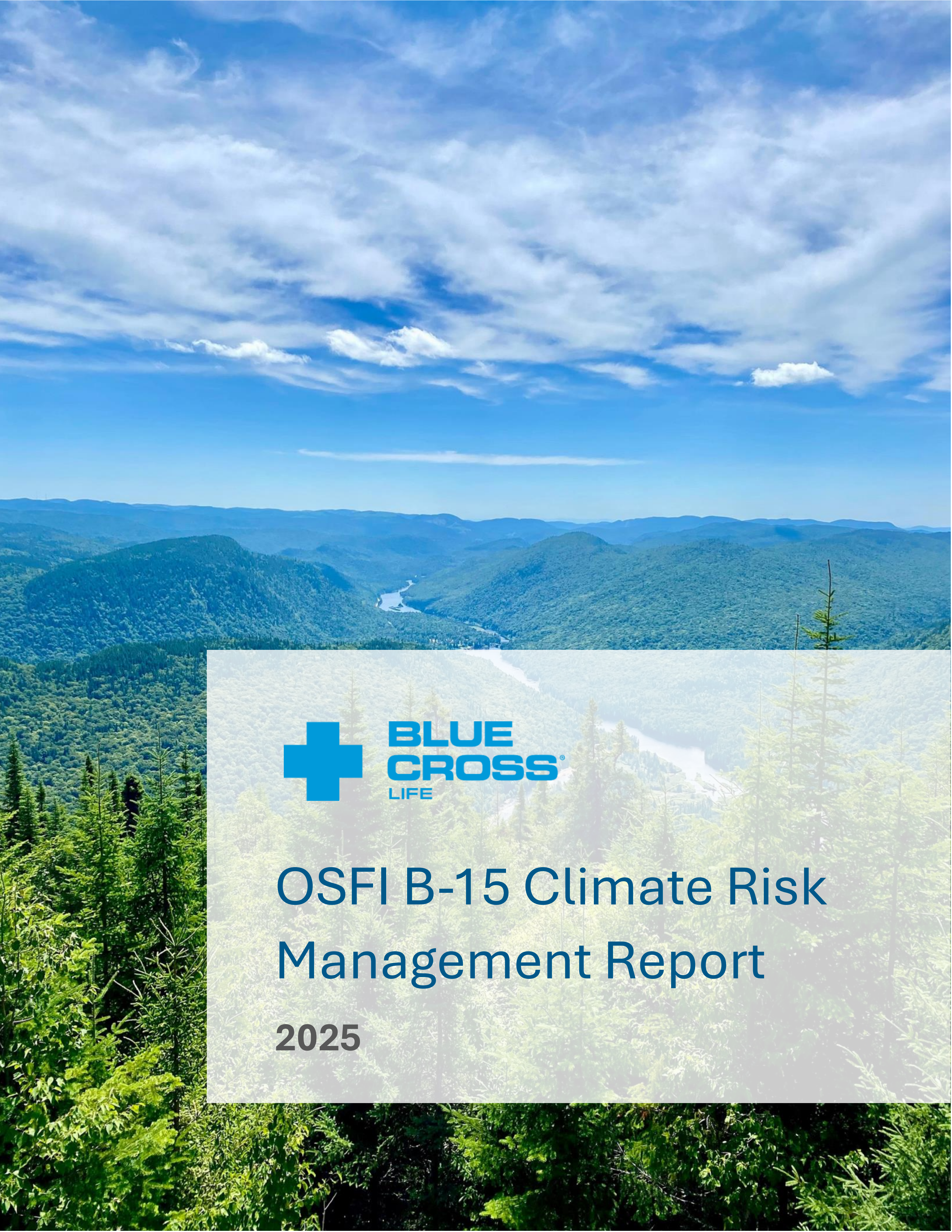

OSFI B-15 Climate Risk Management Report

2025

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This report includes forward-looking statements that reflect expectations, estimates, projections, objectives or assumptions about future events or future performance and may be identified by words and phrases such as “anticipate,” “assume,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “objective,” “plan,” “potential,” “seek,” “target,” “will,” and similar expressions.

