

Table 3

Energy Group Metrics – Illustrative Examples

Energy Group organizations should consider providing key GHG emissions, energy, water, land use, and low-carbon alternative metrics on the financial aspects related to revenue, costs, assets, liabilities, and capital allocation. [Appendix 2](#) includes definitions of the abbreviations used in “Unit of Measure.”

ENERGY GROUP METRICS – ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES						Oil and Gas	Coal	Electric Utilities
Financial Category	Climate-Related Category	Example Metric	Unit of Measure	Alignment	Rationale for Inclusion			
Revenues	GHG Emissions	Estimated Scope 3 emissions, including methodologies and emission factors used	MT of CO ₂ e	GRI: 305-3 CDP: EU4.3	(Relatively) high carbon emissions in the value chain may accelerate development of alternative technologies in a low-carbon economy. The level of emissions informs vulnerability to a significant decrease in future earning capacity.	■	■	■
Revenues	Risk Adaptation & Mitigation	Revenues/savings from investments in low-carbon alternatives (e.g., R&D, equipment, products or services)	Local currency	CDP: CC3.2, 3.3, CC6.1 SASB: NR0103-14	New products and revenue streams from climate-related products and services and the return on investments of CapEx projects that create operational efficiencies.	■	■	■
Expenditures	GHG Emissions	Describe current carbon price or range of prices used	Local currency	CDP: CC2.2 SASB: NR0101-22, NR0201-16	Internal carbon prices used, affecting the assessment of an organization’s key assets, provide investors with a proper understanding of the reasonableness of assumptions made as input for their risk assessment.	■	■	■
Expenditures	Risk Adaptation & Mitigation	Expenditures (OpEx) for low-carbon alternatives (e.g., R&D, equipment, products, or services)	Local currency	GRI: G4-OG2 CDP: EU4.3	Expenditures for new technologies are needed to manage transition risk. The level of expenditures provides an indication of the level to which future earning capacity of core business might be affected.	■	■	■
Expenditures	Risk Adaptation & Mitigation	Proportion of capital allocation to long-lived assets versus short-term assets	Percentage	N/A	Impacts of climate change are subject to uncertainty in terms of extent and timing. Understanding the allocation to long- versus short-lived assets informs the potential of an organization to adapt to emerging climate-related risks and opportunities.	■	■	■
Expenditures	Water	Percent water withdrawn in regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress	Percentage	SASB: IF0101-06	Water stress can result in increased cost of supply, impacts to operations, and increased regulation/reduced access to water withdrawal. The percent withdrawn in high water-stress areas informs the risk of significant costs or limitations to production capacity.	■	■	■
Expenditures	GHG Emissions	Amount of gross global Scope 1 emissions from: (1) combustion, (2) flared hydrocarbons, (3) process emissions, (4) directly vented releases, and (5) fugitive emissions/leaks	MT of CO ₂ e	SASB: NR0101-01	Relatively significant Scope 1 emissions are expected to drive regulations (including carbon prices) that require lower emissions from products. This can result in a significant decrease in future earning capacity.	■		