provide the required data and under understanding of our achieved impact in terms of avoided CO₂e emission and people benefiting.

Zurich's study of the majority of its impact investments revealed that it helped to avoid 4.6 million tons of CO₂-equivalent emissions and, separately, improves the lives of 3.6 million people annually, as of December 2021.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Carry out collaborative engagements with other investors or institutions

% scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a/C-FS14.1b

0

Investing (Asset managers) portfolio coverage

<Not Applicable>

Investing (Asset owners) portfolio coverage

65

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at investees with the highest potential impact on the climate

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In addition to direct company engagements (as described above), we also participated in roundtable discussions supporting sector engagements and engaged with asset managers, bilaterally and as part of the NZAOA asset manager workstream. We contributed to an NZAOA paper that outlines how asset owners can engage their asset managers on climate-change topics. This can include: asking asset managers to set their own science-based targets; joining the Net-Zero Asset Manager Initiative; becoming a signatory to CA100+; and making sure their active ownership policies (proxy voting and engagement) are suitable to manage climate transition risks and are conducive to climate change mitigation and the transition to a climate-neutral economy.

The portfolio coverage is measured in terms of top 65 percent financed emissions, with whom we are aiming to engage, where the issuer has not set science-based targets.

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

Other partners in the value chain include our impact investing, recycle rather than replace opportunities in claims, our work with supplier customer networks and members of the Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance (ZFRA).

As a responsible investor, we use capital markets to search for – and fund – solutions to many of the pressing social or environmental issues of our time. We focus to avoid 5 million tons of CO2-equivalent emissions per year, and separately, make a positive contribution to the lives and livelihoods of 5 million people. Zurich evaluates impact investments within the context of specific asset classes and creates dedicated strategies for impact investments within those classes. While continuing to make systematic use of environmental, social and governance (ESG) data in investment decision making, we will look at a variety of ways to grow our impact investment portfolios around the world. From a climate change perspective, we focus on environmental impact investments: Green bonds, clean technologies in private equity investments and impact infrastructure private debt: As of December 2021, Zurich had invested USD 5.1 billion in environmental impact investments. Impact private equity: We will keep working toward our 10-percent impact target in private equity. Impact infrastructure private debt: Including direct private debt lending toward infrastructures such as solar/wind farms & social institutions. Based on our engagement policy, whenever a company initiates dialogue through investor calls, roadshows, or meetings, investment professionals at Zurich are required to a) review ESG performance and controversial business practices and bring up material ESG topics in the discussion and b) cite the importance of sustainability, and hence company transparency, in their sustainability strategy and material ESG factors. Engaging on climate change topics is also one of the 8 strategic points in our climate change investment strategy. In 2018, we developed an impact measurement framework to track the success of our impact portfolio. Zurich's study of the majority of its impact investments revealed that it helped to avoid 4.6 million tons of CO2-equivalent emissions and, separately, improves the lives of 3.6 million people, as of December 2021.

Zurich also continued to implement its position on some of the most carbon-intense fossil fuels. Zurich engages with both clients and investee companies with more than 30 percent exposure to thermal coal, oil sands and oil shales in a dialogue over a 2 year period with the aim to drive a deeper conversation regarding their credible mid to long-term transition plans. We have engaged with 292 companies and decided after careful review to terminate our business relationship with 39 percent leading to divestments and non-renewed premiums.

We support engagement and education on climate related matters in our supplier customer networks, using our expertise and sharing our experience to drive collective progress. For example, we are part of Dell's Sustainability Customer Advisory Board where we exchange on a quarterly basis. We also participate in supplier sponsored webinars, for example in a Carbon Removal Eco-System meeting.

In the UK we are partnering with surface repair and restoration specialists, Plastic Surgeon, to repair instead of replacing damaged items in the home, reducing energy usage and waste. We are also partnering with the UK's leading integrated salvage, dismantling and vehicle recycling company, Synetiq, to reuse car parts to repair car components that are non-safety critical, if the customer agrees to this option.

By using Zurich's risk expertise as a global insurer, we can help customers and communities reduce the devastating impacts of floods - even before a flood hits – and build community flood resilience in a more integrated way. The Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance (the Alliance), a multi-sector partnership focusing on finding practical ways to help communities strengthen their resilience to floods globally – and save lives was launched in 2013. The Alliance quadrupled the number of communities it supports: from 75 communities in 10 countries in 2019 to 300 communities in 23 countries in 2021, including working in Africa for the first time.

The 'North America Climate Resilience Program' is the first Z Zurich Foundation climate program looking at urban resilience. This multi-year program, launched in 2021, will initially work in specific neighborhoods of Houston and Boston, seeking to develop actions and implement projects that address climate risks, social inequity and resilience. A cornerstone of the program will be adapting the Zurich Flood Resilience Measurement for Communities diagnostic approach from focusing only on floods to additionally considering heatwaves in an urban context.

Also, Zurich is partnering with non-profit Instituto Terra to help restore 700 hectares of nature in Brazil's Atlantic Forest in a project lasting eight years.

C-FS12.2

(C-FS12.2) Does your organization exercise voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues?

	Exercise voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues	Primary reason for not exercising voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues	Explain why you do not exercise voting rights on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS12.2a

(C-FS12.2a) Provide details of your shareholder voting record on climate-related issues.

Method used to exercise your voting rights as a shareholder

Exercise voting rights directly

How do you ensure your shareholder voting rights are exercised in line with your overall climate strategy?

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of voting disclosed across portfolio

100

Climate-related issues supported in shareholder resolutions

Climate transition plans

Climate-related disclosures

Aligning public policy position (lobbying)

Emissions reduction targets

Board oversight of climate-related issues

Do you publicly disclose the rationale behind your voting on climate-related issues?

No

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

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly 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?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

1. See Annual Report 2021 pages 121, 124, 134 - 166 which includes Zurich's Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) as part of the Integrated Sustainability Disclosure (ISD) section.

2. ClimateWise Report

3) Sustainability Report 2021 pages 2, 7, 8, 23 - 46, 78 - 88

4) Zurich North America statement on the United States rejoining the Paris Agreement

<https://insights.zurichna.com/2021-02-01-Zurich-North-America-statement-on-the-United-States-rejoining-the-Paris-Agreement>: Ben Harper, Head of Corporate Sustainability, says the company supports the goal of limiting global warming and continues to support its customers in their journey to a low-carbon future.

5) Testimony of David Edsey Director of Climate Zurich North America "Good For Business: Private Sector Perspectives on Climate Action" U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on the Climate Crisis October 20, 2021

6) Testimony of Ben Harper Head of Corporate Sustainability Zurich North America "Building Smarter: The Benefits of Investing in Resilience and Mitigation" U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management March 18, 2021

7) The Climate Club: Why a global coalition is needed to contain global warming. See <https://www.zurich.com/en/knowledge/topics/climate-change/why-carbon-pricing-will-help-to-reduce-emissions>

8) Closing the gap on climate action

ZNA HSCCC Testimony October 2021 - final_.pdf

ZNA Testimony 03-18-2021.pdf

annual-report-2021-en.pdf

The Climate Club.pdf

ZClimateReport2021.pdf

ClimateWise_Report_2021.pdf

sustainability report 2021.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

To deliver upon our commitment to the Business Ambition Pledge for 1.5°C, we set out a Group-wide climate strategy: our 1.5°C Future Plan which focuses on three actions we can take as a business: setting science-based CO2 reduction targets, innovating for sustainable solutions, and developing a deep understanding and integration of climate risk.

To ensure consistency, Zurich published its climate change position statement and Zurich Climate Change White Paper the report 'Closing the gap on climate action' and the ZClimate Report. These reports describe how climate change-related risks have evolved, and how the response from governments & businesses has progressed. To enhance collaboration between the finance sector, government and the carbon-intensive sectors in the real economy, Zurich joined UNEP FI Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance as a founding member, committing to a zero-emission portfolio of investments by 2050. In July 2021, we became a founding member of the Net-Zero Insurance Alliance committing to transition all operational and attributable greenhouse gas emissions from our insurance and reinsurance underwriting portfolios to net-zero emissions by 2050. We also signed the Paris Pledge for action; expressed support for the TCFD; and became a signatory to the 2018 Global Investor Statement to Governments on Climate Change.