In this report, forward-looking information may include statements relating to Blue Cross Life Insurance Company of Canada’s (Blue Cross Life or the Company) climate-related governance, strategy, risk management practices, priorities, metrics, targets, scenario analysis, transition planning, emissions-related measurements and estimates, and the anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on our business, operations, financial position and performance.

These statements are provided to help readers understand Blue Cross Life’s current approach to climate-related risk management and disclosure under OSFI Guideline B-15 – Climate Risk Management. They are based on management’s current views, assumptions, judgments and analytical approaches as of the date of this report. Forward-looking information is not a statement of historical fact, is not a guarantee of future results, and is subject to change.

Climate-related forward-looking information is inherently uncertain. It depends on evolving data, assumptions, methodologies and judgments, as well as external developments that may be difficult to predict or control. Actual outcomes may differ, potentially materially, from those expressed or implied in this report due to a range of factors, including changes in climate science; legal, regulatory or supervisory developments; market conditions; technological change; the availability, quality and comparability of emissions and other climate-related data; the development of measurement standards and reporting methodologies; the actions of customers, counterparties, service providers and other third parties; and our ability to implement initiatives while balancing prudential, operational, financial and strategic considerations.

Certain climate-related analysis presented in this report, including scenario analysis, stress testing, resilience assessments and emissions estimates, relies on assumptions, proxies, models and third-party information. These tools are used to support analysis and decision-making, but they are not forecasts or predictions of actual future outcomes. Given the present limitations of climate-related data and the continuing evolution of reporting frameworks, standards and market practice, future updates to data, assumptions or methodologies may result in changes to our analysis, metrics, targets, estimates and disclosures.

Any climate-related goals, ambitions, commitments or targets, if any, referred to in this report are based on current expectations and may be revised, recalibrated or withdrawn as circumstances evolve. Their achievement depends on many conditions, including the availability of reliable data, the maturation of methodologies, technological progress, regulatory developments, economic conditions and the actions of third parties. There can be no assurance that any such goals, ambitions, commitments or targets will be achieved within the expected timeframes, or at all.

Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information in this report. Except as may be required by applicable law or regulation, Blue Cross Life does not undertake any obligation to update, revise or otherwise publicly report any changes to forward-looking information contained in this report, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Additional Disclaimers

This report has been prepared to provide disclosures under OSFI Guideline B-15 – Climate Risk Management. It is intended to provide information about Blue Cross Life's approach to climate-related governance, strategy, risk management, metrics targets and related matters from a prudential risk management perspective.

Readers are responsible for their own assessment and use of the information contained in this report, and neither the Company nor any of its affiliates or their respective directors, officers or employees shall be held responsible for any direct or indirect damages arising from the use of this report by the reader.

