

TCFD

This report reference SLB's 2023 Form 10-K and 2024 Proxy Statement. These can both be found [here](#).

Governance

Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.

TCFD Index	Disclosure	Reference(s)	Description
TCFD A-a	Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	CDP – C1.1 2023 Sustainability Report, Page 42 2024 Proxy Statement, Pages 20 - 21	<p>Our Board of Directors oversees the long-term health and viability of our business, including the company's long- and short-term strategy, vision, and risk profile. The Board also oversees the company's enterprise risk management process and reviews major risks facing the company, including acute and chronic climate risks and energy transition risks.</p> <p>The Board and its committees oversee the performance and management of various environmental, social, nature, and other sustainability issues, including our energy transition strategy, emissions reduction targets, climate change impact, sustainability reporting, workforce health and safety, human rights, workforce diversity, biodiversity, water resources, and ethics and compliance. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The Board oversees SLB's long- and short-term strategy, including monitoring portfolio advancements that focus on decarbonizing our Core businesses—such as our Transition Technologies and emissions monitoring portfolios—as well as our SLB New Energy investments in low-carbon and carbon-neutral energy technologies. The Board oversees SLB's roadmap to reach its 2050 net zero commitment that is inclusive of Scope 3 emissions and includes interim Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions reduction milestones. → The Board also oversees SLB's enterprise risk management process, and reviews major risks facing SLB, including geopolitical risks, acute and chronic climate risks, and energy transition risks. → The Nominating and Governance Committee oversees our sustainability programs, initiatives, and activities, including the three priorities of our sustainability strategy: climate action, nature, and people. The committee receives regular updates from senior management on the progress we are making, toward achieving a low-carbon future. This Committee also reviews the effectiveness of our human rights program and the effectiveness of SLB's Ethics and Compliance program, including our Code of Conduct, and all significant compliance allegations. → The New Energy and Innovation Committee provides insights on the growth potential, maturity, and viability of SLB's targeted New Energy business sectors, and validates the sustainability impacts of growth opportunities. → The Board's other committees oversee sustainability-related topics within their respective areas of responsibility, such as the incorporation of sustainability and diversity metrics into our short-term incentive compensation programs (Compensation); the conduct of sustainability-related reviews by our internal audit team (Audit); operational risks such as cybersecurity (Audit); and the disclosure of ESG risks (Audit and Nominating and Governance, jointly).
TCFD A-b	Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	CDP – C1.2 2023 Sustainability Report, Page 42 2024 Proxy Statement, Page 20 - 21	<p>Our senior management team is responsible for the day-to-day management and mitigation of climate and transition risk, including identifying, assessing, monitoring, and managing the major risks to SLB through our enterprise risk management process and (described below in the "Risk Management" section of this report) implementing effective risk mitigation measures, response plans, and controls integrating risk analysis into business decisions and performance objectives.</p> <p>Our Chief Strategy & Sustainability Officer (CSSO), who reports to the CEO, oversees our corporate strategy, sustainability, and marketing activities. This position demonstrates how sustainability is at the core of our corporate strategy. The CSSO was involved in the launch of SLB's net zero commitment and short-term, mid-term, and long-term targets spanning Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Scenario analyses, including scenarios associated with climate change and the energy transition, are the responsibility of the CSSO. The VP of Sustainability, who reports to the CSSO, is directly responsible for social and environmental sustainability in the company and engages with SLB leadership, employees, investors, and customers on sustainability topics, including climate-related issues.</p> <p>The CEO and Chief Financial Officer annually approve the capital investment budget, including investments in technology to reduce emissions in oil and gas and low carbon businesses in the SLB New Energy portfolio.</p> <p>Our CSSO and our Chief Legal Officer jointly oversee the company's enterprise risk management program.</p>

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Strategy

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.