Zurich has developed a public policy position on flood resilience that has been shared with employees engaging policy makers on the topic. We also publish Risk Nexus Issue Briefs on topics to improve awareness and influence policy around flood resilience related topics such as the potential savings from investing in pre-event risk reduction to become more resilient to natural hazards and extreme weather.

Zurich has a Group Public Affairs function which develops and advocates consistent public policy positions and to coordinate engagement with policy makers. A Public Policy Framework ensures such matters are managed consistently across Zurich. Also, significant new or changed public policy positions are syndicated before members of the Group Executive Committee including the Group CEO. Position taking is driven by processes designed to assure strategic alignment and subject matter consistency. Before public positions are taken, including climate, a process to get subject matter review, in addition to other governance compliance, is taken.

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>

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?**Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Engagement with the European Commission and Parliament on the measures mentioned in the future Renewed Sustainable Finance Strategy, including EIOPA's dashboard on insurance protection gap for natural catastrophes, the EC draft DA on Taxonomy key performance indicators and the European Commission Climate Resilience Dialogue being set up, and provided guidance to climate adaptation related research operated by the EU's Horizon 2020 research program and the European Green Deal and Transition Fund. Zurich responded to consultations (e.g., on topics related to sustainable finance, protection gaps and adaptation strategy). Also, Zurich participated in Insurance Europe and Pensions Europe Sustainability and Long-Term Sustainable Investments working groups in order to align the industry position and to liaise with the European institutions' representatives. For 2021-2023 a Zurich representative has been selected to serve in the role of Vice-Chair of the Sustainability Group of Insurance Europe, the European Insurance Federation. Zurich representatives also serve as members of the OECD Task Force on Climate Change Adaptation and contribute to better understand the role of nature-based solutions and the role the insurance industry can play to enhance uptake of nature-based solutions. Zurich advises the EU on disaster resilience measurement through our recent appointment as adviser to Resilient Europe and Societies by Innovating Local Communities, a Horizon 2020 research program.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Other, please specify (Regional)

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

In December 2019 the Commission presented the European Green Deal which sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. In July 2020, the Taxonomy Regulation came into force. Since then, Zurich has been internally assessing its impact and reported back to counterparts and third parties to raise awareness on the importance of sustainable investments in financing mitigation and adaptation. To this regard, Zurich supports the EU developments towards building adaptation and resilience to limit economic losses from disaster events and is engaged in fostering public-private designed adaptation options. In addition, Zurich identifies and provides guidance to risk exposed areas in order to reduce the insurance protection gaps.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

On an EU level, Zurich is providing its risk expertise to reduce the impact of floods by understanding the cost benefits of pre-event mitigation to create resilience. Engagement has taken place with the European Commission, in particular the Directorate General for Environment (ENV), Climate Action (CLIMA) and Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital markets Union (FISMA). Zurich supported the publication of an Issue Paper 'Adapting to change: Time for climate resilience and a new adaptation strategy' in collaboration with the European Policy Center. Launched in 2019, the European Policy Centre (EPC) project 'Building a climate-resilient Europe' provided a platform for an assessment of the state of play in adaptation in Europe and a discussion on the needed measures to improve Europe's resilience to climate change. This Issue Paper builds on the findings of two EPC workshops organised in 2019 and paves the way for a revision of the EU's Adaptation Strategy. The European Policy Centre (EPC) project conclusion on state of play of resilience in the European Union culminated with a face-to-face/partially virtual event where Zurich's Group Head of Sustainability was the final keynote speaker. The 'Adapting to change: Time for climate resilience and a new adaptation strategy' report is at: <https://www.epc.eu/en/Publications/Adapting-to-change~2fce48>

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Other, please specify (Regional)

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

At EU level, Zurich is focusing its advocacy on elevating the importance of pre-event mitigation and preparedness through a variety of policy discussions, including the future Review of the EU Climate Adaptation Strategy and discussions related to the Floods Directive, which falls under the responsibility of Directorate General Environment. We also engage with Directorate General for Climate Action on the role of insurance in adapting to climate change. As the Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance including its tools (PERC and flood resilience measurement), we also engage with the European Commission Floods Working Group, which includes members from different EU Member States. We share our knowledge and insights on flood resilience and climate change related issues with Member States' permanent representations to the European Union in Brussels. Zurich engaged in an applied research and policy program with the European Policy Center (EPC) to assess the state of play on adaptation in the EU and how its resilience to climate change could be improved. A series of policy dialogues discussed the main findings of the EPC study and the upcoming EU adaptation strategy, including innovative and smart approaches to adaptation, how to ensure that adaptation efforts support mitigation and the role of green infrastructure and insurance. The final study was produced by the EPC and presented in a workshop in Brussels in early 2020. Zurich is an active member of Insurance Europe's Sustainability Working Group in charge of natural hazards and flood related events, where it has taken a leading role to support the industry's position developing recommendations to address EU adaptation, mitigation and build resilience to climate change.

We have widened our European-level policy focus from looking mostly at flood resilience instruments like at the Floods Directive fitness check to wider European Union instruments. That includes the New Green Deal under the new Commission from von der Leyen, the Climate Risk financing instruments, and other mechanisms such as the tying of green considerations into the COVID-19 economic recovery program funded by an EUR 750 billion EU budget.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

CO2 Act: Key legislation for Swiss climate policy and path to net zero.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Switzerland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Zurich supported the revised Swiss CO2 Act that was voted and rejected in mid-June 2021 and was unfortunately unsuccessful. Zurich voiced support publicly and supported campaigns of trade associations in favor for the Act. Zurich also joined the business-oriented campaign committee supporting the Act. After the rejection of the CO2 Act the Federal Council submitted a new draft. Zurich conducted several conversations with leaders of Swiss political parties in which climate policy and the transition to net zero was a central topic.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Zurich UK is part of Defra's roundtable on flood resilience. This was established following the UK storms of late 2015/early 2016. This is a UK government- sponsored initiative to bring multiple stakeholders together to raise awareness and increase take-up of flood resilience measures.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

A number of Zurich employees sit on the roundtable working groups which meets to discuss flood risk management and how best to respond to floods in the UK. The working groups are attended by government ministers, Defra and Environment Agency representatives, the Association of British Insurers (ABI), representatives from other insurance firms and loss adjusters, small business representatives from building firms that offer property flood resilience measure installation.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Property Flood Resilience (PFR) measures have a very low uptake, so the UK government needs to work to create more public awareness of the risk of flooding, whilst also communicating clearly the actions that citizens can take to better protect their home.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Regulation on climate change stress-testing)

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

In the UK, the Prudential Regulation Authority's (PRA) and the Climate Financial Risk Forum (CFRF) on which Zurich is represented by its UK Chief Risk Officer continues work to build intellectual capacity and share best practice. It is co-chaired with the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). The CFRF brings together senior representatives from across the financial sector including banks, insurers and asset managers. The four working groups of the forum have drafted practical guidance on four specific climate topic areas: risk management; scenario analysis; disclosure; and innovation.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

The Bank of England issued a discussion paper entitled 'The 2021 biennial exploratory scenario on the financial risks from climate change' which proposes stress testing to explore the financial risks posed by climate change and to which Zurich submitted a response.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Community and Individual Financial Incentives for Disaster Mitigation; Building Codes

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Farmers Group, Inc., (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, provides certain non-claims services and ancillary services to the Farmers Exchanges as attorney-in-fact and receives fees for its services) is active on multiple climate related fronts. It manages participation in the efforts of the Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS) to encourage household mitigation against the threat of fire. Farmers Group, Inc. is also on the IBHS Board. The IBHS is an independent, non-profit, scientific research and communications organization supported solely by property insurers and reinsurers. IBHS's building safety research leads to real-world solutions for home and business owners, helping to create more resilient communities. IBHS advances science-based public action to build resiliency across all natural perils as well as business continuity, community resilience, emergency preparation, and emerging technology.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG DR) Funding

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Farmers Group, Inc. and Zurich North America facilitated and attended joint meetings with federal policymakers and SBP (formerly Saint Bernard Project) to discuss climate-resilience related legislative proposals.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

National Flood Insurance Program

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Farmers Group, Inc. is a partner of the federal government in the National Flood Insurance Program, and its input was sought by Congressional offices specifically in the context of its experience in communities where SBP is leading recovery efforts.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

HM Treasury announced in October 2021 Defra's settlement as part of the Autumn Budget. This included the funding settlement for the Department for flood defence maintenance and construction.