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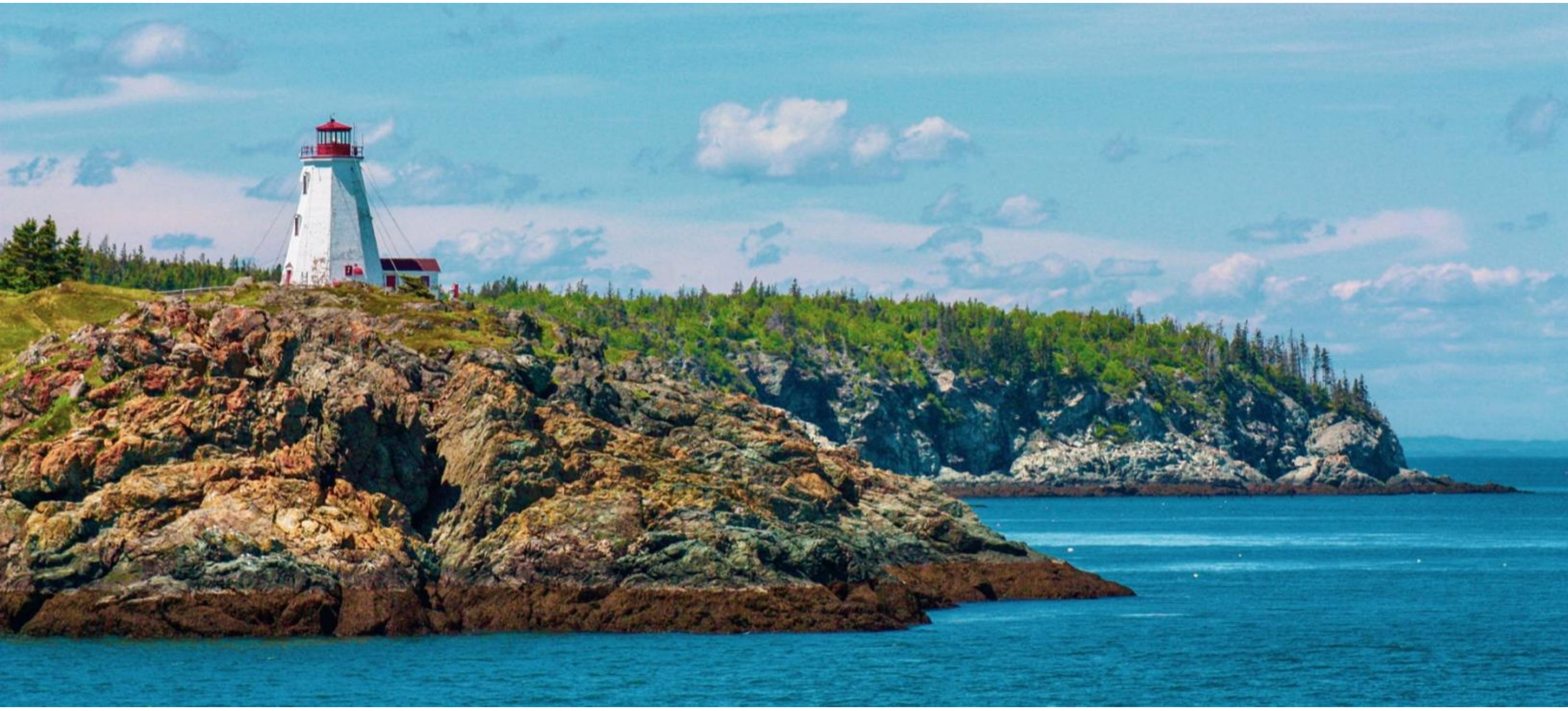

About Blue Cross Life

Blue Cross Life Insurance Company of Canada (Blue Cross Life or the Company) is a federally licensed life insurance company operating across Canada. It provides a range of individual life insurance and group life and disability insurance products.

Blue Cross Life has been providing insurance coverage to Canadians for over 50 years. Through its products and services, the Company strives to improve the wellbeing and financial security of Canadians through innovative insurance solutions.

About This Report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the climate-related financial disclosure expectations set out in the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions' (OSFI) Guideline B-15 – Climate Risk Management. The report is informed by frameworks and standards including the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), where applicable. It sets out Blue Cross Life's disclosures for the fiscal year January 1 to December 31, 2025 across the areas of governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

Unless otherwise stated, disclosures have been prepared on a regulatory reporting basis consistent with the Company's financial reporting boundary and reflect activities over which the Company has operational control.

The information presented includes qualitative and quantitative information derived from internal assessments and available third-party data. Certain disclosures, including selected metrics, are subject to estimation uncertainty and rely on assumptions and evolving methodologies. Climate-related data, modelling approaches, and regulatory expectations continue to develop, and accordingly some disclosures may be refined over time.

Blue Cross Life intends to update this report annually and will continue to enhance its climate-related financial disclosures as data availability, methodologies, and industry practices evolve.

Governance

Blue Cross Life's climate risk governance structure is anchored by Board-level oversight and management-level execution. Together, these oversight and management bodies support the effective governance of climate-related risks and opportunities across the organization.

Board of Directors

Blue Cross Life's corporate governance structure supports the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities through the Board of Directors and its standing committees. The Board oversees consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities through its broader oversight of the Company's strategic planning process, risk management activities and decision-making processes. As part of this oversight, the Board confirms that the Company's strategic planning process includes considerations for short- and long-term objectives developed within the parameters of Blue Cross Life's Risk Appetite, which includes considerations for climate-related risk. Supporting the Board's oversight, the Audit Committee, Governance Committee, Investment Committee and Risk Committee each have defined responsibilities that contribute to the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities within their respective mandates. The Board and its Committees meet four times annually, or more frequently as needed to support the Company.