TCFD Index	Disclosure	Reference(s)	Description
TCFD B-a	Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long-term.	CDP – C2.1, C2.2, C2.3, and C2.4 2023 Form 10-K, Pages 10 - 14	<p>Our corporate strategy around climate is described in the “Climate Action” section of our 2023 Sustainability Report and is supported by an updated ESG risk assessment in 2023. Our focus areas include achieving net zero emissions by 2050, decarbonizing oil and gas operations for SLB and our customers, and investing in New Energy and transition opportunities. Our strategy to achieve our 2050 net zero ambition involves three key components: reducing operational emissions, reducing customer emissions that occur while using our technology, and taking carbon-negative actions of sufficient scale to offset any residual operational and technology emissions we may have in 2050. We will reduce emissions from our operations through utility efficiency and use of renewable energy and hybrid vehicles. We will reduce customer emissions with our Transition Technologies™ portfolio. For emissions that cannot be reduced, rather than relying on traditional offsets, we will rely on our carbon-negative actions that are technology-centric, where we can play a role, such as through our SLB New Energy portfolio described in our 2023 Sustainability Report under “Climate Action”—New Energy & Transition Opportunities.</p> <p>A key aspect of our climate action strategy is managing physical climate and transition risks and opportunities. We take a data-centric, scenario-based approach, and we use TCFD, GRI, and SASB as disclosure frameworks and methodology guides. Because we realize that climate change and energy transition will impact our business, understanding and managing these risks and opportunities provides a competitive advantage that will help us be more resilient to potential risks and stay ahead of the competition.</p> <p>To deliver on our strategy, we assess, monitor, and manage risks and opportunities based on the following time horizons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Short term: We assess geopolitical risks and risks related to unpredictable weather patterns—including cyclones, hurricanes, and tropical storms that have the potential to affect our bases in coastal areas—on a one- to three-year timeframe. → Medium term: We consider capital expenditures and operational planning, including development of new technologies that have the potential to reduce our customers’ GHG emissions, over a three- to ten-year timeframe. → Long-term: The Board and senior management take a longer view in considering strategic planning, including climate-related risks and opportunities that have the potential to negatively or positively affect our business over the medium term (three to ten years) and long-term (ten to 20 years). Included in long-term risks are energy transition and climate change. <p>Some of the key risk types that we assess, monitor, and manage as part of our climate-related risk assessments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Current regulatory risks: We are committed to complying with existing regulations in every country in which we work. SLB management has implemented strategies to reduce fuel consumption for our largest sources of emissions, such as pumps and fleet vehicles. Additionally, we continue to monitor GHG emission reporting requirements in the countries where we operate. → Emerging regulatory risks: Emerging regulation spans all three time horizons discussed above. Various international, federal, and state agencies are currently developing climate-related legislation and regulations intended to reduce GHG emissions and regulations related to emissions disclosure. As an example, the US Environmental Protection Agency has taken steps to regulate GHGs via the Clean Air Act as well as proposing additional reporting rules focused on oil and gas industry operations. The US Securities and Exchange Commission has also proposed detailed climate risk and GHG emissions disclosure rules. We monitor these changes closely through our legal, compliance, corporate governance, and environmental teams. We evaluate the likelihood and severity of changes in regulatory requirements and political trends related to climate change and the energy transition through risk assessments and risk mapping in line with the recommendations of TCFD. <p>As an action related to emerging climate risks, in 2023 to operationalize our net zero commitment and motivate our employees to take climate action, we introduced company-wide sustainability key performance objectives (KPOs) focused on Scope 1, 2, and/or 3 emissions intensity reduction. This was accompanied by an engagement campaign, and the launch of our 'Understanding SLB Emissions and Decarbonization Pathways' closing online training program. In addition, our executive leadership team shares a Scope 3 intensity-reduction KPO.