

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2020

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

The TJX Companies, Inc. (“TJX”) is the leading off-price retailer of apparel and home fashions in the United States and worldwide. With more than \$41 billion in net sales in fiscal year 2020 (FY2020), over 4,500 stores and approximately 286,000 Associates at FY2020 year end, we see ourselves as a flexible, off-price retailer with a commitment to deliver great value to our customers every day. Our off-price mission is to offer quality, fashionable, brand-name and designer merchandise in our stores with prices that are generally 20% to 60% below full-price retailers’ (including department, specialty, and major online retailers) regular prices on comparable merchandise, every day. With our value proposition, we reach a broad range of customers across income levels. TJX operates T.J. Maxx, Marshalls, HomeGoods, Homesense and Sierra stores as well as tjmaxx.com, marshalls.com, and sierra.com in the United States; Winners, HomeSense and Marshalls stores in Canada; and T.K. Maxx and Homesense stores as well as tkmaxx.com in Europe, and T.K. Maxx stores in Australia.

We believe that the way in which we conduct our business matters, and we understand that reducing energy use and minimizing waste can lower costs and help reduce our impact on the environment. Minimizing our environmental impact can help support our business by for example, reducing our operating expenses, helping recruit and retain talent and enhancing our reputation.

We understand that our growth has resulted in annual increases in our environmental footprint, including our absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We continue to focus on meaningful initiatives that have helped reduce our environmental impacts, and we actively demonstrate our ongoing commitment to environmental sustainability.

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Reporting year	February 1, 2019	January 31, 2020	No

C0.3

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

- Australia
- Austria
- Canada
- Germany
- Ireland
- Netherlands
- Poland
- 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

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	The Board reviews strategic, financial, and execution risks and exposures associated with the annual plan and multi-year plans; major litigation and other matters that may present material risk to our business, operations, financial position, cash flow, plans, prospects, or reputation, including those related to

	<p>environmental sustainability.</p> <p>The Audit Committee oversees, in conjunction with the Board, our management's processes to identify the material risks that we face as a company, including through our enterprise risk management program, which would include discussing and reviewing with management any material climate-related risks should they arise.</p> <p>The Corporate Governance Committee's charter provides that, in concert with the Board, the Corporate Governance Committee's duties and responsibilities include the consideration of Company practices, priorities, and policies related to significant issues of corporate responsibility, including environmental sustainability.</p>
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C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy	<p>The Board reviews strategic, financial, and execution risks and exposures associated with the annual plan and multi-year plans; major litigation and other matters that may present material risk to our business, operations, financial position, cash flow, plans, prospects, or reputation, including those related to environmental sustainability. The Board receives regular reports from our Chief Risk and Compliance Officer (CRO).</p> <p>In addition, the Audit Committee reviews risks associated with financial and accounting matters, including financial reporting, accounting, disclosure, internal controls over financial reporting, ethics and compliance programs, compliance with orders, data security, and cyber-security, and helps oversee management's processes to identify the material risks that we face as a company, including through our enterprise risk management program. The Audit Committee receives regular reports from our CRO.</p> <p>The Corporate Governance Committee's charter provides that the Corporate Governance Committee's duties and responsibilities include, in concert with the</p>

		Board, the consideration of Company practices, priorities, and policies related to significant issues of corporate responsibility, including environmental sustainability. The Board of Directors also receives periodic written updates on environmental, social, and governance matters.
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C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Risks Officer (CRO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Annually
Sustainability committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Not reported to the board
Corporate responsibility committee	Other, please specify The Corporate Responsibility Executive Steering Committee guides the continued development and execution of the Company's corporate responsibility strategies.	As important matters arise

C1.2a

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

The Global Environmental Sustainability Committee (GESC) was established to set global program priorities, facilitate increased communication and collaboration across the TJX geographies and monitor key sustainability issues and trends. The GESC, led by the Assistant Vice President (AVP) of Environmental Sustainability, includes subject matter experts (SMEs) from the U.S., Canada and Europe who focus on furthering the company's environmental sustainability roadmap in the areas of sustainable operations (including energy efficiency, green building, and responsible waste management), transportation and logistics, engagement, and measurement and reporting. It is responsible for identifying, assessing, and planning for the mitigation of existing and emerging environmental sustainability-related issues (including those related to climate) and reporting its findings to senior leadership including the Global Corporate Responsibility Executive Steering Committee, Chief Risk and Compliance Officer (CRO) and/or Executive Environmental Steering Committee (EESC), as appropriate. In each geography, members of the GESC also work with their local functional experts in areas such as operations, energy, facilities and procurement to identify, monitor and report specific climate-

related risks, which are communicated to the regional leadership and the EESC and CRO as appropriate.

In addition, the GESC is responsible for managing TJX's climate change mitigation response which includes TJX's global GHG emissions reduction goal. The GESC leads the effort to set the goal, develops implementation plans to achieve the goal, and tracks progress during the goal commitment period. For example, the GESC led the company-wide effort to set a science-based GHG emissions reduction target for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The GESC's recommendation was presented to the EESC and CRO for review and guidance before ultimately being submitted for approval to members of the C-suite including the CFO and CEO.

The EESC has responsibility for guiding the development of TJX's environmental sustainability strategy and helping align it with the overall business strategy. The committee has oversight for global environmental initiatives, including managing the risks and opportunities associated with climate change and reviewing progress against our global GHG emissions reduction goal. It is comprised of senior leaders from across the organization, including the CRO, and provides guidance, oversight, advocacy, and support to the GESC.

The Global Corporate Responsibility Executive Steering Committee was formed to, among other things, guide high level TJX corporate responsibility strategies and align them with TJX business priorities, support our global corporate responsibility efforts across functions and geographies, facilitate corporate responsibility information exchange, recommend additional program efforts, and, through the Committee's executive sponsor, periodically report on our progress to the Company's senior management and Board of Directors as appropriate. The Global Corporate Responsibility Executive Steering Committee includes certain members of the EESC and GESC, thereby allowing environmental sustainability priorities, risks and opportunities to be addressed with senior level executives within the organization.