Audit Committee

Supports the Board by overseeing the integrity of financial reporting and disclosures through its quarterly review of Blue Cross Life's financial results and financial statements. The Committee reviews and recommends the Company's operational budget, reviews audited financial statements, approves changes to financial reporting policies and review and approves the audit plans.

Governance Committee

Supports the Board by overseeing governance and conduct matters, including Board and Committee effectiveness assessments and the aggregate skills and competencies supporting current and future governance needs. The Committee also oversees the Company's environmental, social and governance (ESG) framework, which supports the integration of ESG-related considerations, including climate-related matters, into the Company's governance practices.

Investment Committee

Supports the Board by overseeing portfolio and strategic investments, and long-term capital objectives, as well as annually reviewing the Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures. The Committee reviews the performance of the Company's investments to confirm compliance with the established policies and considers asset strategies, including ESG-related exposure, to adhere to the Board-approved risk appetite and risk limits.

Risk Committee

Supports the Board by overseeing the management of risks on an enterprise-wide basis, including climate-related risks and opportunities. The Committee is responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of the Company's risk governance and risk management programs in accordance with its Enterprise Risk Management Framework, monitors compliance with the Board-approved risk appetite through its review of the Risk Appetite Framework and risk limits. The Committee is also responsible for overseeing compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Management

Blue Cross Life's Management is responsible for implementing the climate-related objectives set by the Board and for integrating climate considerations into the Company's operations, risk management practices and strategic planning. The Senior Management Team ensures that climate-related responsibilities are coordinated across the organization and reflected in day-to-day decision-making. Climate-related oversight at the management level involves the CEO, CRO, CFO, CCO and other members of Senior Leadership, supported by several management committees and working groups.

Senior Management

Chief Executive Officer – Oversight of the Company's management of climate-related risks and opportunities, aligning with the Company's strategy; oversight of the integration of climate considerations into business and strategic planning, allocating resources to risk management, compliance and audit functions; and ensures material risks and developments are communicated to the Board of Directors.

Chief Risk Officer – Oversight of the process of managing climate risks within the Company's Enterprise Risk Management Framework, including integration into risk policies, risk appetite, and reporting, as well as the oversight of development of methodologies, tools and scenario analysis, while adhering to regulatory requirements; ensures material risks and developments are communicated to the Risk Committee.

Chief Financial Officer – Oversight of the financial implications of climate risks and opportunities, including impacts on financial planning, capital management, investment strategy, budgeting and corporate development activities.

General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer – Oversight of legal and regulatory obligations related to climate risks, including monitoring evolving regulatory expectations, advising on legal risks associated with climate-related commitments and disclosures and supporting the development of governance frameworks.

Management Committees

Emerging Risk Committee – Supports the identification, assessment and monitoring of emerging risks, including climate-related risks, through the Company's enterprise risk management processes. The Committee reviews internal and external developments, evaluates potential implications for the Company, and supports appropriate management responses. Key insights are reported to Senior Leadership and the Board of Directors, as appropriate.

ESG Steering Committee – Supports the development and execution of the Company's ESG strategy, including climate-related initiatives and workstreams. The Committee provides cross-functional guidance on ESG priorities, supports related education and awareness activities, and assists with reporting to Senior Leadership and the Board of Directors. The Committee includes representation from Senior Management, Risk Management and Human Resources.

Risk Management

Climate risks are integrated into Blue Cross Life's Enterprise Risk Management Framework and Risk Appetite Framework. The Company considers climate risks as part of its broader risk management processes, rather than as a stand-alone risk category. This approach supports the consistent identification, assessment, prioritization, monitoring and reporting of climate-related risks across Blue Cross Life's business activities, including insurance, investments, operations and strategy.

Blue Cross Life assesses climate-related risks and opportunities across short-, medium- and long-term time horizons. These time horizons are used to support risk assessment, strategic and business planning, and the evaluation of potential impacts across insurance, investments, operations and strategy.