</p> → Technology risks: We believe that increasing customer focus on emerging legislation and sustainability priorities could lead to a shift in customer behavior and a decrease in demand for certain products and services and increased demand for others. We engage with customers to anticipate these shifts, which generally occur in the medium- to long-term time horizons. In parallel, we work with our customers to find new opportunities to mitigate potential negative environmental and social impacts of oil and gas operations. SLB’s Transition Technologies portfolio includes 34 products and was estimated to have helped our customers avoid more than 830,000 metric tons of CO₂e in GHG emissions throughout 2023. With a focus on reducing methane and routine flaring, we launched two new sensors to the market, complementing our digital methane platform, technology partnerships and consultancy capabilities.
TCFD B-b	Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning	CDP – C2.3, C2.4, C3.1, C3.2, C3.3, and C3.4 2023 Form 10-K, Pages 10 - 14	<p>To deliver on our strategy, we assess, monitor, and manage risks and opportunities based on the following time horizons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Short term: We assess geopolitical risks and risks related to unpredictable weather patterns—including cyclones, hurricanes, and tropical storms that have the potential to affect our bases in coastal areas—on a one- to three-year timeframe. → Medium term: We consider capital expenditures and operational planning, including development of new technologies that have the potential to reduce our customers’ GHG emissions, over a three- to ten-year timeframe. → Long-term: The Board and senior management take a longer view in considering strategic planning, including climate-related risks and opportunities that have the potential to negatively or positively affect our business over the medium term (three to ten years) and long-term (ten to 20 years). Included in long-term risks are energy transition and climate change. <p>Some of the key risk types that we assess, monitor, and manage as part of our climate-related risk assessments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Current regulatory risks: We are committed to complying with existing regulations in every country in which we work. SLB management has implemented strategies to reduce fuel consumption for our largest sources of emissions, such as pumps and fleet vehicles. Additionally, we continue to monitor GHG emission reporting requirements in the countries where we operate. → Emerging regulatory risks: Emerging regulation spans all three time horizons discussed above. Various international, federal, and state agencies are currently developing climate-related legislation and regulations intended to reduce GHG emissions and regulations related to emissions disclosure. As an example, the US Environmental Protection Agency has taken steps to regulate GHGs via the Clean Air Act as well as proposing additional reporting rules focused on oil and gas industry operations. The US Securities and Exchange Commission has also proposed detailed climate risk and GHG emissions disclosure rules. We monitor these changes closely through our legal, compliance, corporate governance, and environmental teams. We evaluate the likelihood and severity of changes in regulatory requirements and political trends related to climate change and the energy transition through risk assessments and risk mapping in line with the recommendations of TCFD. <p>As an action related to emerging climate risks, in 2023 to operationalize our net zero commitment and motivate our employees to take climate action, we introduced company-wide sustainability key performance objectives (KPOs) focused on Scope 1, 2, and/or 3 emissions intensity reduction. This was accompanied by an engagement campaign, and the launch of our 'Understanding SLB Emissions and Decarbonization Pathways' closing online training program. In addition, our executive leadership team shares a Scope 3 intensity-reduction KPO.</p> → Technology risks: We believe that increasing customer focus on emerging legislation and sustainability priorities could lead to a shift in customer behavior and a decrease in demand for certain products and services and increased demand for others. We engage with customers to anticipate these shifts, which generally occur in the medium- to long-term time horizons. In parallel, we work with our customers to find new opportunities to mitigate potential negative environmental and social impacts of oil and gas operations. SLB’s Transition Technologies portfolio includes 34 products and was estimated to have helped our customers avoid more than 830,000 metric tons of CO₂e in GHG emissions throughout 2023. With a focus on reducing methane and routine flaring, we launched two new sensors to the market, complementing our digital methane platform, technology partnerships and consultancy capabilities.