The CRO is accountable for TJX's enterprise risk management (ERM) program, including monitoring climate-related risks, and regularly prepares reports for the Board of Directors and committees of the Board of Directors on the results of the ERM program. Climate-related issues may be included in these reports or separately in updates the Secretary prepares for the Board of Directors, including the Corporate Governance Committee, which by the terms of its charter, in concert with the Board, is responsible for consideration of Company practices, priorities, and policies related to significant issues of corporate responsibility, including environmental sustainability. The CRO co-leads the Global Corporate Responsibility Executive Steering Committee and is a member of the EESC both of which provide executive oversight and guidance to the environmental sustainability pillar of our corporate responsibility program. Further, the AVP of Environmental Sustainability reports directly to the CRO and provides the CRO with regular updates on global program progress and environmental sustainability risks and opportunities, which include climate-related issues.

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	

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
Energy manager	Monetary reward		Energy managers' annual performance reviews include evaluations of their success in implementing energy efficiency initiatives, which are a part of TJX's environmental sustainability programs. These performance reviews may affect these managers' annual compensation. Objectives considered in the annual performance evaluations of managers with environmental sustainability and/or energy management responsibilities include achieving savings from reducing energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, and water use.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward		Environmental sustainability managers' annual performance reviews include evaluations of their success in implementing TJX's environmental sustainability programs and initiatives. These performance reviews may affect these managers' annual compensation. Objectives considered in the annual performance evaluations of managers with environmental sustainability and/or energy management responsibilities include achieving savings as a result of reductions in energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, waste, and water use.
Procurement manager	Monetary reward		Energy procurement managers' annual performance reviews include evaluations of their success in procuring traditional energy and low carbon energy, as well as energy services and materials, such as those

			relating to energy efficiency. These performance reviews may affect these managers' annual compensation. Objectives considered in the annual performance evaluations of managers with procurement responsibilities include delivering value which may result in reductions in energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, waste, and water use.
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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	1	Short term: In the context of climate related risks and opportunities.
Medium-term	1	3	Medium term: In the context of climate related risks and opportunities.
Long-term	3	6	Long term: In the context of climate related risks and opportunities.

C2.1b

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

For purposes of our CDP disclosure, TJX generally considers risks and opportunities to have a substantive impact if they (1) are likely to impact our business within the long-term time horizon (the next 6 years) and (2) have the potential to significantly and consistently (a) require changes to how we conduct our business and/or (b) affect our financial performance. We believe that those risks and opportunities that could be considered to have the potential to significantly and consistently require changes to how we conduct our business are those that would affect our core strategy: to deliver our customers a compelling value proposition of fashionable, quality, brand name and designer merchandise through our flexible off-price business model, including our opportunistic buying, inventory management, logistics and

flexible store layouts. Further, we believe that those risks and opportunities that could be considered to have the potential to significantly and consistently affect our financial performance, such as net income, are those of high magnitude and lengthy duration, the effects of which would persist continuously through at least the medium term (up to 3 years). If risks and opportunities are identified that may impact the business in the longer term (more than 6 years out), they may be evaluated and monitored but are not generally considered Substantive due to the uncertainty associated with the magnitude and duration of their impacts as well as the inherent adaptability of our off-price business model.

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

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

The annual enterprise risk management (ERM) program includes an assessment and comparison of identified risks based on the likelihood and the potential magnitude of their impacts on our business. The risk assessment is developed by the Chief Risk and Compliance Officer (CRO) based on information collected from key stakeholders across the business. Risks are categorized as part of the ERM program based on their anticipated potential operational and financial effects on specific functions within TJX, including: our facilities; logistics partners; vendors; Associates; and customers. For example, potential damages to corporate reputation due to adverse publicity or perception around particular actions, or inaction, relating to issues such as environmental sustainability are among the risks that are considered as part of the ERM program.

The process for identifying potential environmental sustainability risks and opportunities is led by the Global Environmental Steering Committee (GESC). The GESC meets at least quarterly to discuss its ongoing assessments of emerging global issues and trends affecting retailers in the short, medium and long term. In some cases, potential environmental sustainability risks or opportunities, including those that are climate-

related, are identified. In recent years, the GESC has discussed and identified the potential impacts on TJX of a variety of climate-related risks and opportunities including: emerging regulations; changing stakeholder expectations; and increasing adverse and/or unseasonable weather events.

The GESC reviews and monitors the potential impacts of these risks and opportunities at the global level as well as regional or divisional levels where applicable. Members of the GESC also regularly collect information on emerging regional issues and trends from regional subject matter experts (SMEs) regarding any potential environmental sustainability or climate-related risks or opportunities. In particular, climate-related regulatory risks are generally assessed, managed and mitigated at the regional level. Additionally, at least annually, the GESC assembles a broader group of regional environmental sustainability SMEs, which includes key stakeholders from Store Operations, Energy Management, Global Sourcing and Procurement, Facilities, Real Estate and Global Communications to share information and collaborate on environmental initiatives and projects. These meetings generally include a review of relevant emerging issues and trends that include potential environmental sustainability and/or climate-related risks and opportunities to the business.

If significant climate-related risks and/or opportunities were identified by the GESC or the regional SME's, our practice would be to further assess their potential financial and/or strategic impact on our business, including the likelihood and magnitude of the potential impacts. If the risk and/or opportunities were to be considered Substantive, as defined for the purposes of the CDP report, or significant enough to warrant further evaluation, our approach would be to report to the EESC and our CRO for consideration as part of the ERM program. As with other risks assessed as part of the ERM program, the CRO would then determine, in concert with other members of management if applicable, how the risks and opportunities associated with global environmental matters would be appropriately presented to the Board of Directors.