Time Horizon	Definition	Description
Short Term	1 - 3 years	Near-term business planning, operational resilience, emerging regulatory requirements, claims monitoring, and current investment exposures.
Medium Term	3 - 10 years	Strategic planning, evolving claims trends, changes in customer and investor expectations, portfolio impacts, and regulatory or market developments associated with the low-carbon transition.
Long Term	10+ years	Longer-term physical climate impacts, chronic climate shifts, public health implications, structural economic transition, and potential impacts on insurance assumptions, investment performance, and business strategy.

For purposes of its risk assessment, Blue Cross Life considers climate-related risks to include both physical risks and transition risks. These definitions are informed by OSFI Guideline B-15 and provide a common basis for identifying and assessing climate-related risks across the organization.

Physical Risks

Physical risks arise from the increasing severity and frequency of climate-related extreme events, longer-term gradual changes in climate conditions, and indirect effects of climate change, including potential public health impacts.

Physical Climate Risk	Description
Acute Risk	Extreme weather events, including hurricanes, floods, heatwaves and ice storms, may disrupt operations, affect workforce availability, impact investment assets, and influence claims experience through increased mortality, morbidity, including mental health-related impacts in affected regions.
Chronic Risk	Long-term changes in climate and weather patterns, including rising temperatures, changing environmental conditions, increased wildfire prevalence, and other gradual climate shifts, may affect public health, economic activity, productivity, customer needs, demographic trends, and the value of certain investment assets over time.
Indirect Impacts	Changing climate conditions may contribute to the spread of pathogens and diseases into new geographic regions. These developments could increase mortality and morbidity rates and may contribute to broader public health impacts over time.

Transition Risks

Transition risks arise from the process of adjustment toward a low-GHG economy. These risks may emerge from current or future government policies, legislation and regulation, technological developments, and changes in market, customer, investor and stakeholder expectations.

Transition Climate Risk	Description
Policy and Regulatory Risk	Climate-related policy changes, regulatory expectations, and statutory requirements may increase compliance obligations and operational requirements. These developments may also affect certain industries and broader economic conditions, potentially influencing the value of investment assets over time.
Legal and Litigation Risk	Legal, regulatory, or political actions related to actual or perceived climate action or inaction may result in financial, operational, or reputational impacts for Blue Cross Life, its distributors, counterparties, or third parties.
Technology Risk	Advancements in technologies that support the transition to a lower-carbon economy may affect industry dynamics, economic conditions, asset valuations, competitiveness, costs, and demand for certain products or services.
Market and Social Risk	Evolving customer, investor, and stakeholder preferences related to climate change and sustainability may influence demand for products and investments, affect market conditions, and impact brand perception or strategic positioning over time.

Identification

Climate-related risks are identified through the Company's enterprise risk management processes and its assessment of evolving industry and regulatory developments. Identified risks are evaluated based on their likelihood, potential impact, expected time horizon, and relevance to Blue Cross Life's business activities.

For assessment and reporting purposes, the physical and transition risk drivers described above are mapped to the areas of the business they may affect, including operations, insurance, investments, and strategy, legal and reputational risk areas. This mapping supports a clearer understanding of how climate-related risks may manifest across the organization.

Operations: Physical Risk (Short Term)

Extreme weather events such as floods, storms, wildfires, heatwaves or ice storms may disrupt workforce availability, technology infrastructure, third-party service providers or service delivery.

Investments: Physical Risk (Short / Medium Term)

Physical climate risks may affect the value of investment assets, particularly real estate and mortgage exposures, through property damage, business disruption or broader economic impacts in climate-vulnerable regions or sectors.

Investments: Transition Risk (Medium / Long Term)

Policy changes, technological developments, shifts in consumer and investor preferences, and broader economic adjustments associated with decarbonization may affect certain sectors, issuers, asset valuations, credit quality, and overall portfolio performance.

Insurance: Physical Risk (Short / Medium Term)

Rising temperatures, severe weather events, changing disease patterns, and public health impacts may affect mortality, morbidity, including mental health-related claims, and claims experience over time.

Strategy, Legal and Reputational: Transition Risk (Medium / Long Term)

Evolving climate regulations, stakeholder expectations, disclosure requirements, and potential legal or reputational exposures may affect compliance requirements, strategic positioning, brand perception and long-term business resilience.