TCFD continued

Strategy continued

TCFD Index	Disclosure	Reference(s)	Description
B-a and B-b (continued)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Legal risks: Legal risks and liability across multiple lenses (including, but not limited to climate-related issues) are considered as part of the financial severity assessment of our enterprise risk management process. This is informed by both current and emerging regulation as well as a scheduled quarterly review, internally and with the Board’s Nominating and Governance Committee, of compliance incidents and incident trends. → Market risks: As a business-to-business company providing services to industry operators, potential changes in a portion of our revenue are directly tied to the market outlook of oil and gas operators, and therefore indirectly tied to market demand for fuels and other petroleum products. We routinely monitor oil and gas industry operations and investment activity to determine the market outlook for the energy services industry and how our business will be impacted. For example, a market risk we review regularly is the International Energy Agency’s (IEA) research outlining the energy mix and their market predictions between now and 2050. → Reputational risks: In the context of climate, reputational risk exists across all three time horizons discussed in this section. It presents itself in various ways, including but not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Workforce motivation and engagement risk: Because corporate sustainability efforts, including the management of climate-related issues, increasingly affect workforce engagement, we incorporated into our annual employee engagement survey a question to measure workforce perception of our corporate sustainability efforts. Employee respondents to the survey in 2023 scored our corporate sustainability efforts higher than, on average, other companies, based on similar questions asked in other companies’ internal surveys. We also include content related to our climate action strategy in recruiting and onboarding materials. In addition, we introduced several sustainability training modules for employees covering such topics as circular economy, understanding emissions, human rights, and water stewardship as part of our Sustainability Upskilling program. – Media coverage and public perception risk: Stakeholder engagement, monitoring and reporting trends, and comprehensive governance are the primary vehicles for managing this risk. Transparency through our nonfinancial disclosures, guided by frameworks like TCFD, GRI, and SASB, are another way to mitigate this risk. – Well integrity risk: Extreme weather can potentially introduce well integrity risk, which in turn is a risk to reputation. We have addressed well integrity risk, regardless of the root cause, by developing a Well Integrity Barrier Standard containing ten critical requirements that must be followed by all employees and contractors of SLB. Development of this standard was a company-wide initiative to raise awareness and to impose mandatory rules defining the minimum requirements in training, certification, and knowledge of the barriers we provide.
TCFD B-c	Describe the resilience of the organization’s strategy, taking into consideration different climate related scenarios, including a 2 degrees C or lower scenario.	CDP – C3.2	<p>Climate-related scenarios are an integral part of our scenarios-based portfolio strategy. We review different scenarios to evaluate our business resilience and confirm our portfolio’s alignment with our energy transition ambitions related to those scenarios. For example, both 2DS and IEA NZE were useful in understanding the role that CCS will play in the path to net zero. Although we have been in the carbon capture business for more than two decades, the scenarios gave us confidence that the potential addressable market in carbon capture warranted continued investment and integration of that business into our SLB New Energy portfolio. IHS and Rystad both had scenarios that informed our view of regional and local distribution of the energy mix and therefore influenced our specific regional technology strategies. Reviewing scenarios with a 2040 time horizon against those with a 2050 time horizon helped inform certain of our long-term portfolio mix decisions.</p> <p>We will continue to use scenarios to inform our strategy and financial planning, including those that offer a range of time horizons, ambition with respect to transition, and varied perspectives to help us better understand the risks and opportunities that climate change and the energy transition present. We also will continue to review the accuracy of our scenario predictions with the goal of working from best available predictive information regarding the coming decades. All of the scenarios we used in building our strategy allocate some share of the energy mix to oil and gas in the coming decades. Our strategy considers that there is a wide range of possibilities with respect to the future energy mix and the pace of energy transition and, as such, our strategy addresses opportunities across multiple time horizons. Regardless of the contribution of oil and gas to the energy mix, SLB recognizes the need to reduce the carbon footprint of oil and gas operations, and therefore our strategy considers that as well.</p>