For any risks or opportunities considered significant or potentially Substantive to the business, the GESC and regional SMEs may define strategies, objectives, programs, projects or communications that help mitigate those risks or capitalize on those opportunities. We are more likely to prioritize solutions which are deemed to, for example, have the potential to lessen the company's environmental impacts, improve its disclosure around sustainability topics that are relevant to key stakeholders, further expense management goals and are feasible to implement. In certain cases, risks or opportunities assessed by the GESC and regional SMEs which may not be considered significant or to have the potential to generate a Substantive impact to the business may be mitigated and/or capitalized. In these cases, the mitigation and/or capitalization solution is typically highly feasible to execute, lessens the company's environmental impacts, and is cost-neutral or better.

(Transitional Risk Case Study)

For example, in the last three years the GESC observed that large global companies, including large retailers, were increasingly setting science based GHG emissions

reduction targets (SBTs). Additionally, during that period of time, TJX understood that this was a topic of interest to some stakeholders. The GESC assessed the risks and opportunities associated with SBTs and, among other things, identified reputational, regulatory, and market risks that may have the potential to affect TJX’s business. At that point, the GESC began to discuss SBTs with the EESC and CRO and furthered considered the risks, costs, and benefits of implementing a strategy to adopt an SBT. Although the risks and opportunities associated with setting an SBT for the organization were not considered Substantive, as defined for the purposes of the CDP report, the EESC, which includes the CRO, directed the GESC to develop an SBT strategy for consideration by executive leadership. In 2020, TJX set an SBT with approval from the CFO and CEO and the Board of Directors was informed of progress on the topic.

(Physical Risk Case Study)

Over the past decade TJX’s Energy and Facilities team observed that severe weather events were increasingly causing interruptions in electrical service in the U.S., particularly around the Gulf Coast and Pacific Northwest where more than 20% of TJX’s U.S. stores are located. Uninterruptible power supply (UPS) systems had been part of TJX U.S.’s new store construction specifications since 2006, but stores opened prior to 2006 did not have these systems in place. The team evaluated potential operational impacts of these service interruptions against the costs of retrofitting existing stores with UPS systems that better manage electrical service interruptions. They determined that the magnitude and likelihood of risks were not uniformly distributed system-wide and that retrofits should be prioritized in certain regions, where there were higher likelihoods for service interruptions to occur, such as Puerto Rico, the Gulf Coast (including Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, and Florida) and the Pacific Northwest (including Washington and Oregon). UPS systems were deployed to stores in these regions over a three-year period. Between these retrofits and installations during new store construction, UPS systems are now in place in the majority of TJX’s U.S. stores.

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	Current regulation risks are considered relevant and included in TJX’s enterprise risk management (ERM) program to identify, measure, prioritize and manage risks to our business. Our Chief Risk and Compliance Officer (CRO) manages this process with input from subject matter experts based on the risks’ anticipated potential effects on specific functions within TJX and reports the results to senior management and the Board of Directors, as appropriate. Current regulations related to physical climate change and/or the transition to a less carbon intensive economy—such as the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions taxes and emissions trading schemes currently in place in

		the U.S., Canada, Europe, and Australia—are monitored by the Global Environmental Sustainability Committee (GESC) as well as our regional subject matter experts (SMEs) and reported to the CRO for consideration as part of the ERM program, as appropriate.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation risks are considered relevant and included in TJX's ERM program to identify, measure, prioritize and manage risks to our business. Our CRO manages this process with input from subject matter experts based on the risks' anticipated potential effects on specific functions within TJX and reports the results to senior management and the Board of Directors, as appropriate. Emerging regulation related to physical climate change and/or the transition to a less carbon intensive economy—such as those that would establish new GHG emissions taxes and trading schemes or increase existing GHG prices—are monitored by the GESC as well as our regional SMEs and reported to the CRO for consideration as part of the ERM program, as appropriate.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology risks are considered relevant and included in TJX's ERM program to identify, measure, prioritize and manage risks to our business. Our CRO manages this process with input from subject matter experts based on the risks' anticipated potential effects on specific functions within TJX and reports the results to senior management and the Board of Directors, as appropriate. New technologies related to physical climate change and/or the transition to a less carbon intensive economy—such as light-emitting diode (LED) lighting solutions, solar energy systems, and environmental data management software—are monitored by the GESC as well as our regional SMEs and reported to the CRO for consideration as part of the ERM program, as appropriate.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risks are considered relevant and included in TJX's ERM program to identify, measure, prioritize and manage risks to our business. Our CRO manages this process with input from SMEs based on the risks' anticipated potential effects on specific functions within TJX and reports the results to senior management and the Board of Directors, as appropriate. Litigation, legal proceedings, and other legal or regulatory matters related to physical climate change and/or the transition to a less carbon intensive economy—such as the enactment of new laws that would require products and packaging to meet certain environmental standards that reduce their climate-impact and/or that would extend producer responsibility for managing disposal—are monitored by our SMEs and reported to the CRO for consideration as part of the ERM program, as appropriate.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market risks, including those associated with changing customer behavior, are considered relevant and included in TJX's ERM program to identify, measure, prioritize and manage risks to our business. Our

		CRO manages this process with input from SMEs based on the risks' anticipated potential effects on specific functions within TJX and reports the results to senior management and the Board of Directors as appropriate. Changing consumer trends and preferences related to physical climate change and/or the transition to a less carbon-intensive economy—such as significant growth in the demand for environmentally sustainable and/or climate-friendly products in apparel and home fashion—are monitored by our SMEs and reported to the CRO for consideration as part of the ERM program, as appropriate.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks, including those associated with negative stakeholder feedback, are considered relevant and included in TJX's ERM program to identify, measure, prioritize and manage risks to our business. Our CRO manages this process with input from SMEs based on the risks' anticipated potential effects on specific functions within TJX and reports the results to senior management and the Board of Directors, as appropriate. Stakeholder expectations related to physical climate change and/or the transition to a less carbon-intensive economy—such as expectations of customers, Associates, and shareholders to demonstrate responsibility and integrity in all aspects of our business, including our response to climate change—are monitored by our SMEs and reported to the CRO for consideration as part of the ERM program, as appropriate.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are considered relevant and included in TJX's ERM process to identify, measure, prioritize and manage risks to our business. Our CRO manages this process with input from SMEs based on the risks' anticipated potential effects on specific functions within TJX and reports the results to senior management and the Board of Directors, as appropriate. The risks associated with an increase in the frequency and/or severity of hurricanes, tornadoes, floods and other extreme weather and climate conditions and that these weather events could adversely impact our business—as they did in areas of the U.S., including Puerto Rico, after severe hurricanes in 2017—are monitored by our SMEs and reported to the CRO for consideration as part of the ERM program, as appropriate.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Chronic physical risks are considered relevant and included in TJX's ERM process to identify, measure, prioritize and manage risks to our business. Our CRO manages this process with input from SMEs based on the risks' anticipated potential effects on specific functions within TJX and reports the results to senior management and the Board of Directors, as appropriate. The risks associated with chronic physical climate change—such as changing weather patterns and/or sea level rise that could adversely impact our owned or leased facilities—are monitored by our SMEs and reported to the CRO for consideration as part of the ERM program, as appropriate.