This settlement of GBP 5.2 billion in the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Programme will help to better protect 336,000 properties.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

In November 2021, Zurich UK launched our 'Build Back Better toolkit' for loss adjusters. This will aid them in engaging customers post claim to make alterations to the reinstatement of their property, that would introduce more Property Flood Resilience (PFR) measures. This will reduce the damage and disruption of future flooding events. Zurich has engaged with a number of UK stakeholders and policymakers to raise awareness of the 'Build Back Better toolkit' and make the case for greater adoption of Property Flood Resilience measures.

Flood Re have also launched their own 'Build Back Better initiative' which has government support and we have engaged with, as well as on broader flood resilience advocacy. Since its inception, Zurich UK has supported the introduction of the Flood Re Scheme and backed the purpose of the review to ensure there is a move to a more risk-reflective market for home insurance that covers flooding.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

We have continued to make the case to government, via the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) that resilience to flooding can be improved by:

1. Reform the government's flood resilience grant scheme by ensuring that the grants are available all year round
2. Undertake a review and reform of building regulations to provide a set of resilience standards
3. Create a more mature Property Flood Resilience market to instil confidence in both consumers and insurers and enhance the competency of installation of PFR measures
4. Ensure data collection is in place so robust and relevant information is available to make educated decisions on the relevant Property Flood Resilience measures for properties
5. Further consideration given to innovative ideas such as Property Resilience Certificates
6. Providing a simple, consistent, and clear view of flood risk.

The Department for the Environment and the Environment Agency have a pivotal role in improving flood risk management across the UK. Both the UK and devolved governments should ensure continued substantial investment for flood risk management and flood prevention at the individual, local and national level. Communication and awareness are also key to managing flood risk and encouraging flood resilience measures but quantitative statements about risk can be misinterpreted. We consider that the '1 in 100' year flood return period formulation is not effective in communicating the degree of flood hazard. Zurich has, therefore, proposed moving away from the use of return periods to communicating flood hazard as a certain percentage chance of occurring over a period of time relevant for the audience. For example, a 1 in 100-year flood risk over a 30-year period (the average lifetime of a private home mortgage) equates to a 26 percent chance of being flooded at least once during those 30 years.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Established quarterly dialogue on flood resilience with the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Environment Agency (EA). Discussion focuses on future government legislation to encourage flood resilience, such as through the amendment of building regulations.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Engagement is led by UK Chief Claims Officer and UK Head of Expert Claims, supported by Public Affairs Manager. Key stakeholders attended quarterly meetings with officials from Defra and EA, these include: Deputy Director, Risk Assessment and Investment, Flood and Coastal Risk Management, EA; Senior Advisor Flood & Coastal Risk Management, EA; and Flood Insurance & Preparedness Lead, Defra. The focus of these discussions centres on Zurich's key flood resilience policy asks and how we can further engage with Defra and the EA on these to develop and implement them.

However, we also use these meetings to showcase wider Zurich activity – on 4th October 2021, Zurich conducted a 'teach-in' for Defra and EA stakeholders on our 'Build Back Better toolkit' for loss adjusters, which was praised by Defra and EA officials and has helped to further positively increase our profile and enhance our relationship with Defra/EA which is key to progressing several of our wider flood resilience public policy proposals which we are in active dialogue with parliamentary stakeholders as well as Defra and EA officials.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Property Flood Resilience (PFR) measures have a very low uptake in residential and commercial property, so the government needs to work to create more public awareness of the risk of flooding, whilst also communicating clearly the actions that citizens can take to better protect their home.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Other, please specify (Investing in climate resilient infrastructure and investing in renewables)

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

Community Development Resiliency Zones Act (CDRZ)

Federal Appropriations/US Budget bills

Resilient America Act

US Securities and Exchange Commission Request for Information on Climate Risk Disclosure

US Federal Insurance Office Request for Information on Climate-related financial risk

National Association of Insurance Commissioners climate risk disclosure survey. Build Back Better Act

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United States of America

Other, please specify (In each individual State)

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

During March 2021 testimony, before the US House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Zurich North America's Head of Corporate Sustainability focused on leveraging the insurance sector's role as a primary risk signaler for society, raising awareness of the increasing frequency and intensity of weather-related events, and to incentivize the behaviors and best practices to both mitigate the worst impacts and adapt to changing weather patterns. We are using these examples to help shape federal legislation in response to climate change and infrastructure spending.

In October 2021 testimony before the US House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, North America Technical Underwriting Climate Director stressed the need for immediate on climate change and urged enactment of infrastructure legislation that provided significant investment in adaptation. In his testimony, he also called for a meaningful global price on carbon; a clean-electricity program to meet the growing demands of electrified vehicles, buildings and industries; public investments in e-vehicle charging infrastructure, green hydrogen and carbon capture and storage; and the extension of tax credits supporting the use of renewable electricity and the purchase of e-vehicles.

Zurich North America actively engages with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and National Council of Insurance Legislators on climate-related issues. That engagement includes presentations and testimony.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Increasing adaptation funding.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Global

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Zurich in Switzerland has a strong relationship with the Swiss Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) consultative group hosted by the Swiss government where we are regularly invited also to present on our work and its progress where we have been able to contribute shaping their Swiss positions to global policy discourse, e.g., regional and global.

Through our engagement with United Nation Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) platforms, in particular co-editing the Swiss position for the European DRR platform European Forum for DRR 2021.

We contributed to the Public Consultation on Draft Application Paper on the Supervision of Climate-related Risks in the Insurance Sector by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS), and changes were made to incorporate some of our language (the role of risk reduction and DRR and the role the insurance industry and the risk owners can have).

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization 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 (Insurance Europe)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The European (re)insurance industry identified climate change as an emerging risk over two decades ago and has since campaigned for more action to be taken to slow its advance and mitigate its many diverse impacts. As underwriters of risk and compensators of losses, (re)insurers are particularly aware of and sensitive to the threats posed by a changing climate (see also our web page on natural catastrophes). And as Europe's largest institutional investors, (re)insurers can also play a significant role in financing the transition towards more sustainable economies (see our web page on long-term investment and sustainable finance).

The industry is ready and willing to contribute to the EU's ambitious green agenda. Measures are needed now to minimize future climate change-related losses and so ensure affordable and sustainable insurance cover in the years to come.

We are exercising influence to enhance the role the insurance industry can play in promoting and supporting climate change adaptation and resilience building beyond the product and service (insurance coverage) areas. We are increasing our visibility and the Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance work has been quoted several times by Insurance Europe as examples how the insurance industry can support, especially in consultations and in dialogue with the European Union. Zurich is serving as Vice-Chair of the Sustainability working group of Insurance Europe in the 2021-2023 term, actively shaping the position of Insurance Europe. Insurance Europe has recently published a new sustainability hub with practical examples: <https://sustainability.insuranceeurope.eu/sustainability-hub/home-page/>

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (Swiss Business Federation Economiesuisse (Economiesuisse))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Economiesuisse, the federation of Swiss business, stresses the global dimension around the challenges of climate change and advocates for an internationally coordinated approach that leaves room for entrepreneurial solutions, embraces new technological developments and sets innovation-friendly framework conditions. Economiesuisse has made a clear commitment to climate policy to reduce emissions to net-zero by 2050. The procedure must be coordinated internationally so that Switzerland is not facing competitive disadvantages. Central instruments such as a CO2 incentive tax should be introduced globally. Zurich and other Swiss insurers represent the insurance industry via the Swiss Insurance Association (SIA). Zurich is actively engaged on behalf of the SIA in Economiesuisse' various bodies.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (Swiss Cleantech)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Zurich has been a member of Swisscleantech since 2020. In 2021, Swisscleantech campaigned in favor of the revised Swiss CO2-Act that was voted on in a referendum in mid-June 2021 and was unfortunately unsuccessful. Zurich also supported the revised CO2-Act and supported Swisscleantech campaign activities. Zurich also engages with Swisscleantech around their platform 'CEO4Climate'. The platform offers leaders in the Swiss economy a platform to campaign for an effective energy and climate policy in order to strengthen Switzerland as a business and innovation location.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Chambers Climate Coalition supports the Paris Agreement's overarching objective of "holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognising that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change."