TCFD continued

Risk Management

Risk Management – Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

TCFD Index	Disclosure	Reference(s)	Description
TCFD C-a	Describe the organization’s processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	CDP – C2.1 and C2.2 2024 Proxy Statement, Pages 20 - 21	Our senior management team has developed a comprehensive strategic planning and enterprise risk management process for identifying, assessing, and managing risk. Through this process, we identify key risks through a corporate-level risk mapping exercise, which involves the CEO and other members of senior management, along with a bottom-up operational (field-level) risk assessment by SLB’s various geographies, businesses, and functions. From time to time, the process also includes third-party assessment, external risk surveys, and facilitated workshops with SLB executives. Our executive leadership team has established an enterprise risk management committee to oversee this risk identification process and to monitor the implementation of mitigation processes. Our executive leadership team updates the Board at least annually as risks that could impact the implementation of SLB’s strategy are identified or evolve. In 2023, to enhance our governance framework, a mapping of our operational risks was completed by all of our regions and divisions. The 2023 mapping considered emerging and new risks to align with our sustainability priorities.
TCFD C-b	Describe the organization’s processes for managing climate-related risks	CDP – C2.1 and C2.2 2024 Proxy Statement, Pages 20 - 21	We believe that our comprehensive risk assessment program is reasonably designed to identify and manage climate change related enterprise-wide risks that have the potential to significantly affect our businesses over the short, medium, and longer terms. Our risk assessments cover exposures to both physical and transition climate-related risks and their respective financial impact. The climate-related risks we routinely monitor as part of our enterprise risk management process include potential loss of containment and well control, country-specific legislation and regulations, environmental compliance, financial risk associated with climate change, perception of industry due to climate change dialogue, and extreme weather. At a corporate level, business risks related to climate change are identified based on input from a variety of internal and external sources, including local risk assessments, country-specific climate assessments aligned with TCFD recommendations, and feedback from customers, investors, the Board, and other stakeholders. Identified enterprise-level risks are then developed into various scenarios, guided by subject matter experts, and these scenarios are modeled to assess potential financial impacts.
TCFD C-c	Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization’s overall risk management	CDP – C2.1 and C2.2 2024 Proxy Statement, Pages 20 - 21	In the case of acute physical risks, crisis management scenarios are created and tested in desktop exercises at the local and corporate level by the respective management teams. Enterprise-level risks are also included in our operational risk maps, which help to identify and assess potential threats to the mid- to long-term strategic objectives. A risk owner is assigned from among senior management for each enterprise-level risk to manage the risk management and mitigation plans. Oversight of the management plan for each enterprise level risk is assigned to the Board or Board Committee as appropriate. As an example, certain potential impacts regarding new regulations restricting oil and gas have been determined to be an enterprise-level risk. The Chief Legal Officer is the risk owner, and the Nominating and Governance Committee oversees the Company’s comprehensive monitoring, prevention, and response capabilities. In addition, Board Committees with specific oversight responsibilities receive more frequent updates related to those specific risks. These risks are monitored and embedded into the business planning cycle. Risks are scored on likelihood, severity, time horizon, and financial impact. Where applicable, management objectives include management and mitigation of risk.

TCFD continued

Risk Management continued

Risk Management – Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

TCFD Index	Disclosure	Reference(s)	Description
TCFD C-c continued	Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization’s overall risk management continued	CDP – C2.1 and C2.2 continued	<p>Climate Risk Management</p> <p>Our business has been, and in the future will be, affected by severe weather events in areas where we operate, which could materially affect our operations and financial results. Extreme weather conditions such as hurricanes, flooding, landslides, and heat waves have in the past resulted in, and may in the future result in, the evacuation of personnel, stoppage of services and activity disruptions at our facilities, in our supply chain, or at well sites, or result in disruptions of our customers’ operations. Particularly severe weather events affecting platforms or structures may result in a suspension of activities. In addition, acute or chronic physical impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise, coastal storm surge, inland flooding from intense rainfall, and hurricane-strength winds may damage our facilities. Any such extreme weather events may result in increased operating costs or decreases in revenue.</p> <p>Country-level climate risk assessments provide a practical way to understand climate-related risks and common issues across our organization. For these assessments, we work with a leading sustainability consultant to review the potential impact of climate issues on our direct operations. Climate-related risks (physical and financial, including transition risks) are assessed using scenario-based analysis. While there are country-specific concerns, some commonalities across geographies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → acute physical risks associated with extreme weather, such as storm surges, droughts, heat waves, flooding, rain, and snow → chronic physical risks, such as the potential impact of sea-level rise on our global footprint, water availability, and protected marine life → transition risks, such as policy and legal risks, the impact of a carbon tax on SLB and our customers, the cost of electrifying our operations, and the cost of adapting our technology portfolio to changing customer preference. <p>We have also completed several global climate risk assessment projects, including projects relating to the risks of coastal flooding from sea level rise, physical risks from more severe and frequent storms, and the regulatory risks of carbon taxation. In 2023, we completed a comprehensive biodiversity risk assessment and expanded on our 2022 water risk assessment.</p> <p>We review acute physical risks associated with extreme weather in areas susceptible to increased severity and frequency of extreme weather related to water (e.g., hurricane, excessive rain, or flooding) or increased severity and frequency of extreme heat. Those variances may impact our business by causing extreme changes in precipitation patterns that may result in flooding, changes in road or wellsite conditions, or damage to facilities. This may result in increased operating costs or decreases in revenue through disruptions at our facilities, in our supply chain, or at wellsites; equipment damage and repair requirements; and increased insurance premiums.</p> <p>To manage extreme weather risks, we work with a third party loss prevention firm to conduct site visits, assess potential risks to our facilities, and propose mitigating actions. We also consider the potential impact of sea level rise on our global footprint. Additionally, SLB has business continuity and crisis management processes in place to mitigate potential disruptions caused by extreme weather events.</p>