C2.3

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

No

C2.3b

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

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	<p>TJX does not anticipate being exposed to climate-related risks that we believe have the potential to generate a Substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, as defined for purposes of our CDP response in Question 2.1b above. The enterprise risk management program at TJX identifies, measures, prioritizes and manages risks to our business. Through this process, our risk management executives and environmental sustainability SMEs did not identify risks that we currently anticipate would have the potential to generate Substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.</p> <p>However, we do recognize that changes in regulations related to climate change have had, and we believe will continue to have, an effect on, among other things, energy costs to our business. Potential cap and trade schemes, carbon taxes, and other proposed regulations limiting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are expected to increase energy costs for end-users such as TJX. Therefore, we continue to monitor the development of regulations in the U.S., Canada, Europe, and Australia, focus on operational efficiencies, and explore less carbon-intensive energy sources.</p> <p>TJX operates in regions where regulations on GHG emissions are already in place, including, the U.S., Canada, Europe, and Australia. In FY2020, we estimate that various carbon taxes and cap and trade schemes that are in place in these regions had the potential to increase our energy costs by less than \$3 million. Even if carbon taxes and cap and trade schemes were expanded in all locations where we operate facilities and prices increased to align with the upper bound of what some analysts estimate would be necessary to achieve the Paris Agreement (\$100 per MT CO₂e by 2030), we estimate that the average annual incremental energy cost would be less than \$7 million through FY2026 (our long-term time horizon for climate-risk assessment). Therefore, we do not expect that the</p>

		<p>potential additional cost of such regulations would generate a Substantive impact on our business.</p> <p>Ultimately, our view is that the expected magnitude and/or likelihood of climate-related risks are sufficiently small and the timescale over which they could occur sufficiently long that we do not currently anticipate that climate-related risks have the potential to generate a Substantive financial or strategic impact to our business, as defined for purposes of our CDP response.</p>
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C2.4

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

No

C2.4b

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

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	<p>TJX does not anticipate being exposed to climate-related opportunities that we believe have the potential to generate a Substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, as defined for purposes of our CDP response in Question 2.1b above. However, subject matter experts (SMEs) across our global business periodically identify potential climate-related opportunities that complement our flexible off-price model, such as investing in energy efficiency, sourcing renewable energy and selling environmentally sustainable products. While we are pursuing some of these opportunities, TJX has not currently identified any climate-related opportunities that we believe have the potential to generate a Substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.</p> <p>In the last three years the Global Environmental Sustainability Committee (GESC) observed that global companies, including some retailers, were increasingly setting science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets (SBTs). The GESC analyzed the potential of setting an SBT at TJX and identified potential reputational benefits with stakeholders as well as reduced energy costs as potential opportunities for the company. At that point, the GESC began to discuss SBTs with the Executive Environmental Sustainability Committee and Chief Risk and Compliance Officer and furthered assessed the magnitude and</p>

		<p>likelihood of the opportunities associated with implementing a strategy to adopt an SBT. The GESG found that, given the magnitude and likelihood of the cost savings over the next six years, setting an SBT was not expected to generate a Substantive financial or strategic impact. However, TJX’s senior leadership believes that initiatives that are good for the environment and smart for the business provide value to our stakeholders and in FY2021 TJX’s CEO announced that the company had set an SBT aligned to the 1.5oC scenario.</p> <p>Ultimately, our view is that the expected magnitude and/or likelihood of climate-related opportunities are sufficiently small and the timescale over which they could occur sufficiently long that we do not currently anticipate that they have the potential to generate a Substantive financial or strategic impact, as defined for purposes of the CDP response.</p>
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C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
2DS IEA B2DS	As part of our evaluation of the TJX’s next greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target, in FY2020 our sustainability subject matter experts analyzed TJX’s expected GHG emissions budget under International Energy Agency’s (IEA) 2017 2DS and B2DS scenarios as well as the 1.5C and WB2C scenarios included in the Science Based Target Initiative’s (SBTI) Target Setting Tool v1.1. We previously had evaluated the 2DS scenario but extended our analysis to align

	<p>with new guidance from SBTi and new research from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that indicates more ambitious emissions reductions may be necessary. Our analysis included evaluating the effect of varying business growth assumptions on the estimated emissions budgets for TJX and the global economy under these scenarios over the next ten years and through 2060.</p> <p>This analysis helped us understand how TJX’s operational energy use and emissions intensity (Scope 1 & 2) would need to evolve as the global economy decarbonizes in the next ten years and through 2060. While the focus of the analysis was on our operational energy use and GHG emissions (Scope 1 & 2), we also analyzed both our upstream and downstream GHG emissions (Scope 3) to understand how these scenarios might affect other critical areas of our value chain. Results of the analysis were shared with senior leaders from across TJX to educate these leaders on SBTs, why they are relevant to TJX and how the business might align SBTs into its growth strategy.</p> <p>In addition, the scenario analysis helped us understand that a balanced portfolio of energy efficiency investment and renewable energy purchases is consistent with these scenarios through 2030. However, we learned that by 2060 electricity would come almost entirely from renewable sources according to assumptions in each of these scenarios. We are currently implementing strategies to keep our business within emissions budgets under a 1.5C scenario through 2030 using targeted investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy. This finding has influenced our renewable energy strategy and led us to develop specific management methods, including a renewable energy tracking process, as well as to examine long-term strategies for sourcing renewable energy within Canada, Europe and the U.S.</p>
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C3.1d

