

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

At Vontobel, we actively shape the future. We create and pursue opportunities with determination. We master what we do – and we only do what we master. This is how we get our clients ahead. As a globally operating financial expert with Swiss roots, we specialize in wealth management, active asset management and investment solutions. We empower our colleagues to take ownership of their work and bring opportunities to life. Because we are convinced that successful investing starts with assuming personal responsibility. We relentlessly question the achieved, striving to exceed the goals and expectations of our clients. The registered shares of the Vontobel Holding AG are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange. The Vontobel families' close ties to the company guarantee our entrepreneurial independence. We consider the resulting freedom an obligation to assume social responsibility as well. As of December 31, 2017 Vontobel held over CHF 247 billion of client assets. Throughout our 19 offices worldwide more than 1,700 employees service our clients. www.vontobel.com

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	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Row 1	October 1 2016	September 30 2017	Yes	1 year
Row 2			<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 3	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

Row 4	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
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C0.3

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

Switzerland

Other, please specify (Rest of the world)

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

CHF

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 consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.

Financial 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) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	In order to underline Vontobel's commitment, the overall responsibility for climate change lies with the CEO: Dr. Zeno Staub heads the Vontobel Sustainability Committee, a senior management committee responsible for the Vontobel sustainability strategy, of which the climate strategy is part. The Committee originally signed off the climate strategy in May 2009. Progress on the climate strategy is regularly reported to the committee by sustainability management.

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
Sporadic - as important matters arise	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</p>	<p>Vontobel's Corporate Responsibility Strategy, which includes all climate change-related matters, was signed off by the Executive Board as well as by the Board of Directors in 2016. In 2017, Sustainability became part of the overall Vontobel business strategy 2020 which was signed off by the Executive Board. This includes our path to further reduction of our carbon emissions. The budget for corporate responsibility is signed off by the CEO on an annual basis and includes budget for our carbon neutrality (offsetting of our emissions).</p>

	Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	
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C1.2

(C1.2) Below board-level, provide the highest-level management 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
Sustainability committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Annually

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.

The Vontobel Sustainability Committee (VSC) consists of representatives from all divisions and reports to the CEO.

Members of the VSC: Chairman: CEO; Members: Representatives of the Asset Management ESG Investment Council, Wealth Management, Asset Management, Investment Banking, Head Investor Relations, Finance & Risk, Operations, Head Human Resources, Head Corporate Communications, Head Corporate Marketing, Head Corporate Responsibility & Sponsoring, Corporate Sustainability Management.

The responsibility lies with the Sustainability Committee as the committee oversees all of Vontobel's sustainability activities across all parts of the organization and is responsible for setting/revising the sustainability and climate strategy and targets. By transferring the responsibility to the Sustainability Committee the climate issues can be managed holistically and thoroughly.

Based on Vontobel's Sustainability Principles, the Committee defines the Sustainability Strategy and specific targets, *including climate change-related strategy and targets*. In the context of our "Strategy 2020", the Committee defined strategic objectives and KPIs for the area "Corporate Responsibility & Sustainability". Corporate Sustainability Management coordinates the implementation of the measures and monitoring of the issues that have been decided in conjunction with the relevant specialist units. This also includes relevant climate change issues. Progress against the climate strategy is assessed on an annual basis. On the basis of this assessment, priorities are set and further measures are defined.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction project

Comment

The Chief Operating Officer has specific targets within his MbO. These targets include but are not limited to identifying and implementing emissions reduction and efficiency projects within the operating units as well as to integrating environmental criteria in the purchasing and sourcing processes.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Business unit manager

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Other, please specify (Sales targets)

Comment

In the Asset Management Department, specialized relationship managers are selling climate change / sustainability asset management products. This team has specific sales targets for thematic and sustainability funds.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Environment/Sustainability manager