TCFD continued

Risk Management continued

TCFD Index	Disclosure	Reference(s)	Description
TCFD C-a, C-b, and C-c		CDP – C2.1 and C2.2 continued	<p>Transition Risk Management</p> <p>Continuing political and social attention to the issue of climate change has resulted in both existing and proposed international agreements and national, regional, and local legislation and regulatory measures to limit GHG emissions. The implementation of these agreements, including the Paris Agreement, the Europe Climate Law, and other existing or future regulatory mandates, may adversely affect the demand for our products and services, impose taxes on us or our customers, require us or our customers to reduce GHG emissions from our technologies or operations, or accelerate the obsolescence of our products or services. In addition, increasing attention to the risks of climate change has resulted in an increased possibility of litigation or investigations brought by public and private entities against oil and gas companies in connection with their GHG emissions. As a result, we or our customers may become subject to court orders compelling a reduction of GHG emissions or requiring mitigation of the effects of climate change.</p> <p>There is also increased focus by our customers, investors, and other stakeholders on climate change, sustainability, and energy transition matters. Actions to address these concerns or negative perceptions of our industry or fossil fuel products and their relationship to the environment have led to initiatives to conserve energy and promote the use of alternative energy sources, which may reduce the demand for and production of oil and gas in areas of the world where our customers operate, and thus reduce future demand for our products and services. In addition, initiatives by investors and financial institutions to limit funding to companies in fossil fuel-related industries may adversely affect our liquidity or access to capital. Any of these initiatives may, in turn, adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.</p> <p>Our business also faces increased scrutiny from certain investors and other stakeholders related to our sustainability activities, including the goals, targets, and objectives that we announce, and our methodologies and timelines for pursuing them. If our sustainability practices do not meet investor or other stakeholder expectations and standards, which continue to evolve, our reputation, our ability to attract or retain employees, and our attractiveness as an investment or business partner could be negatively affected. Similarly, our failure or perceived failure to pursue or fulfill our sustainability focused goals, targets, and objectives, to comply with ethical, environmental, or other standards, regulations, or expectations, or to satisfy various reporting standards with respect to these matters, within the timelines we announce, or at all, could adversely affect our business or reputation, as well as expose us to government enforcement actions and private litigation.</p> <p>Our Transition Technologies portfolio and the SLB New Energy business offers a strategic response to the management of energy transition risks, as discussed in the “Climate Action” section of our 2023 Sustainability Report. We continue to regularly map and report our progress towards our emission reduction targets with both internal and third-party resources to understand our progress and potential opportunities.</p>

TCFD continued

Metrics & Targets

Metrics & Targets – Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

TCFD Index	Disclosure	Reference(s)	Description
TCFD D-a	Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process	CDP – C2.1, C2.1a, C2.1b, C2.2, C2.2a	Our climate action strategy is underpinned by our commitment to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, with interim targets aligned with science-based methodology and the 1.5 °C target of the Paris Agreement and track our progress. To achieve these goals across all three scopes of emissions, we have implemented a detailed roadmap of emission reduction actions within each Division and geography and across the short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. As our net zero commitment is inclusive of our value chain, we are also working with our suppliers to help them reduce their emissions footprint. Since 2019, SLB has tracked GHG emissions, prioritizing transparent data collection and real-time monitoring. This ongoing record-keeping informs our sustainability strategy, in order to implement effective GHG emission reduction efforts. We also, annually, commission an external third party to perform attest procedures with respect to certain GHG emissions. Emissions calculations are based on the principles and guidance established in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) to calculate our annual CO ₂ e emissions. As part of that process, we apply emissions factors and global warming potential (GWP) factors to energy consumption data to derive CO ₂ e values. The GWP factors are taken from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 20 year and 100 year).
TCFD D-b	Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and if appropriate, Scope 3 GHG emissions and the related risks.	CDP – C2.1, C2.2 Performance Data Table Page 68	
TCFD D-c	Describe the targets used by the organizations to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	CDP – C2.1, C2.2 2023 Sustainability Report Pages 8 - 20 and 68	