(C3.1d) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	While we have not identified any climate-related risks or opportunities that have had a Substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, as defined for purposes of the CDP response (see 2.1b, 2.2, 2.3b, and 2.4b above), climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our

		<p>short-term and medium-term strategies in certain cases.</p> <p>Our overall global buying strategy is to acquire merchandise on an ongoing basis that will enable us to offer a desirable and rapidly changing mix of branded, designer and other quality merchandise in our stores at prices below regular prices for comparable merchandise at full-price retailers, including department, specialty, and major online retailers. This buying strategy includes acquiring merchandise opportunistically and is intentionally flexible, which allows us, among other things, to have the ability to react to new trends and to changing customer tastes.</p> <p>In response to consumers' increasing interest in products with sustainable attributes, in the short term we have been exploring more opportunities to acquire products that, for example, contain recycled fibers, recycled plastics or organic cotton. In addition, we have been increasing our capability to design certain merchandise styles with sustainable attributes so that we could have additional capacity to supplement the depth of, or fill in the gaps in, our expected merchandise assortment as needed over the medium term.</p> <p>Most significantly, as we sought to add more product with verifiably sustainable attributes into our mix, we made the decision to develop a framework for assessing sustainable products. In response, our regional sustainability subject matter experts undertook an effort to research industry-accepted third party product certifications and sustainable product attribute criteria. Additionally, the members of our EESC were informed about specific initiatives, events and trials in Canada and Europe that featured products with sustainable attributes. As a result, in FY2021 the GESC plans to enhance the availability of resources that support the company if and as we react to these new trends and to changing customer tastes associated with sustainable products. For example, the results of this effort could be used to help our customers find certain products online and in stores that benefit the environment in the short and medium term.</p>
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Supply chain and/or value chain	Evaluation in progress	While we have not identified any climate-related risks or opportunities that have had a Substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, as defined for purposes of the CDP, (see 2.1b, 2.2, 2.3b, and 2.4b above), climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our short-term and medium-term strategies in certain cases. For example, we are evaluating how our commitment to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions might be extended to certain of our Scope 3 emissions sources as well. We have started to evaluate additional Scope 3 emissions categories and collect publicly available information about the climate strategies, reduction targets and emissions data for our largest vendors. We expect to complete our assessment of Scope 3 categories over the next two years to determine how we may expand our climate change strategy to include vendors and suppliers where possible.
Investment in R&D	Evaluation in progress	While we have not identified any climate-related risks or opportunities that have had a Substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, as defined for purposes of the CDP (see 2.1b, 2.2, 2.3b, and 2.4b above), climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our short-term and medium-term strategies in certain cases. For example, in FY2020 in the U.S., we established the Sustainable Packaging Committee, which is a cross functional team comprised of the Environmental Sustainability, Legal, Global Sourcing and Procurement and Packaging Design stakeholders. The committee has identified potential opportunities for shifting to more sustainable packaging solutions for certain of our products, including select paper and paperboard materials and plastic packaging alternatives. Further the team has met with packaging suppliers and industry experts to better understand alternatives that could meet our standards for durability, protection, marketing and price. The team is currently working on updating a roadmap over the next year that will inform the group's objectives and implementation strategies over the short and medium terms.
Operations	Yes	While we have not identified any climate-related opportunities that have had a Substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, as defined for purposes of the CDP (see 2.1b, 2.2, 2.3b, and 2.4b above), climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced strategy in certain cases. For example, the process of developing an implementation plan to achieve a science-based target

	<p>(SBT) has influenced the short, medium, and long-term strategies for procuring renewable energy. Although we had entered into some short-term renewable energy contracts in the past, in developing an implementation plan to achieve an SBT, we have begun to evaluate deals that may extend through the end of our commitment period (FY2030). Additionally, we have adapted our renewable energy procurement strategy for renewable energy credits to increase both the geographical scope and volume of potential purchases to align with our global emissions reduction commitment. This increase in ambition relating to our renewable energy sourcing strategy was reviewed and approved by members of the senior leadership including the CFO and CEO.</p>
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C3.1e

(C3.1e) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures	<p>Although we have not identified any climate-related risks or opportunities that have had a Substantive financial or strategic impact on our business, as defined for purposes of the CDP (see 2.1b, 2.2, 2.3b, and 2.4b above), climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial planning in some cases.</p> <p>For example, the process of developing an implementation plan to achieve a science-based target (SBT) required us to extend the period that we forecast expected energy efficiency and renewable energy budgets from 3-5 years to 10 years in order to align with our FY2030 commitment. Although we have historically invested in regional energy efficiency projects to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and save money, our SBT setting process involved engagement with members of Corporate Finance to review forecasted capital budgets for energy efficiency projects in our facilities as well as expense budgets for additional purchases of renewable energy. Additionally, now that the target has been established and we are moving toward implementation, we plan to consider the avoided cost of renewable energy certificates (RECs) in the financial analysis of some energy reduction projects.</p>

C3.1f

(C3.1f) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Both absolute and intensity targets

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) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year

2017

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO₂e)

802,058

**Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected
Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)**

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO₂e) [auto-calculated]

360,926.1

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

666,118

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

30.8161799226

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

We announced a new long-term, global corporate emissions reduction goal that is a science-based target supporting the United Nations 1.5 degree Celsius Paris Agreement guidelines: a 55% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions within our operational control boundary by FY2030 against a baseline year of FY2017. This target represents a significant increase over our previous goal and was developed using the most recent climate science.