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Energy reduction project

Comment

The sustainability management has to achieve specific and individual targets related to climate change issues. The targets include but are not limited to: (1) At minimum one article per year on climate change on Intranet. Here, the goal is to raise awareness for climate change issues amongst employees in order to achieve a behavioural change, both in the professional and the private context. (2) Further improvement of the climate change program OTW (one two we) at personnel restaurant. (3) Interaction with facility managers to foster one energy audit per year. (4) Interaction with the person responsible for construction projects to discuss energy efficiency measures, also in connecting with Vontobel's efficiency targets in the context of the cooperation with EnAW (Energy Agency of the Swiss Private Sector). Founded by business associations, the EnAW aims to enhance energy efficiency among its members and encourages them to reduce their CO2 emissions. (5) Purchase 100% renewable energy for all foreign sites. (6) Reporting about climate change data.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Facilities manager

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Efficiency project

Comment

Facility managers receive specific targets within their MbOs. These targets include but are not limited to: (1) Regular check of HVAC equipment for efficient operation. (2) Implement one energy audit per year in one of the main buildings. (3) Implement specific energy and climate change related improvements in building renovation. (4) Purchase 100% renewable energy in Switzerland.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

All employees

Types of incentives

Recognition (non-monetary)

Activity incentivized

Behavior change related indicator

Comment

All employees are invited to suggest improvement as part of the employee suggestion systems. Also suggestions regarding climate change and environmental protection are welcome and rewarded if implemented. Vontobel is motivating the employees to part in the annual bike to work challenge. Employees who take part in this challenge can win a lunch in the client lunch rooms (which are usually not accessible for employees).

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

	From (year s)	To (year s)	Comment

Short-term	1	3	Within this time frame, we see reputation as a material climate-related issue: Our clients, staff and other stakeholders expect Vontobel to live up to its responsibility as a good corporate citizen and to integrate climate change issues in the business strategy. If Vontobel failed to do so, the company would face the risk of losing credibility and brand damage. This would, in the long run, negatively impact our revenues and stock price. Vontobel therefore actively addresses climate change risks and informs employees and the public about its activities in this field. The GRI G4 sustainability report gives insight into different measures implemented, e.g. retrofitting buildings, reducing workspace per employee, membership with the Swiss Climate Foundation, new electric vehicles for the Mail Services department.
Medium-term	3	6	Within this time frame, we regard changes in precipitation patterns as a material climate-related issue: In the past years, we have seen an increase of severe weather events such as droughts and floodings. The damages to infrastructure and capital goods can impact the share values of companies invested in ("investment risk"). Vontobel Asset Management tries to mitigate these risks by carefully assessing the risks resulting from changing precipitation patterns when valuating companies and making investment recommendations.
Long-term	6	10	Within this time frame, carbon taxes are viewed as a material climate-related issue: The Swiss government has decided to initiate the exit from nuclear energy and to enlarge the share of renewables. In this context, the Energy Strategy 2050 was signed off in 2017. It will potentially result in higher carbon taxes on fuels both for heating and transport. This will have an impact on the companies the Vontobel funds are invested in („investment risk“).

C2.2

(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization's frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment

Row 1	Annually	>6 years	Risks are reported to: Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board Geographical areas considered: The climate change risk assessment applies to global climate change risks, as Vontobel has operations on all continents and invests globally. Types of risks considered: Both risks related to regulatory changes and to physical impacts are regularly monitored with a horizon of approximately 5-10 years into the future.
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C2.2b

(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization’s process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

Risk and opportunities are identified at the company group level and the asset level (individual sites). Climate risks and opportunities are part of this process both from an investment solutions as well as an operational point of view.

