

# Corporate greenhouse gas emissions

## Our corporate GHG emissions in 2020

### Our policy choices & methodologies

Standard applied: GHG Protocol.

Consolidation approach (Scope 1&2): Operational control approach.

Gases included in calculated CO2 equivalents: CO2, CH4, and N2O.

Emission Factors used:

- CoM Default Emission Factors for the Member States of the European Union (2017)
- U.S. EPA eGrid with 2018 Data
- Standard CO2 emission factors (from IPCC, 2006)
- IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion (2018 Edition)
- The World Bank Group Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Management Plan for Internal Business Operations 2014

Global warming potential (GWP) rates used: IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 Year).

Base year for the calculation: 2019. While Partners Group has reported to the CDP since 2010, 2019 was chosen as base year as emissions data was gathered from all international offices, while in the past only Zug office emissions were reported.

Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions categories and activities included in the calculation: transmission and distribution (T&D) losses, disposal of waste, business travel (air travel), and homeworking. Scope 3 emissions from investments are excluded.

Biogenic CO2 emissions are not relevant for Partners Group.

Organization-specific metric (the denominator) chosen to calculate the ratio: 1,533 FTE / Total Scope 1 & 2 emissions.

Significant estimates applied and assumptions used:

- Where office energy data was not available, data from comparable offices was used (applicable to less than 5% of data).
- Waste emissions data was available for Zug, Singapore, Denver and Manila, the four largest international offices of Partners Group representing ca. 75% of the workforce. Due to limited granularity of the data available, waste was categorized into (i) Mixed Recyclables, (ii) Mixed MSW (municipal solid waste) combusted, (iii) Mixed MSW landfilled, and (iv) Mixed Organics as defined by the EPA, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery. Likewise, water consumption was not included due to limited data availability.
- For homeworking, heating and cooling are excluded as estimates for employee energy usage depends on many factors, such as household size, energy usage behavior, number of household members, resulting in a large variability in outcomes.

Additional comments: Our reduction initiatives in 2020, such as raising awareness for energy saving measures to change the energy consumption behavior of employees, had some impact to reduce the emissions value. The largest part of the reduction, however, is a result of COVID-19 and 2020 is therefore not a representative year. In view of current global developments related to COVID-19, we may at a later stage decide to choose two base years (2019 and 2020). For 2021, we are planning to increase the number of offices that utilize renewable energy.

Standards: GRI 305-1, 305-2, 305-3 and 305-4	Unit	2020	2019 <sup>1</sup>
Gross direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Metric tCO2e	513	400
Gross energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Metric tCO2e	1,364	1,795
Gross other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Metric tCO2e	3,239	15,710
GHG emissions intensity ratio	Metric tCO2e/ FTE	1.22	1.50

<sup>1</sup> Only business travel (air travel) included in Scope 3. These emissions were fully offset in 2020 through carbon credits. 2019 figures have not been externally assured.

 = externally assured