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2013

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Intensity metric

Other, please specify

MT CO₂e per million US\$ revenue

Base year

2010

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

34.5

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

24.15

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

42

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

18.2

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

157.4879227053

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

When TJX set its second greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goal in 2013, we developed it in alignment with the "3% Solution" report from the CDP and WWF. In 2017, TJX analyzed this GHG emissions reduction goal against science-based target methodologies and learned that the goal satisfies the requirements under the 2DS scenario.

C4.2

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

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	6	
To be implemented*	9	46,300
Implementation commenced*	3	1,300
Implemented*	5	147,100
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11,700

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

6,157,000

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

24,131,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

131,200

Scope(s)

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)

63,000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,000

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

602,500

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

1,024,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

600

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

26,800

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

1,991,000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation
Company fleet vehicle efficiency

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2,600

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

4,000

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Energy management groups have dedicated budgets to implement energy efficiency projects such as lighting retrofits in our stores. Energy efficiency investment opportunities are ranked based on a number of criteria including ROI, ease of implementation, and emissions impact and then budget is allocated to pursue the highest ranked opportunities until the budget is exhausted.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	

C4.5

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

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

Scope 1

Base year start

February 1, 2009

Base year end

January 31, 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

69,695

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

February 1, 2009

Base year end

January 31, 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

639,615

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

February 1, 2009

Base year end

January 31, 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

645,964

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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)

125,782

Comment

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

634,475

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

540,336

Comment

C6.4

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

Yes

C6.4a

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

Source

International Buying Offices

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

No emissions excluded

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

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

Emissions are not relevant

Explain why this source is excluded

TJX leases a small number of buying offices in countries where we don't operate stores. An initial assessment of the potential magnitude of the emissions from these sources found that they will be less than 0.5% of aggregate emissions and therefore they have been excluded as de minimis.

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with capital goods are not relevant. They have been estimated and are expected to represent less than 1% of TJX's estimated Scope 3 emissions.

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

GHG emissions associated with energy production and/or delivery are not relevant. TJX has limited ability to influence these emissions and they have been estimated and are expected to represent less than 1% of TJX's estimated Scope 3 emissions

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

44,100

Emissions calculation methodology

TJX calculated GHG emissions associated with waste at its stores, offices, and distribution centers based on weights and/or volumes by type of material (e.g., cardboard, plastic) and treatment method (e.g., landfill, recycle) as reported by waste management partners. Emissions factors are from the U.S. EPA (WARM model v14), U.K. DEFRA (UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019), and Environment Canada (GHG for Waste Management). These emissions factors are based on AR4 Global Warming Potentials (GWPs).

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

100

Please explain

TJX generates waste in its operations that is recycled, reused, or diverted to waste management facilities in the geographies in which we operate. TJX has a program to recycle and reuse corrugated cardboard, plastics and other packaging materials.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

37,600

Emissions calculation methodology

GHG emissions associated with commercial flights, rental cars, hotel stays, and car services are calculated using miles travelled, service class and emissions factors (e.g., kg CO₂e per passenger-mile) from U.K. DEFRA, (UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019). DEFRA emissions factors include radiative forcing adjustments for air travel emissions. Business travel emissions for certain categories and regions were provided by travel agency partners pre-calculated.

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

100

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

TJX reports the GHG emissions associated with facilities that it leases as Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Any remaining GHG emissions associated with upstream leased assets are not relevant. TJX has limited ability to influence these emissions and they have been estimated and are expected to represent less than 1% of TJX's estimated Scope 3 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

GHG emissions associated with downstream transportation and distribution are not relevant. They have been estimated and are expected to represent less than 1% of TJX's estimated Scope 3 emissions.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

TJX generally does not sell products that require additional processing; therefore, this Scope 3 category is not relevant.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

GHG emissions associated with downstream leased assets are not relevant as TJX does not generally lease or sublease its facilities. TJX has limited ability to influence these emissions and they have been estimated and are expected to represent less than 1% of TJX's estimated Scope 3 emissions.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

TJX does not franchise its stores or brands; therefore, this Scope 3 category is not relevant.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

GHG emissions associated with TJX investments are not relevant. TJX has limited ability to influence these emissions and they have been estimated and are expected to represent less than 1% of TJX's estimated Scope 3 emissions.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO₂e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.000015992

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

666,118

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

41,717,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

9.5

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Emissions reduction initiatives (including, investments in energy efficient lighting and HVAC technologies and purchases of renewable and low carbon energy) helped to reduce our emissions in FY2020 by an estimated 21.4% (147,100 MT CO₂e). Overall, our emissions decreased 3.1% while our revenue increased 7.0%. As a result, our MT CO₂e emissions per unit revenue decreased by 9.5%.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	GWP Reference
CO ₂	104,708	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH ₄	138	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N ₂ O	286	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	20,650	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Canada	16,544
Germany	2,703
Ireland	1,561
Poland	201
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17,726
United States of America	87,029
Austria	17

C7.3

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

- By business division
- By activity

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO ₂ e)
U.S. (T.J. Maxx, Marshalls, HomeGoods, Homesense, Sierra)	87,029
Canada (Winners, HomeSense and Marshalls)	16,544
Europe & Australia (T.K. Maxx, Homesense)	22,209

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Distribution Centers	21,576
Offices	4,809
Store	77,112
Vehicles	22,285

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Australia	10,077	10,077	11,857	0
Austria	313	313	2,141	0
Canada	21,321	2,651	174,803	31,034
Germany	14,567	34,622	56,655	0
Netherlands	1,017	1,939	3,481	0
Poland	19,127	21,234	26,079	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	33,882	45,285	132,597	3,191
United States of America	532,732	424,215	1,355,527	333,222
Ireland	1,440	0	7,561	7,561

C7.6

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

By business division

By activity

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
U.S. (T.J. Maxx, Marshalls, HomeGoods, Homesense, Sierra)	532,732	424,215
Canada (Winners, HomeSense and Marshalls)	21,321	2,651
Europe & Australia (T.K. Maxx, Homesense)	80,422	113,471