In this context, The Vontobel Sustainability Committee (VSC) is responsible at company group level for assessing and identifying climate risks on a regular basis. The members of the VSC (Members of the VSC: Chairman: CEO. Members: Representatives of the Asset Management ESG Investment Council, Wealth Management, Asset Management, Investment Banking, Investor Relations, Finance & Risk, Operations, Human Resources, Corporate Communications, Corporate Marketing, Corporate Responsibility & Sustainability.), which meets on a quarterly basis,

consolidates the different risks identified by the different committee members. Every member has the responsibility to identify climate-related risks and issues in their daily activities and channel feedback from other functions and the local managers if the risks are relevant to several locations. Feedback from clients (private and institutional) or the market (such as regulation) are used to inform this process. After consolidation of the risks, the risks are discussed in detail to identify the 1) where in the value chain the risk driver occurs, 2) the risk type, 3) the type of financial impact driver, the time horizon, the likelihood, the magnitude of the impact and the potential financial impact. This assessment builds the basis for the prioritization of the climate-related risks and subsequently managing them.

Beyond the overall process at company level, there is a defined process at asset level for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

At an asset level (for individual sites): it is local managers (both general managers and facility managers) who are responsible for assessing the risks resulting from climate change. They report the risks and implemented measures to the managers of the respective business unit who align it with the overall strategy. The identified risks are discussed at the quarterly meetings of the Vontobel Sustainability Committee Meeting, and assessed according to the criteria mentioned above.

C2.2c

(C2.2c) Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	As a market participant in the financial services industry, Vontobel is subject to extensive regulations and requirements defined by government bodies, regulatory authorities and self-regulatory organizations in Switzerland and other countries in which Vontobel operates. To prevent or mitigate legal, regulatory and compliance-related risks, Vontobel has implemented the relevant structures and processes that are designed to raise employee awareness of or to provide initial or further training for employees about this topic. In addition, Vontobel has an appropriate system of policies and effective control processes in place to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory framework conditions. The corresponding compliance standards are regularly reviewed by Vontobel and adapted to regulatory and legal developments.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	As a market participant in the financial services industry, Vontobel is subject to extensive regulations and requirements defined by government bodies, regulatory authorities and self-regulatory organizations in Switzerland and other countries in which Vontobel operates. To prevent or mitigate legal, regulatory and compliance-related risks, Vontobel has implemented the relevant structures and processes that are designed to raise employee awareness of or to provide initial or further training for employees about this topic. In addition, Vontobel has an appropriate system of policies and effective control processes in place to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory framework conditions. The corresponding compliance standards are regularly reviewed by Vontobel and adapted to regulatory and legal developments.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	With regard to climate change, new technologies that we can use in our operations might often be an opportunity rather than a risk. Failing technology, however, can be a risk to our business.
Legal	Relevant, always included	As a market participant in the financial services industry, Vontobel is subject to extensive regulations and requirements defined by government bodies, regulatory authorities and self-regulatory organizations in Switzerland and other countries in which Vontobel operates. To prevent or mitigate legal, regulatory and compliance-related risks, Vontobel has implemented the relevant structures and processes that are designed to raise employee awareness of or to provide initial or further training for employees about this topic. In addition, Vontobel has an appropriate system of policies and effective control processes in place to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory framework conditions. The corresponding compliance standards are regularly reviewed by Vontobel and adapted to regulatory and legal developments.
Market	Not evaluated	Market risk refers to the risk of losses as a result of changes in market parameters such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, stock prices or commodities prices and the corresponding volatilities. Market risks are relevant in various areas, both within and outside Investment Banking.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	A reputational risk is understood to be the risk of events occurring that could cause sustained harm to Vontobel's image. As such, reputational risks often constitute follow-on risks to the other risk categories described above. Vontobel's ability to conduct its business depends to a significant extent on its reputation, which it has built over the bank's long history. It is therefore of key importance for Vontobel to safeguard its