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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

BusinessEurope

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

BusinessEurope is committed to and aware of the challenges that climate change presents as well as the impacts of human activities. This is why they highly welcomed the Paris Agreement, which reflects the long-term objective of limiting global warming below 2°C.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (Swiss Insurance Association (SIA))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The SIA and its members are committed to a sustainable economy. The goals for sustainable development set out in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) form a central component of insurers' business models. The association advocates for the insurance industry to become climate-friendly, positions the industry as actively committed to climate policies that contribute to achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement and as supporting voice in favour of measures to adapt to climate change. The SIA has crafted a Sustainability Report which was first published in 2020 and has established a sustainability committee.

Zurich is an active and leading voice within the association, notably with regards to sustainability in general and to climate change related risks and sustainable finance in particular. Zurich contributes to the SIA Sustainability Report and Zurich is represented on the SIA's sustainability committee. The SIA supported the revised Swiss CO2-Act, Zurich shared this view.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (United Nations Global Compact (UNGC))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The UNGC supports companies to: 1) Do business responsibly by aligning their strategies and operations with Ten Principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption; and 2) Take strategic actions to advance broader societal goals, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with an emphasis on collaboration and innovation.

By signing the UNGC in July 2011, we are committed to aligning our strategy, culture and day-to-day operations with the Global Compact's ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (Climate Action 100+)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Climate Action 100+ is an investor-led initiative to ensure the world's largest corporate greenhouse gas emitters take necessary action on climate change. Zurich is one of the 540 investors members, responsible for over USD 52 trillion in assets under management, that are engaging companies on improving climate change governance, cutting emissions and strengthening climate-related financial disclosures.

Zurich is an investor member of the Climate Action 100+.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The UNEP FI PSI serve as a global framework for the insurance industry to address environmental, social and governance risks and opportunities. Eight of the world's leading insurers and reinsurers, including Zurich, working together with the UNEP FI, established a pioneering Net-Zero Insurance Alliance (NZIA). The companies are all signatories to the UN Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI) and have established the NZIA under the auspices of the UN EPFI's PSI Initiative, the largest collaboration between the UN and the global insurance industry. There are now more than 20 companies which believe that the global insurance and reinsurance industry can play a key role in accelerating the transition to a resilient, net-zero emissions economy, in line with the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Zurich is a signatory of the Principles for Sustainable Insurance. The Group Head of Sustainability at Zurich is also on the Board of the UNEP FI PSI. Signing the UNEP FI PSI allows us to build on those efforts by being part of the broader dialogue on the role insurance plays in shaping a more resilient tomorrow. We actively contributed to their pilot on TCFD aligned scenario analysis for insurance portfolios and helped shape future standards of climate risk reporting for the industry. The final report 'Insuring the climate transition – The final report on the project of UN Environment Programme's Principles for Sustainable Insurance Initiative to pilot the TCFD recommendations' has been published. Zurich has become a member of the Net-Zero Insurance Alliance (NZIA). As a founding member of the NZIA, Zurich is co-leading the workstream to develop the methodology to account for insurance associated emissions from corporate clients.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

<Not Applicable>

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 (Green Bond Principles (GBP))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The GBP are a non-profit industry association that aims at increasing the flows of capital for environmental impact via the establishment and support of global green bond markets.

Zurich is a member of the Executive Committee and Steering Committee of the GBP.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

<Not Applicable>

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 (Association of British Insurers (ABI))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The ABI's work on climate change is focusing on both adaptation and mitigation strategies with its members to aid the transition to a low carbon economy. This includes working with government and insurance industry regulators to ensure that buildings and communities are resilient to the effects of climate change in the long term as well as promoting ways in which the insurance industry can support the growth of the low carbon economy such as insuring renewable energy generation and investing in green infrastructure.

We support the ABI's focus on climate change and its focus on both adaptation and mitigation. The ABI has established a Board sub-group on Climate Change which the UK CEO sits on. A senior Working Group of ESG and Sustainability experts from firms represented on the sub-group has been created to support the sub-group's work. Zurich is represented on this Working Group by Zurich in the UK's Chief Risk Officer. In 2021 the ABI launched their Climate Roadmap focused primarily on the insurance sector's role in supporting the delivery of the UK's net-zero strategy and meeting its carbon budgets. The roadmap seeks to identify where ABI members are taking action and where further action is needed, but also where we will need to work collaboratively beyond our sector to achieve the change needed.

The ABI has launched a new digital sustainability hub which features three themes –Adapt, Innovate and Invest. The hub can be used to showcase member case studies and examples of best practice. Zurich is included as case study under the "Adapt" theme: <https://www.abi.org.uk/about-the-abi/sustainability>

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

<Not Applicable>

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 (Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The GIIN is a non-profit organization dedicated to increasing the effectiveness of impact investing. Zurich is a member of the GIIN Investors' Council.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (Geneva Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Zurich is a signatory of the Climate Risk Statement of the Geneva Association and therefore supports the statement.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The United Nations-supported PRI Initiative is an international network of investors working together to put the six Principles for Responsible Investment into practice. Its goal is to understand the implications of sustainability for investors and support signatories to incorporate these issues into their investment decision making and ownership practices. In implementing the Principles, signatories contribute to the development of a more sustainable global financial system. Zurich is a member of the PRI's environmental and social-themed investments working group.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS), including IBHS' Research Advisory and Commercial Lines Committees)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We have already influenced them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The IBHS is an independent, non-profit, scientific research and communications organization supported solely by property insurers and reinsurers. IBHS's building safety research leads to real-world solutions for home and business owners, helping to create more resilient communities. The work that IBHS performs is intended to establish clear, scientifically sound benchmarks for disaster resistant construction in part to influence commercial and residential building codes. Zurich sits on the Research Advisory Committee and the Commercial Lines Committee. Through our engagement with IBHS we influence the projects performed towards the work that will drive greater use of improved construction standards.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Trade association

Other, please specify (Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS) Flood Committee)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The IBHS Flood Committee is the primary technical and advisory committee for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Farmers Group, Inc. Flood Program Manager serves on the committee. The NFIP is one of the most successful public/private partnerships in the U.S. government and the IBHS Flood Committee is one of the reasons for that success. The IBHS Flood Committee serves as the link between the NFIP/Federal Emergency Management Authority (FEMA) and the insurance carriers which sell and service NFIP flood insurance.

By working together with FEMA to increase pre-event mitigation, we help improve the NFIP and help the NFIP to achieve its goals.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

Trade association

Other, please specify (Investment Leaders Group (ILG))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The ILG is a global network of pension funds, insurers and asset managers, with over USD 12 trillion under management and advice, committed to advancing the practice of responsible investment.

Zurich became one of the founding members of the ILG.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 Economic Forum (WEF))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Zurich is a major contributor to the Global Risks Report, produced by the WEF. The WEF's annual Global Risks Report provides leaders from the private and public sectors with an independent platform to map, monitor and mitigate global risks. It analyses the perceived impact and likelihood of prevalent global risks over a ten-year time horizon. In January 2021, the WEF released the Global Risks 2021 report, which was developed with expert contributions from Zurich and other leading financial and academic institutions. The report identified and grouped risks into the five customary categories: economic, environmental, geopolitical, societal and technological. Environmental risks have grown in prominence in recent years. Despite the obvious impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic, this trend has continued this year, with four out of the top five risks in the environmental category, with the risk of infectious disease being the only other risk in the top five.