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Distribution Centers	82,167	66,457
Offices	17,512	10,060
Store	534,796	463,819

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	3,900	Decreased	0.6	TJX purchased 10k MWh more renewable and low-carbon energy including RECs, onsite solar PPAs, and utility supplied renewable energy in FY2020 than in FY2019. We estimate that the incremental increase in renewable purchases decreased CO2e emissions by 0.6%, approximately 3,900 MTCO2e ($3,900/687,524=0.6\%$).
Other emissions reduction activities	16,000	Decreased	2.3	TJX implemented emissions reduction initiatives including lighting retrofit and de-lamping, HVAC and fleet efficiency upgrades that are estimated to have reduced aggregate FY2020 CO2e emissions by 2.3%, approximately 16,000 MTCO2e ($16,000/687,524=2.3\%$).
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				

Change in output	27,000	Increased	3.9	TJX experienced a 3.0% decrease in our absolute market-based GHG emissions relative to FY2019. This decrease occurred despite a 7.0% increase in revenue and a 3.9% growth in selling square footage (including new stores in our T.J. Maxx, Marshalls, HomeGoods, T.K. Maxx, Winners, Sierra and Homesense banners). We estimate that the increase in GHG emissions due to store growth would be 3.9%, approximately 27,000 MT CO ₂ e. $(27,000/687,524(\text{FY19 total}))=3.9\%$
Change in methodology	32,100	Decreased	4.7	The average market-based emissions factor associated with TJX's global electricity use decreased by 5.9% relative to FY19. We estimate that this decreased TJX's overall GHG emissions by 4.7%, approximately 32,100 MT CO ₂ e $(32,100/687,524) =4.7\%$.
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified	4,200	Decreased	0.6	TJX experienced a 3.1% decrease in our absolute market-based GHG emissions relative to FY2019. This decrease occurred despite a 7.0% increase in revenue and a 3.9% growth in selling square footage (including new stores in our T.J. Maxx, Marshalls, HomeGoods, T.K. Maxx, Winners, Sierra and Homesense banners). After emissions reductions initiatives, low carbon energy purchases, store growth, and changes in emissions factors are accounted for, there remains an approximately 4,200 MT CO ₂ e decrease that is unidentified $(0.6\%=4,200/687,524 (\text{FY19 total}))$.
Other				

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	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
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)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	544,390	544,390
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		278,804	1,856,476	2,135,280
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		0	1,326	1,326
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		9,104		9,104
Total energy consumption		287,908	2,402,192	2,690,100

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Fuel Oil Number 2

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,443

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1,443

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Emission factor

10.24

Unit

kg CO₂e per gallon

Emissions factor source

EPA, Emissions factors for Corporate Inventories, emission-factors_mar_2020

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

66,127

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

66,127

Emission factor

10.21

Unit

kg CO₂ per gallon

Emissions factor source

EPA, Emissions factors for Corporate Inventories, emission-factors_mar_2020

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2,623

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2,623

Emission factor

4.5

Unit

kg CO2 per gallon

Emissions factor source

EPA, Emissions factors for Corporate Inventories, emission-factors_mar_2020

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Motor Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

20,232

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

20,232

Emission factor

8.78

Unit

kg CO2 per gallon

Emissions factor source

EPA, Emissions factors for Corporate Inventories, emission-factors_mar_2020

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

447,822

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

9,858

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

437,964

Emission factor

53.11

Unit

kg CO₂e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

EPA, Emissions factors for Corporate Inventories, emission-factors_mar_2020

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Propane Liquid

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6,144

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

6,144

Emission factor

5.75

Unit

kg CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source

EPA, Emissions factors for Corporate Inventories, emission-factors_mar_2020

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	27,294	13,624	22,774	9,104
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

7,561

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

3,191

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

Canada

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

31,034

Comment

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Nuclear

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

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

87,100

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

108,051

Comment

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

128,966

Comment

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

8,187

Comment

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator without energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

917

Comment

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

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 PwC Report and Mgt Assertion - FY20FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-5

Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

69

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Biennial process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 CTS Carbon Trust Statement 01.15.2020.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-4.

Relevant standard

Verification as part of Carbon Trust standard certification

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

18

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 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 PwC Report and Mgt Assertion - FY20FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-5.

Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

84

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Biennial process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 CTS Carbon Trust Statement 01.15.2020.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-4.

Relevant standard

Verification as part of Carbon Trust standard certification

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

11

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: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process


Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

 PwC Report and Mgt Assertion - FY20FINAL.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-5.

Relevant standard

Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

52

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?

 CTS Carbon Trust Statement 01.15.2020.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C5. Emissions performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	Verification as part of Carbon Trust standard certification	The Carbon Trust Standard certification includes verification of both year on year changes in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and year on year changes in the Scope 1 and 2 emissions per million £ turnover (revenue) for TJX's European operations.
C5. Emissions performance	Year on year emissions intensity figure	Verification as part of Carbon Trust standard certification	The Carbon Trust Standard certification includes verification of both year on year changes in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and year on year changes in the Scope 1 and 2 emissions per million £ turnover (revenue) for TJX's European operations.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

BC carbon tax

Canada federal fuel charge

Prince Edward Island carbon tax

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

BC carbon tax

Period start date

February 1, 2019

Period end date

January 31, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

1.3

Total cost of tax paid

46,400

Comment

Estimated based on tax rate and fuel usage

Canada federal fuel charge

Period start date

February 1, 2019

Period end date

January 31, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

12

Total cost of tax paid

184,400

Comment

Estimated based on tax rate and fuel usage

Prince Edward Island carbon tax

Period start date

February 1, 2019

Period end date

January 31, 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0.02

Total cost of tax paid

600

Comment

Estimated based on tax rate and fuel usage

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Carbon taxes in Canada are paid by consumers to utilities and fuel providers along with other applicable taxes and fees. So by paying our bills we are complying with the carbon tax regulations.