Assessment

Climate-related risks are assessed using both qualitative and quantitative approaches, where appropriate. Qualitative assessment includes management judgment, business input, regulatory and industry developments, emerging climate research, and consideration of potential impacts across the Company's operations, insurance activities, investments, and strategy. Quantitative assessment may include scenario analysis, exposure analysis, portfolio review, and other methods used to evaluate potential financial and operational impacts where data and methodologies are available. Climate-related risks are also considered within the Company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment and broader stress testing activities.

As required, Blue Cross Life completed OSFI's Standardized Climate Scenario Exercise, which supported the Company's assessment of climate-related risks across relevant areas of the business, including investment exposures such as real estate holdings and mortgages. The Company expects to continue refining its use of climate-related scenario analysis over time as industry data, methodologies and tools evolve and internal capabilities mature.

Based on the current assessment, climate-related risks are not currently assessed as having a material impact on Blue Cross Life's insurance activities, investments, operations or strategy.

Prioritization

After the climate risk identification and assessment process, climate-related risks are prioritized based on their likelihood, potential financial and non-financial impact, expected time horizon, and relevance to Blue Cross Life's business model. The result of risk prioritization informs monitoring activities, management actions, and reporting to Senior Leadership and the Board of Directors.

Monitoring and Reporting

Climate-related risks are subject to ongoing monitoring through Blue Cross Life's enterprise risk management processes. Monitoring activities include review of emerging regulatory expectations, industry practices, climate-related data and research, investment portfolio exposures, operational resilience considerations, and potential implications for insurance experience.

Climate-related risks are reported to Senior Leadership and the Board of Directors through established risk management and governance processes. This reporting supports oversight of the Company's climate-related risk profile, risk management activities, and progress in strengthening climate-related assessment and disclosure practices.

Blue Cross Life expects its approach to climate risk management to continue evolving as data availability, modelling capabilities, regulatory expectations, and industry practices develop.

Strategy

Blue Cross life is guided by its corporate purpose – to improve the wellbeing and financial security of Canadians through innovative insurance solutions – and business practices designed to promote long-term value creation for policyholders, shareholders and other stakeholders. This includes maintaining a disciplined Enterprise Risk Management Framework that enables the identification, assessment, monitoring and management of a broad range of risks, including climate-related risks where they may affect the Company's business, operations, investments and financial position.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are considered within Blue Cross Life's strategic planning and risk management processes, including where they may affect the Company's insurance activities, investment portfolio, operations, business continuity, and longer-term financial performance. Given the nature, scale, and composition of Blue Cross Life's business, climate-related risks and opportunities are not currently expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, performance or cash flows. However, the Company recognizes that climate-related impacts, data availability, regulatory expectations, and industry practices continue to evolve.

Blue Cross Life's approach to climate-related strategy is focused on building resilience, supporting sound risk management, and improving the Company's understanding of potential climate-related impacts over time. This includes monitoring emerging physical and transition risks, assessing relevant implications for insurance and investment activities, and continuing to strengthen climate-related data, analysis, and reporting practices.

In response to the climate-related risks and opportunities identified, Blue Cross Life's current areas of focus include its operations, insurance activities, investments, as well as strategy, legal and reputational obligations. These areas reflect the aspects of the Company's business where climate-related considerations may be most relevant to long-term resilience, risk management, and value creation.

Operations

Blue Cross Life has a workforce distributed across Canada and does not have significant reliance on centralized physical office space. This operating model supports a lower-emissions operating footprint and contributes to operational resilience by reducing dependency on any single physical location. The Company currently assesses its exposure to physical climate-related operational risk as low, supported by its ability to continue operations across multiple regions in the event of localized climate-related disruptions.

Blue Cross Life manages operational resilience through its business continuity planning, incident response processes, technology capabilities, and oversight of key operational dependencies, including critical third-party service providers. These processes support the Company's ability to respond to a range of operational disruptions, including those that may arise from severe weather or other climate-related events.