The report takes a 10-year outlook and assesses risks that are global in nature and have the potential to cause significant negative impact across entire countries and industries if they take place. Zurich is partnering with the WEF because we strongly believe in its value in identifying and discussing themes that shape the global agenda. Zurich has also continued its active involvement in the WEF Global Risks Initiative with the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) attending the WEF CRO Community and the Head of Sustainability Risk joining the Global Future Council on Frontier Risks. In addition, Zurich has also actively involved in the mainstreaming impact investment initiative and in the WEF oil and gas community providing input to discussions on decarbonizing the oil and gas sector. This included publication of a WEF report on "Oil and Gas Industry in Energy Transitions" on which Zurich contributed to the Advisory Board. In addition, Zurich's Group CEO is a member of the WEF's Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (The Global Business Alliance (GBA), the US Chamber of Commerce's Institute for Legal Reform (ILR) and the Insurance Information Institute (III).)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are attempting to influence them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

In the US Zurich sits on the board of the GBA, the ILR and the III. We are members of the trade organizations and participate in their processes. These organizations are not single-issue organizations. These organizations have focused on natural catastrophe and climate adaptation, but some are beginning to engage on climate change. Climate change impacts a variety of issues, and we are an advocate for climate change issues within these organizations. We may agree with some but not all of the advocacy positions taken by these trade organizations.

The position on governmental intervention for catastrophe related events is consistent with Zurich's to the extent it involves risk-based pricing, the ability to send appropriate price signals to the marketplace, drive robust building codes (including enforcement), and sanctity of contract in post-event environments. We continue to work closely with the trade organizations to share our expertise on catastrophe related regulatory matters and market experience.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (Carbon Capture and Storage Association (CCSA))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The CCSA represents the interests of its members in promoting the business of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). The CCSA works to raise awareness, both in the UK and internationally, of the benefits of CCS as a viable climate change mitigation option, and the role of CCS in moving the UK towards a low-carbon economy.

In 2021 Zurich has contributed views on the Carbon Capture Use and Storage (CCUS) policy via the CCSA to the new CCUS Advisory Group (CAG) an industry body with representation from Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and HM Treasury to develop potential business models needed across various elements of CCUS. Zurich is represented on the Council CAG to influence policy in this area. The CAG is the primary forum for engaging the CCUS sector on CCUS. CCUS presents a large global economic opportunity and can be used across a wide range of activities such as producing lower emission power, decarbonising industry where fossil fuels are used and/or industrial processes as well as providing a decarbonised production method for hydrogen which can be used in heating, transport and hydrogen fuel cells.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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

Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

CBI is calling for a fundamental change across all sectors of the economy. Businesses must commit to decarbonisation and government must support the transition by delivering strategies and providing detailed policy framework to get the UK on track to reach this target. These are:

- Business and government must align the climate and nature challenge as equal, recognising the role of nature in the path to net zero
- Business must turn climate targets into action and work collaboratively across industries to decarbonise throughout supply chains
- Business and government must use the UK's position as a global leader to build on COP26 and create better international collaboration to tackle climate change.

Zurich is represented on the CBI's President's Committee by the UK Chief Executive Officer. The President's Committee is one of the CBI's most senior committees, comprising of business leaders, chairs and CEOs drawn from the UK's leading companies. The Committee acts as an advisory body and its purpose is to advise the President and CBI executive on all issues of national importance. Zurich also sits on the CBI's Insurance Working Group, Financial Services Council and Under35 Committee where climate change and sustainability are regularly discussed. We provide commentary and feedback on policy proposals.

Zurich UK engages with fellow business organisations from different sectors to lobby the UK government on a variety of business issues, such as employment law and employer obligations.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (TheCityUK)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are planning to terminate our membership within the next two years

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Sustainability is a significant agenda for firms across the financial and related professional services ecosystem and cuts across all of TheCityUK's work. They support this by:

- developing policy positions in relation to green and sustainable finance issues and governance
- addressing the future shape of the UK's regulatory, legal and tax regimes and the approach of its regulatory and supervisory authorities to the development of the UK becoming a net zero aligned financial centre
- providing an evidence base on the UK's role as a leading net zero aligned financial centre
- informing bilateral and global market engagement on green and sustainable finance and the broad ESG agenda.

Zurich UK support TheCityUK's aim to champion the City of London, as well as financial and professional services in the UK.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (American Council of Life Insurers (ACLI))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We have already influenced them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

ACLI is focused on broader ESG issues, which can include climate-related issues. Zurich North America is focused on working with ACLI to shape their engagement on climate risk disclosure.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (American Property Casualty Insurers Association (APCIA))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are attempting to influence them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

APCIA is focused on climate adaptation and resiliency. Serving as the Vice Chair of APCIA's Catastrophe Committee, Zurich North America has been instrumental in elevating climate adaptation to a priority issue within APCIA. We continue urging APCIA to further engage on climate mitigation issues.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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

US Chamber of Commerce

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

US Chamber of Commerce (CoC) Policy: The climate is changing and humans are contributing to these changes. We believe that there is much common ground on which all sides of this discussion could come together to address climate change with policies that are practical, flexible, predictable, and durable. We believe in a policy approach that acknowledges the costs of action and inaction and the competitiveness of the U.S. economy.

Like Zurich North America, the US CoC supports, broadly, a price on carbon and embracing new technology to reduce and remove GHG emissions. Through our participation on the US CoC's Task Force on Climate Action, Zurich North America is a regular contributor to the task force's discussions on climate policy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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 (ARISE – The United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) network for the private sector promoting DRR)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

ARISE was started by UNDRR in 2015 to support the private sector to become a key partner in reducing disaster risk. It has grown to over 350 members and over 20 networks across the world. There is incredible energy and appetite to grow ARISE and to equip it to effect change in how the private sector invests in a risk-informed sustainable future. Zurich is a member of the Mexico Network and has started to engage with the US network. The Z Zurich Foundation* holds a Board position in the US network.

* The Z Zurich Foundation is a Swiss-based charitable foundation funded by various members of the Group. It is the main vehicle by which Zurich delivers on its global community investment strategy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization

Other, please specify (Insurance Development Forum (IDF))

State the organization to which you provided funding

The IDF is a public-private partnership consisting of insurers, development agencies, NGOs and others focused on utilizing the insurance mechanism to reduce the protection gap in vulnerable communities, particularly in the developing world.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The Chairman of Zurich Insurance Group (Zurich) is also the IDF Steering Committee Chair with effect from 19 April 2022. The IDF is a public / private partnership led by the insurance industry and whose members include the United Nations, the World Bank Group and other international organisations. As a member of its Policy and Regulatory Affairs working group, Zurich is working directly with insurance supervisors to encourage a climate-sensitive risk-aware approach to insurance regulation, macro-prudential supervision and other national policies. Zurich has promoted the creation of a new subcommittee at IDF, based on research from the Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance member London School of Economics to identify and develop examples of good practice and challenges on the role of insurance in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Zurich proposes that the IDF considers creating a new workstream, or perhaps initiating an inquiry through one of its existing workstreams, to methodically review and assess existing large-scale DRR and resilience building programs, with the aim to catalyze additional support for select initiatives that align best with the IDF's objectives and operating model and/or expand these initiatives to priority countries. The initiative could develop a consistent framework to measure existing programs against IDF-generated standards.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization

International Governmental Organization (IGO)

State the organization to which you provided funding

Representing more than USD 4.6 trillion in assets under management, the UNEP FI Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance is an international group of institutional investors delivering on a bold commitment to transition their investment portfolios to net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. The initiative demonstrates united investor action to align portfolios with a 1.5°C scenario, addressing Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement. Zurich is a founding member.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

As a founding member of the UNEP FI Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance, Zurich is actively engaged in various working groups in the Alliance.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization

International Governmental Organization (IGO)

State the organization to which you provided funding

The UN-convened Net-Zero Insurance Alliance (NZIA) is a group of over 20 leading insurers representing more than 11 percent of world premium volume globally. NZIA members have committed to transition their insurance and reinsurance underwriting portfolios to net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050, consistent with

a maximum temperature rise of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100, in order to contribute to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