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

Darkwoods Forest Carbon Project (#605)

Verified to which standard

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO₂e)

25,866

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

25,866

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

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

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes

% of suppliers by number

0.2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

4

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Although TJX does not generally own or lease the vehicles that transport our merchandise, we work closely with our logistics partners to minimize fuel use and associated emissions from merchandise transport. We engage directly with our logistics partners and through third-parties (such as U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) SmartWay Transport Partnership and Natural Resource Canada's FleetSmart program) to identify opportunities to reduce fuel consumption and increase fuel efficiencies.

In the U.S., TJX is a member of the SmartWay Transport Partnership, a collaborative effort between shippers, truckers and the EPA to find innovative ways to reduce both fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. As a SmartWay shipper, TJX is committed to tracking our fuel usage and using SmartWay certified transport carriers. In FY2019, the most recent year for which we have data available, 100% of TJX's U.S. land transportation mileage was with SmartWay-certified carriers. To achieve this result, TJX collaborated with carriers to encourage their participation in this program. It is now a requirement that all new U.S. carriers are SmartWay certified. In Canada, the majority of our carriers are Fleet Smart approved. At TJX Europe, our agreement with our carrier

for our store delivery trucks has a “Green” clause relating to achievement of key environmental goals.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Another way in which we are managing fuel costs and our carbon footprint is through expanded use of rail and intermodal for shipping merchandise, which is more fuel efficient and produces fewer emissions than trucking. We estimate that intermodal shipping resulted in 400,000 MT CO₂e fewer emissions than shipping the same volume by truck only.

We also work with a limited number of carriers who offer transportation options that use cleaner burning natural gas as fuel.

In the U.K. and Ireland we are proud of our collaborations with other retailers on load and trailer sharing, as we share capacity on some of our delivery routes. This collaborative approach can eliminate the need for multiple, parallel trips to the same location, helping to further reduce carbon emissions. In fact, we estimate that this initiative saved us about 5% of shipping miles in FY2020. We are using low rolling resistance tires on new Double Deck trailers, which we expect to provide an estimated fuel savings of 5% for vehicles with this technology. The pallet capacity of these new trailers also has increased, leading to further potential savings. Ultimately our engagement activities with our transport partners are prioritized and evaluated by the reductions in fuel use, transport costs, and associated emissions that these activities deliver. As detailed above, these initiatives have resulted in significant cost savings and emissions avoidance all while maintaining the timely and flexible delivery of merchandise that our business model demands. We plan to continue to focus on those opportunities that improve the efficiency of our operations and reduce our impact on the environment. Altogether, we estimate that our emissions reductions from our European logistics initiatives were about 2,500 metric tons of CO₂e.

Comment

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your operational emissions (Scopes 1 & 2)

☞ The financial incentives referred to in the Details of Engagement section above are generally limited to contract terms, such as entering into contracts with longer duration

or extending existing contracts, to incentivize electricity suppliers in deregulated markets to offer low-carbon electricity.

% of suppliers by number

0.03

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

0.3

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

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

TJX works with electricity suppliers in deregulated markets to procure low-carbon electricity as a strategy for reducing Scope 2 emissions and achieving greenhouse gas emissions reduction commitments. These collaborations have included innovative financing and contractual agreements that allow some or all of the electricity supplied to our facilities in deregulated markets to be carbon-free.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Engagement with our electricity suppliers to procure low-carbon electricity is a key component of our success in reducing our market-based Scope 2 emissions. In FY2020, low-carbon electricity purchases helped us avoid more than 131,000 MT CO₂e and reduced our market-based Scope 2 emissions by approximately 20%.

Comment

The financial incentives referred to in the Details of Engagement section above are generally limited to contract terms, such as entering into contracts with longer duration or extending existing contracts, to incentivize electricity suppliers in deregulated markets to offer low-carbon electricity.

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

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

On a worldwide basis, more than 1,100 Associates in our buying organization source from a universe of more than 21,000 vendors and over 100 countries. Through our ongoing efforts to understand the climate-related commitments made by our supply chain partners, we reviewed the climate-related public disclosures of some of our largest merchandise vendors by spend. For example, we reviewed these vendors' climate reduction goals including their scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions reduction targets.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

This research is meant to inform our scope 3 strategy and assess the feasibility of expanding our current commitment to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions to our Scope 3 emissions sources as well.

In our ongoing efforts to evaluate additional Scope 3 emissions categories, we found that 16% of our largest 50 merchandise suppliers by spend disclose Scope 1 and 2 data, 14% disclose scope 3 data and 22% have set scope 1 and 2 targets and 22% have set scope 3 emissions reduction targets. With this information, we are able to better understand how climate-related issues are addressed by our suppliers.

Comment

C12.3

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

No

C12.3g

(C12.3g) Why do you not engage with policy makers on climate-related issues?

At TJX, we do not generally participate in direct public policy or political or legislative advocacy, including but not limited to policy or advocacy related to climate change. Although the Company does not engage with policy makers to directly encourage further action on mitigation and/or adaptation with respect to climate change, we are members of industry groups, including Retail Industry Leaders Association (RILA), the National Retail Federation in the U.S. (NRF), Retail Council of Canada and the British Retail Consortium. We have been active members of RILA's Sustainability Initiative for the past nine years, and through this participation, we engage with our peers on many different sustainability topics. RILA's Retail Sustainability Committee is an industrywide educational forum for the largest U.S. retailers. It brings its members together to share leading practices, network, identify future trends, benchmark with peers, and collaborate on common industry sustainability challenges.

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 mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 tjx-2019-annual-report.pdf

Page/Section reference

• 2019 Annual Report (AR): Form 10-K pages 12, 13, 14.

Content elements

Risks & opportunities

Comment


Publication

In other regulatory filings

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 tjx-2020-proxy-statement.pdf

Page/Section reference

• 2020 Proxy Statement pages 3, 6, 12, 16.

Content elements

Governance
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

 tjx2018_csr_online.pdf

Page/Section reference

Environmental Sustainability Pages 36-59.

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

C15. 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.

C15.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Risk and Compliance Officer	Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission
I am submitting my response		Public

Please confirm below