Insurance

Blue Cross Life's insurance strategy is informed by the evolving understanding of how climate-related factors may affect health outcomes, claims patterns, mortality, morbidity, and overall insurance experience. The Company acknowledges that the impacts of climate change on insurance risks are not yet well understood, and that industry consensus remains limited regarding the extent, timing, and transmission of these risks.

The Company's core business consists primarily of group insurance products that are generally renewed annually. This renewal cycle allows emerging experience and risk factors to be reviewed regularly and, where appropriate, reflected in pricing, underwriting, and plan design. This provides flexibility to respond to changes in claims experience as they emerge.

For individual insurance products, where pricing assumptions are typically established over longer time horizons, Blue Cross Life takes a more prospective approach by monitoring potential climate-related implications for mortality, morbidity, lapse experience, product design, and pricing. As data availability, modelling techniques, and industry understanding continue to evolve, the Company expects to further refine how climate-related considerations are incorporated into its insurance strategy and decision-making.

Investments

The Company's investment strategy is designed to support its obligations to policyholders while maintaining prudent risk management and long-term financial resilience. Climate-related risks and opportunities may affect investment performance through physical risks, such as the effects of severe weather or chronic climate change on issuers, assets, sectors, or physical asset classes, and through transition risks, such as changes in regulation, technology, consumer preferences, market valuations, or the cost of capital associated with the transition to a lower-carbon economy.

The Company considers climate-related factors as part of its ongoing investment risk management activities where such factors may be financially material. This includes monitoring potential exposures to sectors, issuers or asset classes that may be more sensitive to physical or transition risks, and considering how these factors may affect long-term risk-adjusted returns.

As climate-related data, methodologies and market practices continue to mature, Blue Cross Life expects to further develop its approach to assessing climate-related risks and opportunities within its investment portfolio. This may include enhancements to data collection, portfolio monitoring, scenario analysis and reporting practices, consistent with the Company's broader risk management framework and regulatory expectations.

Strategy, legal and Reputational

Blue Cross Life considers climate-related strategic, legal, and reputational matters as part of its enterprise risk management and strategic planning processes. These considerations include the potential implications of evolving climate-related regulation and disclosure standards, stakeholder expectations, market and industry practices, legal developments, and scrutiny of climate-related commitments, disclosures, or public statements.

Blue Cross Life monitors legal and regulatory developments, industry practices and stakeholder expectations related to climate risk management and disclosure. The Company also seeks to ensure that its climate-related disclosures and statements are supported by appropriate governance, processes, and evidence.

Based on the Company's current assessment, climate-related strategic, legal, and reputational risk is assessed as low. Blue Cross Life will continue to monitor these risks as expectations for climate risk management, disclosure, and accountability evolve.

Metrics and Targets

Blue Cross Life's climate-related metrics currently focus on greenhouse gas emissions associated with its operational footprint. The Company follows the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, as appropriate, to calculate its operational emissions. Emissions are reported using an operational control approach, and Scope 2 emissions are reported using the location-based method.

Metrics

The Company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the year ended December 31, 2025 are set out below.

Enterprise GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)	2025
Scope 1	**5.80**
Natural Gas (NG)	2.16
Refrigerant top-ups and leakage	3.64
Scope 2	**67.60**
Electricity	67.60
Total Emissions	**73.40**

Energy usage is estimated on a pro-rata basis using leased square footage and information provided by building managers.
Scope 2 emissions are reporting using the location-based method. Scope 1 (NG) and 2 (Electricity) emission factors have been sourced from: National Inventory Report 1990-2024: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada – Annexes 6 & 7 and Refrigerant assumptions were sourced from: Accounting Tool to Support Federal Reporting of Hydrofluorocarbon Emissions: Supporting Documentation – Table 3-3.

Blue Cross Life occupies office space under a sublease arrangement. The Company's 2025 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were calculated based on emissions information provided by the third party from which Blue Cross Life subleases its office space, allocated based on its proportionate share of leased office space. The third party confirmed to Blue Cross Life that the underlying emissions information had been subject to external review.

Reported emissions may increase in future periods due to changes in office space, occupancy, energy use, emissions factors, business activity or methodology. Blue Cross Life expanded its office space near the end of 2025 and currently expects this change to increase reported operational emissions in future periods, all else equal.