As risk managers, insurers and investors, the insurance industry has an important role in the transition to a net-zero global economy. The NZIA is a member-led group that supports its members as they work towards decarbonising their underwriting portfolios by individually setting science-based intermediate targets and reporting on their progress annually. The Alliance will also advocate for and engage in governmental policies for a science-based and socially just transition of economic sectors to net-zero. As a founding member of the Alliance, Zurich is actively engaged in various working groups in the Alliance.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Swiss Sustainable Finance's (SSF) goal is for Switzerland to become a leading centre for sustainable finance, offering growth opportunities for the Swiss economy and benefiting society at large. SSF advocates to strengthen the position of Switzerland in the global marketplace for sustainable finance by informing, educating and catalysing growth.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Zurich Invest Ltd (ZIAG) joined the SSF network in spring 2019 and aims to promote sustainable finance as a core competence of the Swiss financial center. ZIAG manages the Zurich Investment Foundation (ZAST) which is Switzerland's largest non-bank investment foundation with over CHF 20 billion in assets under management, providing pension plans with a wide range of investment solutions.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization

Research organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Avenir Suisse develops ideas for Switzerland's future, identifies relevant topics, gives early warnings when action is required, and recommends solutions. Avenir Suisse's ideas are designed to prepare the political and social ground for reform. The motivation behind Avenir Suisse's work is the long term preservation and enhancement of Switzerland's prosperity.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Avenir Suisse supports carbon pricing. Their proposals include international co-operation – partly through the creation of a Climate Club – and, especially, close co-ordination with the EU. Switzerland should also pursue transparent and certifiable bilateral compensation deals with other countries, whereby Swiss sponsored greenhouse gas reductions abroad could be counted against the country's own output, thereby achieving the maximum impact for the minimum cost. Swiss climate change policy should be measured against four guiding principles: effectiveness, efficiency, transparent costing and technological neutrality. Throughout, any legislation should be as light as possible, but as stringent as necessary, in the hope and expectation of new technological breakthroughs to reduce CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization

Research organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

ClimateWise

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

38611.67

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Zurich in the UK is a member of ClimateWise, a group of insurance company members committed to action, individually and collectively, on climate change. Zurich reports publicly on its own performance against the following revised TCFD aligned principles: 1) Be accountable; 2) Incorporate climate-related issues into our business strategies; 3) Lead in understanding risk identification and analysis; 4) Reduce the environmental impact of our business; 5) Inform public policy making; 6) Support climate awareness amongst our customers/clients; and 7) Reporting. Zurich's ClimateWise submission is published each year alongside our other environmental reporting and commitments on our UK website: <https://www.zurich.co.uk/en/about-us/corporate-responsibility/environment/climatewise>

Zurich has continued its active involvement as a member of ClimateWise, an initiative to encourage the insurance industry to take collective action on climate change. Zurich is represented by the Head of Sustainability Risk as Deputy Chair of ClimateWise who also sits on the ClimateWise Insurance Advisory Council and Zurich is also represented on the ClimateWise Managing Committee. Zurich is also represented on the ClimateWise Policy Engagement Task Group, which aims to take stock of the policy landscape around greening the financial system, to ensure that the voice of the industry and ClimateWise's global membership is represented, to anticipate business implications and identify points of engagement and influence. Zurich is a key part of the current project to focus on policy engagement to enhance insurance industry understanding of the key climate-related policy issues, what insurers are currently doing, and setting out key policy asks to further the sustainable agenda.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization

Other, please specify (Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance)

State the organization to which you provided funding

The Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance (ZFRA) was formed in 2013 by Zurich and the Z Zurich Foundation. Partners include:

The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

London School of Economics (LSE)

ISET-International

Mercy Corps

Concern Worldwide
Plan International
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
Practical Action

We further extended the work in 2021 to now reach more than 300 communities across 23 countries until 2024.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
7295603

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The funding supports the partners of the Alliance (with the exception of Zurich). In addition, Zurich provides funding to support the development and running of the Flood Resilience Measurement for Communities tools, a dedicated program manager and other pro-bono work.

Our work in the ZFRA directly impacts communities. From this we derive evidence of good resilience building practice, including the development of our Flood Resilience Measurement for Communities approach, now being adopted by the Z Zurich Foundation's widening climate programming and being used by Suffolk and South Staffordshire councils in their work. This learning is complemented by research and together provides input for policy influencing.

In 2021, we have seen that this evidence has helped to increase national commitments at COP26 to widen adaptation funding. It has also had an influence at national level both in terms of policy and funding. For example, good practice from community work in Peru has been adopted by the Peruvian National Weather Service (SENAMHI) in 2021 as it rolls out low-cost weather stations to improve early warning systems across the country. In Nepal, we have also successfully influenced policymakers to include dedicated budgets at district level to focus on disaster risk reduction related to climate change.

Zurich's Flood Resilience Alliance has developed a detailed methodology, the Post Event Review Capability (PERC), to review large flood events to investigate what went wrong and what can be improved to avoid similar losses in future floods. ZFRA members have conducted these studies in Germany, Switzerland, Morocco, Nepal, Peru, the US, the UK and Northwest and Southeast Africa. For both developed and developing countries, these studies highlight the strengths of early warning systems, green infrastructures and community engagement while being challenged with lack of maintenance of physical infrastructure, lack of risk awareness among the population and limited investments and incentives for investments in risk reduction measures. To make this more directly tangible for risk managers in business and industry, ZFRA have published two summary reports highlighting the joint lessons learnt and how they are relevant for risk managers globally, which won Zurich an Outstanding Achievement Award from the National Hurricane Conference in the US in 2019 and the Insurance Business Innovation Award for our PERC reports and the associated methodology.

Have you evaluated whether this funding 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 2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 23-46, 50, 51, 54, 55, 78-80, 82, 84-88

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

annual-report-2021-en.pdf

Page/Section reference

Inside front cover, 2, 16, 17, 21-23, 26, 27, 29, 33-35, 63, 118-129, 131, 134-166, 185, 196, 214

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Includes Zurich's Integrated Sustainability Disclosure

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

zurich responsible investment position statment 2017.pdf

Page/Section reference

1-4

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

responsible investment at zurich.pdf

Page/Section reference

1-44

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Group Environmental Policy Revision 2013 update 2017.pdf

Page/Section reference

1-4

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

ZFRA II_Y3_FULL report 210712 v1.5.pdf

Page/Section reference

1-32

Content elements

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Other metrics

Comment

Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance Phase II. Members of Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance other than Zurich Insurance Company Ltd are funded by the Z Zurich Foundation. Z Zurich Foundation is funded by various members of the Zurich Insurance Group.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

ClimateWise_Report_2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

1-48

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2021 Annual Report_Financial Statements_EN.pdf

Page/Section reference

1-19

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Other metrics

Comment

Z Zurich Foundation is a charitable foundation with registered office in Zurich established by Zurich Insurance Company Ltd and Zurich Life Insurance Company Ltd in accordance with Swiss law. The Z Zurich Foundation is funded by various members of the Zurich Insurance Group and is the main vehicle by which the Zurich Insurance Group (Zurich) delivers on its global community investment strategy.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

RI Transparency report 2019 2020.pdf

Page/Section reference

5, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 45, 49, 50, 54, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 86, 112, 129, 136, 138, 140, 147, 151, 162, 184, 185

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Other metrics

Comment

The 2021 report will be published in Q3 2022.