		good name and all employees have to assign this matter the highest priority. Consequently, appropriate measures are taken on an ongoing basis to make employees aware of the key importance of Vontobel's reputation.
Acute physical	Not relevant, included	Currently, we have not identified any specific short- or long-term acute physical risks to our business. This is an area we will include in next year's scenario analysis.
Chronic physical	Not relevant, included	Currently, we have not identified any specific short- or long-term chronic physical risks to our business. This is an area we will include in next year's scenario analysis.
Upstream	Not relevant, explanation provided	As a financial service provider, Vontobel has little exposure to upstream risks (in the 8 upstream categories mentioned by the GHG Protocol Scope 3 guidance). This is due to the fact that it is a service provider and does not produce a tangible product. It therefore is not dependent on purchased goods or services or upstream transportation. Only to a small degree is Vontobel dependent on capital goods, fuel and energy, waste disposal, business travel, employee commuting and upstream leased assets, but the risks stemming from these areas are relatively small in comparison to other business-relevant risks. Therefore, upstream risks are not classified as relevant for our climate-related risk assessments.
Downstream	Not relevant, explanation provided	As a financial service provider, Vontobel has little exposure to downstream risks (in the 8 upstream categories mentioned by the GHG Protocol Scope 3 guidance). This is due to the fact that it is a service provider and does not produce a tangible product. It therefore is not dependent on downstream transportation and distribution, processing of sold products, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products, downstream leased assets, or franchises. Therefore, downstream risks are not classified as relevant for our climate-related risk assessments.

C2.2d

(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

At a company group level:

The Vontobel Sustainability Committee (VSC) is responsible at company group level for assessing climate risks on a regular basis.

The VSC defines the corporate sustainability strategy and concrete targets including the evaluation of risks and opportunities. (Members of the VSC: Chairman: CEO. Members: Representatives of the Asset Management ESG Investment Committee, Private Banking, Asset Management, Investment Banking, Investor Relations, Finance & Risk, Operations, Human Resources, Corporate Communications, Corporate Marketing, Corporate Responsibility & Sustainability. The decisions about how to deal with climate risks and opportunities and which risks are relevant for Vontobel are taken preferably after having reached a consensus.

At an asset level (for individual sites):

It is local managers (both general managers and facility managers) who are responsible for assessing the risks and opportunities resulting from climate change. They report the risks, opportunities and implemented measures to the managers of the respective business unit who align it with the overall strategy. The resulting climate strategy encompasses three themes: Climate-friendly products and services, reduction of climate footprint in our operations, sensitizing employees and the public on climate risks. Progress against the climate strategy is assessed on an annual basis. On the basis of this assessment, priorities are set and further measures are defined.

Once the risks and opportunities are identified they are prioritized according to the following process (by the Vontobel Sustainability Committee).

Each representative identifies which risks and opportunities identified are relevant to his / her business unit or function. Each representative presents his / her findings during the quarterly Vontobel Sustainability Committee meetings where the risks are being assessed. Those risks and opportunities which are relevant to all business units and functions are assigned first priority. Those risks and opportunities which are relevant to a majority of business units and functions are assigned second priority. Those risks and opportunities which are relevant to a minority of business units and functions are only assigned third priority.

The main role of this Committee is to take the company level into account, however, aspects regarding the asset level are discussed regularly in these meetings, too.

Description of prioritization of measures: Within the above-mentioned risks and opportunities, the defined measures are prioritized on the basis of cost-efficiency, impact, client demand and internal/external visibility:

Highest priority is given to measures that are cost-efficient and have a pay-back below 2 years.
Second priority is given to measures with a longer pay-back period but that are considered having a strong impact on reputation amongst clients, employees and the public.
Third priority is given to measures that have a longer pay-back period and don't seem to have a strong reputational benefit.

After the prioritization process, persons responsible for the management of the individual risk and opportunity are assigned in the relevant business unit/site. As a risk/opportunity owner they have to ensure the risks are monitored and solutions are found or actions are taken to capitalize on the opportunity. The risks/opportunities are monitored and managed via the business units or locations.

Example for physical risk:

The increase of the number of extreme weather events (most notably higher temperatures) can result into a higher risk of power cuts due to an overload of the power grid on extremely hot days. As seen on April 27, 2016, in Zurich the continuity plan that Vontobel developed has significantly reduced this risk. On that day, there was a partial power disruption in Zurich, which affected one of Vontobel's buildings (Bleicherweg 21 in Zurich). But thanks to the contingency plan, the building received energy from a battery for the first 10 to 20 seconds and then from emergency power supply, until the issue could be resolved. Therefore, Vontobel did not suffer from the partial power cut.