Targets

Blue Cross Life has not established formal climate-related targets for the 2025 reporting period, including formal greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Given the nature and scale of Blue Cross Life's operations, including its geographically distributed workforce and limited reliance on centralized physical office space, the Company expects its direct operational greenhouse gas emissions to remain modest relative to organizations with more office-intensive operating models.

Blue Cross Life will continue to evaluate the establishment of appropriate climate-related targets as its climate-related data, methodologies, internal processes, operations, and regulatory expectations evolve.

Appendix

OSFI B-15 Index

Annex 2-2 – Blue Cross Life’s climate-related financial disclosure expectations

Category	Expectation (from OSFI B-15)	Report Location
Governance	a) Describe the governance body(ies) (e.g., board of directors, committee, other) or individual(s) responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities, including their identity, responsibilities, skills and competencies, process around staying informed including the frequency of meetings, oversight of strategy, major transactions, risk management processes, target setting and monitoring progress towards those targets, and a description of whether and how climate related considerations are factored into their remuneration.	Governance > Board of Directors
	b) Describe management's role in monitoring, managing, and overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities, including the identity of the management-level position or committee as applicable, its governance processes, controls, and procedures, and how oversight is exercised over that position or committee.	Governance > Management
Strategy	a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the FRFI has identified that could reasonably be expected to affect its cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital,16 including: • The classification of each climate related risk as either physical or transition risk; • The expected timeframe for the occurrence of effects associated with each risk and opportunity (short, medium, or long term);	Risk Management > Assessment and Management
	• The FRFI’s definitions of ‘short term,’ ‘medium term,’ and ‘long term’ in relation to strategic decision-making planning horizons.	Risk Management > Time Horizons
	b) **Business model and value chain** Describe: • the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the FRFI’s business model and value chain; • where in the FRFI’s business model and value chain the climate-related risks and opportunities are concentrated. **Strategy and decision making** Disclose information about current and anticipated: • changes to the FRFI’s business model, including its resource allocation, to address climate-related risks and opportunities; • direct mitigation and adaptation efforts; • indirect mitigation and adaptation efforts.	Strategy
	Financial position, financial performance, and cash flows **Describe:** • how climate-related risks and opportunities have affected the FRFI’s financial position, financial performance, and cash flows for the reporting period; • how the FRFI expects its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows to change over the short, medium, and long term, given its strategy to manage climate-related risks and opportunities.	Strategy

Risk Management	a) Disclose information about the FRFI's processes and related policies for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related risks. In meeting this disclosure expectation, the FRFI should explain how it has applied Principle 3, and its supporting paragraphs, in Chapter 1 of this Guideline	Risk Management > All subsections
	b) Disclose information about the FRFI's processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate related opportunities including information about whether and how the FRFI uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related opportunities.	
	c) Disclose information about the extent to which, and how the FRFI's processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the FRFI's overall risk management process.	
Metrics and Targets	a) Disclose metrics used by the FRFI to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Metrics and Targets > Metrics
	b) Disclose separately the FRFI's Scope 1 and location-based Scope 2 absolute gross GHG emissions for the period. Disclose the measurement approach, inputs, and assumptions the FRFI uses to measure its Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, and the underlying reasons for these decisions. Disclose the reporting standard used by the FRFI to calculate and disclose GHG emissions. If the reporting standard used by the FRFI is not the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, disclose how the reporting standard used by the FRFI is comparable.	Metrics and Targets > Metrics
	c) Disclose any quantitative and qualitative climate-related targets the FRFI has set to monitor progress towards achieving its strategic goals, including: • The objective of the target; • The period over which the target applies; • The base period from which progress is measured; • Any revisions to the target and an explanation of those revisions; Disclose information about the FRFI's approach to setting and reviewing each target and how it monitors progress against each target; Disclose information about the FRFI's performance against each climate related target and an analysis of trends or changes in the FRFI's performance. For any GHG emissions target disclosed (and the corresponding metrics, if applicable), disclose it both gross of, and net of, carbon offsets, if applicable, and explain the type of offset (for example, carbon credit, nature based, other.	Metrics and Targets > Targets