C-FS12.5

(C-FS12.5) 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	Climate Action 100+ ClimateWise Principles Net Zero Insurance Alliance Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance Principle for Responsible Investment (PRI) RE100 Science-Based Targets Initiative for Financial Institutions (SBTi-FI) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact UNEP FI UNEP FI Principles for Sustainable Insurance We Mean Business Other, please specify (Swiss Climate Action Initiative (SCAI), Green Bond Principles (GBP) and Social Bond Principles (SBP), Global Impact Investing Network, Operating Principles for Impact Management, Investment Leaders Group, EV100, WEF Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders)	Climate Action 100+: Climate Action 100+ is an investor-led initiative to ensure the world's largest corporate greenhouse gas emitters take necessary action on climate change. Zurich is one of the 540 investors members, responsible for over USD 52 trillion in assets under management, that are engaging companies on improving climate change governance, cutting emissions and strengthening climate-related financial disclosures. Zurich is an investor member of the Climate Action 100+. ClimateWise Principles: As a member of ClimateWise, Zurich reports publicly on its own performance against the following revised TCFD aligned principles: 1) Be accountable; 2) Incorporate climate-related issues into our business strategies; 3) Lead in understanding risk identification and analysis; 4) Reduce the environmental impact of our business; 5) Inform public policy making; 6) Support climate awareness amongst our customers/clients; and 7) Reporting. Zurich's ClimateWise submission is published each year alongside our other environmental reporting and commitments on our UK website. Net Zero Insurance Alliance: As a founding member of the Alliance, Zurich is actively engaged in various working groups in the Alliance. Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance: As a founding member of the Alliance, Zurich is actively engaged in various working groups in the Alliance. Principles for Responsible Investment: Zurich is a member of the PRI's environmental and social-themed investments working group. RE100: Zurich is committed to source 100 percent renewable power across our office operations by 2022. Science-Based Targets Initiative for Financial Institutions: Zurich's target status is 'committed' which means we have made a public commitment to set a science-based target aligned with the SBTi's target-setting criteria within 24 months. TCFD: Our climate risk related disclosure is made in line with the recommendations of the Financial Stability Board's Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. The UN Global Compact: By signing the UNGC in July 2011, we are committed to aligning our strategy, culture and day-to-day operations with the Global Compact's ten universally accepted principles. UNEP FI: Zurich is a member of the Asset Owner Alliance, Net Zero Insurance Alliance, and Principles for Sustainable Insurance. UNEP FI Principles for Sustainable Insurance: Zurich became a signatory in 2017. Zurich's Group Head of Sustainability is a member of the PSI Board. We Mean Business: Zurich has committed to 1) Report climate change information 2) RE100 - 100 percent renewable power 3) Science Based Target Initiative 4) EV100 - commit to Electric Vehicles. Swiss Climate Action Initiative (SCAI): SCAI is an initiative initiated by Zurich from and for companies joining forces to demonstrate that they are serious in taking concrete action on climate today, it is not a trade association. It aims to exploit synergies within the coalition, share knowledge from range of different industries and sizes. As Switzerland is defining and debating the country's pathway to net-zero, the SCAI coalition wants to inform the public in a clear and transparent way about their actions. The coalition also aims to exploit synergies within the coalition, share knowledge and technical expertise, and inspire others to join. Green Bond Principles (GBP) and Social Bond Principles (SBP): Zurich is a member of the Executive Committee for the Principles, representing investors. Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN): Zurich is a member of the GIIN Investors' Council. Operating Principles for Impact Management: Zurich is a founding member of the Principles. The Principles provide a framework for investors to ensure that impact considerations are purposefully integrated throughout the investment life cycle. Investment Leaders Group (ILG). Aims to help shift the investment process toward responsible, long-term value creation. EV100 - commit to electric vehicles. WEF Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders: Zurich's Group CEO is a member and Zurich's Group Head of Sustainability is part of the senior advisory group.

C14. Portfolio Impact

C-FS14.0

(C-FS14.0) For each portfolio activity, state the value of your financing and insurance of carbon-related assets in the reporting year.

Investing all carbon-related assets (Asset owner)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify (We track but this is competitive information that we do not disclose)

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

We track but this is competitive information that we do not disclose

Investing in coal (Asset owner)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify (We track but this is competitive information that we do not disclose.)

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

We track but this is competitive information that we do not disclose.

Investing in oil and gas (Asset owner)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify (We track but this is competitive information that we do not disclose.)

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

We track but this is competitive information that we do not disclose.

Insuring all carbon-related assets

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify (We do assess our exposure as part of our climate risk assessment and disclose semi-quantitative results as part of our TCFD disclosure. However, the detailed sector composition of our portfolio is considered sensitive competitive information.)

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

We do assess our exposure as part of our climate risk assessment and disclose semi-quantitative results as part of our TCFD disclosure. However, the detailed sector composition of our portfolio is considered sensitive competitive information. As there is no common methodology and definition for carbon related assets for insurers, numbers would also be difficult to interpret without additional context.

Insuring coal

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify (We do assess our exposure as part of our climate risk assessment and disclose semi-quantitative results as part of our TCFD disclosure. However, the detailed sector composition of our portfolio is considered sensitive competitive information.)

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

We do assess our exposure to fossil fuel and power companies as part of our climate risk assessment and disclose semi-quantitative results as part of our TCFD disclosure. However, the detailed sector composition of our portfolio is considered sensitive competitive information.

Insuring oil and gas

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify (We do assess our exposure as part of our climate risk assessment and disclose semi-quantitative results as part of our TCFD disclosure. However, the detailed sector composition of our portfolio is considered sensitive competitive information.)

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

We do assess our exposure as part of our climate risk assessment and disclose semi-quantitative results as part of our TCFD disclosure. However, the detailed sector composition of our portfolio is considered sensitive competitive information.

C-FS14.1

(C-FS14.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on the climate?

	We conduct analysis on our portfolio's impact on the climate	Disclosure metric	Please explain why you do not measure the impact of your portfolio on the climate
Banking (Bank)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	Portfolio emissions Other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD)	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	No, but we plan to do so in the next two years	<Not Applicable>	There is no methodology for measuring insurance associated emissions yet. However, Zurich has become a founding member of the UNEP FI Net-Zero Insurance Alliance (NZIA) and is actively working with the NZIA and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) on a standard for insurance associated emissions. Once the standard has been published by the end of 2022 we will start to calculate and disclose our portfolio emissions in line with its guidance.

C-FS14.1a

(C-FS14.1a) Provide details of your organization's portfolio emissions in the reporting year.

Investing (Asset owner)

Portfolio emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

7900000000

Portfolio coverage

36

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

Emissions calculation methodology

The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry

Please explain the details and assumptions used in your calculation

Emission reduction target-setting methodology and scope

Following the release of the NZAOA Protocol, we announced our initial set of interim (2025) targets in March 2021. The target boundary – listed equity, listed corporate debt and direct real estate – covers 36 percent of our assets under management in the baseline year of 2019.

We chose to calculate corporate financed emissions and the resulting relative emissions intensity using the Protocol's preferred approach, based on enterprise value (EV), not revenue. While a revenue-based carbon intensity measure is a good way to compare companies based on their size and underlying technology, NZAOA members believe that the EV approach is a better measure to convert a corporation's operational emissions (scope 1+2) into the 'financed emissions' attributed to its underlying equity and debt investors who are ready to take additional responsibility for these emissions. To calculate corporate financed emissions, we use the following methodology:

–Scope 1+2 emissions in line with the GHG Protocol are provided by S&P Trucost.

–EV is defined as the sum of market capitalization of common stock at fiscal year end, the market capitalization of preferred equity at fiscal year end, and the book values of debt and minorities' interests minus the cash and cash equivalents held by the enterprise. When EV is not available (for example for financial companies) it is substituted with market capitalization. EV data is provided by S&P Trucost.

–Market value (MV) is defined as the market value of listed equities and listed corporate debt at fiscal year-end.

–While all financial data (EV and MV) is calculated as of 31.12.xx, we use the latest available corporate emission data available as of January, when portfolio-level financed emissions are calculated on an annual basis. This means that emissions data is systematically lagging. For example, financed emissions for 2021 will be largely based on FY2020 emissions data, as FY 2021 emissions data will only be made available by investees in H1 2021, and tends to flow to data providers via Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) submissions in Q4 of a given year.

C-FS14.1b

(C-FS14.1b) Provide details of the other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics used to track the impact of your portfolio on the climate.

Portfolio

Investing (asset owner)

Portfolio metric

Avoided emissions financed (tCO2e)

Metric value in the reporting year

4600000

Portfolio coverage

70

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

60

Calculation methodology

The measurement framework we have developed allows us to aggregate impact across the relevant portfolio in terms of two defined metrics: 'CO2-equivalent emissions avoided' and 'the number of people who benefited.' Data on emissions of greenhouse gases (generally quoted in metric tons of CO2-equivalent emissions) is a commonly used indicator to assess the climate impact of an asset as established by the International Financial Institute (IFI) harmonized framework. 'Avoided' CO2 emissions are calculated against a baseline scenario that reflects the most likely project outcomes or level of service achieved in the higher-carbon conventions of the economy.

To measure our social objective to 'increase resilience,' we count the number of people who have benefited from Zurich's investees' services in education, housing or financial inclusion as well as other measures aimed at improving lives. When calculating 'the number of people who benefited', we only include those individuals who are part of a specifically targeted audience and who were previously unable to access those services.

Zurich's framework methodology looks only at the impact created by Zurich's share of investments and is based on the information reported by the issuers of impact investing instruments.

Zurich is well on track to achieve its targeted impact goals of avoiding 5 million metric tons of CO2-equivalent emissions and improving the lives of 5 million people per year.

For more information about our impact measurement framework, read the Impact measurement methodology paper on <https://www.zurich.com/en/sustainability/responsible-investment/impact-investment>

C-FS14.2

(C-FS14.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's portfolio impact?

	Portfolio breakdown	Please explain why you do not provide a breakdown of your portfolio impact
Row 1	Yes, by industry Yes, by country/region	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.2b

(C-FS14.2b) Break down your organization's portfolio impact by industry.

Portfolio	Industry	Portfolio metric	Portfolio emissions or alternative metric
Investing (Asset owner)	Energy	Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)	800000

C-FS14.2c

(C-FS14.2c) Break down your organization's portfolio impact by country/region.

Portfolio	Country/region	Portfolio metric	Portfolio emissions or alternative metric
Investing (Asset owner)	Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)	3900000
Investing (Asset owner)	Americas	Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)	1100000
Investing (Asset owner)	Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)	1800000

C-FS14.3

(C-FS14.3) Did your organization take any actions in the reporting year to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world?

	Actions taken to align our portfolio with a 1.5°C world	Please explain why you have not taken any action to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Yes	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.3a

(C-FS14.3a) Does your organization assess if your clients/investees' business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world?

	Assessment of alignment of clients/investees' strategies with a 1.5°C world	Please explain why you are not assessing if your clients/investees' business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes, for some	Our emissions reduction targets cover both listed equity and corporate bond investments as well as direct real estate investments. For other asset classes there is simply no methodology yet out on how to cover the financed emission, and neither issue private assets their emission data yet. Given the importance of sovereign debt for institutional investors, we are currently working with the NZAOA to develop a methodology that allows the target-setting protocol to be expanded to sovereign debt.
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Yes, for some	As part of our coal and oil sands policy we only continue relationships with companies that have residual exposure above our thresholds if they have credible transition plans that are aligned with a 1.5°C world.

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	<p>In line with its overall mandate to deliver sustainable shareholder value, the ultimate responsibility for biodiversity related risks resides with the Board of Directors (Board) of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd (the Company), which is Zurich's 'supervisory board'. The Board of the Company is vested with the ultimate responsibility for the management of the Company and, to the extent legally permissible, of the Group (the Company and its subsidiaries), as well as with the supervision of the persons entrusted with the management of the Company and the Group. Clear roles and responsibilities, starting with the Company's Board & its committees, aim to ensure effective oversight and action with respect to biodiversity and other sustainability risks.</p> <p>The Board & three of its committees oversee the handling of Zurich's response to biodiversity risks.</p> <p>Based on the recommendations of the Governance, Nominations and Sustainability Committee (GNSC), the Board approves the Group's sustainability strategy & objectives as well as targets on ESG matters which have a material impact on business strategy, underwriting or business performance.</p> <p>The CEO EMEA & Bank Distribution is the Sustainability ExCo Sponsor. The Sustainability ExCo Sponsor & the Group Head of Sustainability present different topics related to biodiversity to the GNSC on a quarterly basis. The agenda for each session is agreed with the Chair of the GNSC to ensure all initiatives are covered throughout the year.</p> <p>The Risk and Investment Committee oversees the Group's overall risk management framework & supports the Board to ensure sound risk and investment management for the Group.</p> <p>The Audit Committee reviews & approves non-financial related reporting, including on biodiversity related issues.</p>	<p>Risks and opportunities to our own operations</p> <p>Risks and opportunities to our investment activities</p> <p>Risks and opportunities to our insurance underwriting activities</p> <p>The impact of our own operations on biodiversity</p> <p>The impact of our investing activities on biodiversity</p> <p>The impact of our insurance underwriting activities on biodiversity</p>

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 and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Other, please specify (Zurich supports a project in collaboration with Instituto Terra, a non-profit organization based in Brazil. Founded in 1998, Instituto Terra aims to regrow part of the great Atlantic Forest that once dominated Brazil's eastern coast.)	SDG Other, please specify (Zurich supports a project in collaboration with Instituto Terra, a non-profit organization based in Brazil. Founded in 1998, Instituto Terra aims to regrow part of the great Atlantic Forest that once dominated Brazil's eastern coast.)

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) 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	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) 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	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) 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
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	Annual Report 2021 - Inside front cover 2 and page 14 Sustainability Report 2021 - 2, 23, 78, 88 annual-report-2021-en.pdf sustainability report 2021 .pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Risks and opportunities	https://www.zurich.com/en/knowledge/topics/climate-change/why-businesses-should-care-about-biodiversity

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.

Certain statements in this document are forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, statements that are predictions of or indicate future events, trends, plans or objectives of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd or the Zurich Insurance Group (the Group). Forward-looking statements include statements regarding the Group’s targeted profit, return on equity targets, expenses, pricing conditions, dividend policy and underwriting and claims results, as well as statements regarding the Group’s understanding of general economic, financial and insurance market conditions and expected developments. Undue reliance should not be placed on such statements because, by their nature, they are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and can be affected by other factors that could cause actual results and plans and objectives of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd or the Group to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements (or from past results). Factors such as (i) general economic conditions and competitive factors, particularly in key markets; (ii) the risk of a global economic downturn, in the financial services industries in particular; (iii) performance of financial markets; (iv) levels of interest rates and currency exchange rates; (v) frequency, severity and development of insured claims events; (vi) mortality and morbidity experience; (vii) policy renewal and lapse rates; (viii) increased litigation activity and regulatory actions; and (ix) changes in laws and regulations and in the policies of regulators may have a direct bearing on the results of operations of Zurich Insurance Group Ltd and its Group and on whether the targets will be achieved.

Specifically in relation with the COVID-19 related statements, such statements were made on the basis of circumstances prevailing at a certain time and on the basis of specific terms and conditions (in particular applicable exclusions) of insurance policies as written and interpreted by the Group and may be subject to regulatory, legislative, governmental and litigation-related developments affecting the extent of potential losses covered by a member of the Group or potentially exposing the Group to additional losses if terms or conditions are retroactively amended by way of legislative or regulatory action. Zurich Insurance Group Ltd undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any of these forward-looking statements, whether to reflect new information, future events or circumstances or otherwise. All references to 'Farmers Exchanges' mean Farmers Insurance Exchange, Fire Insurance Exchange, Truck Insurance Exchange and their subsidiaries and affiliates. The three Exchanges are California domiciled interinsurance exchanges owned by their policyholders with governance oversight by their Boards of Governors. Farmers Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries are appointed as the attorneys-in-fact for the three Exchanges and in that capacity provide certain non-claims services and ancillary services to the Farmers Exchanges. Neither Farmers Group, Inc., nor its parent companies, Zurich Insurance Company Ltd and Zurich Insurance Group Ltd, have any ownership interest in the Farmers Exchanges. Financial information about the Farmers Exchanges is proprietary to the Farmers Exchanges, but is provided to support an understanding of the performance of Farmers Group, Inc. and Farmers Reinsurance Company.

It should be noted that past performance is not a guide to future performance. Please also note that interim results are not necessarily indicative of full year results. Persons requiring advice should consult an independent adviser. This communication does not constitute an offer or an invitation for the sale or purchase of securities in any jurisdiction. THIS COMMUNICATION DOES NOT CONTAIN AN OFFER OF SECURITIES FOR SALE IN THE UNITED STATES; SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES ABSENT REGISTRATION OR EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION, AND ANY PUBLIC OFFERING OF SECURITIES TO BE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES WILL BE MADE BY MEANS OF A PROSPECTUS THAT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE ISSUER AND THAT WILL CONTAIN DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY AND MANAGEMENT, AS WELL AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Board chair