Example for transitional opportunity:

Vontobel's thematic funds is a product line that partially exploits opportunities stemming from climate-related opportunities. It invests in companies benefiting from stricter regulation and/or carbon taxes, e.g. providing products or technologies to improve energy efficiency or more efficient processes. Analysts study long-term structural trends and consult extensive sector papers, select potentially exposed companies and assess and quantify related business opportunities for the most promising companies, and integrate expectations into cash flow based valuation models.

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?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Customer

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

Type of financial impact driver

Market: Abrupt and unexpected shifts in energy costs

Company- specific description

The Swiss government has decided to initiate the exit from nuclear energy and to enlarge the share of renewables. In this context, the Energy Strategy 2050 was adopted in 2017. It will potentially result in higher carbon taxes on fuels both for heating and transport. This will have an impact on the companies the Vontobel funds are invested in („investment risk“).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

Avoidance of 1.5% investment loss p.a.

Management method

Vontobel's sustainable and thematic funds aim at avoiding investments in companies with high exposure to stricter regulation and/or carbon taxes. Funds are tested on their carbon footprint and positions with the largest exposures are additionally scrutinized. Analysts consult extensive sector papers and assess potential regulatory risks or carbon costs for potential investments; based on this, the funds refrain from investing in particularly exposed companies, which reduces the risk for Vontobel. This approach is especially pronounced in the case of the Vontobel Fund – Clean Technology. The fund focuses on companies with a positive effect on the environment and an emphasis on positive climate impacts, which we quantify in collaboration with the South Pole Group based on PAE. With this methodology, we show the level of emissions that can be avoided at company or portfolio level thanks to energy-efficient products or services. Meanwhile, PAE help us to reach investment decisions: To achieve the ambitious targets set out in the Paris Agreement, countries will implement stricter regulatory measures to reduce emissions. This, in turn, will drive a shift in demand towards energy- efficient products. PAE serves as an important indicator in this context in order to identify those companies that stand to benefit most from this change in demand – thus enabling us to allocate capital on a solution- and return-oriented basis. Company examples: Osram Licht, Prysmian and Borg Warner.

Cost of management

150000

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

Type of financial impact driver

Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description

After the Fukushima nuclear accident, governments in Switzerland and Germany have decided to initiate the exit from nuclear energy and to enlarge the share of renewables. As a result, the Energy Strategy 2050 was adopted in 2017 in Switzerland. It will potentially result in higher carbon taxes on fuels both for heating and transport. This will have an impact on Vontobel's energy costs („business risk“).

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

50000

Explanation of financial impact

So far, there is a levy on fuel for heating that is largely fed back to the companies. The levy could potentially be turned into a tax and could be further increased. Total annual costs would then amount to approx. CHF 50'000. Yet, compared to total operational costs, energy costs are very low and the additional tax would cause a marginal increase of operational costs.

Management method

Vontobel is monitoring regulatory changes on an ongoing basis. Vontobel is continuously working on increasing the energy efficiency of all sites and therewith reduce energy costs. Furthermore, Vontobel is a member of the Swiss Climate Foundation that uses the refunds of the CO2-levy to fund climate projects at Swiss Small and Medium Entreprises. All three activities support Vontobel in being prepared for regulatory changes and anticipating the resulting costs. In 2017, projects supported by the Climate Foundation included various heating innovations as well as a project involving solar-charged reusable batteries and the project "FluidSolids", which involves the production of plastics from natural fibers.

Cost of management

50000

Comment

Reasoning: costs for the ongoing monitoring of regulatory frameworks, the management of the energy efficiency measures and the cooperation with the Swiss climate foundation (workforce).

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Customer

Risk type

Physical risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic: Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

Type of financial impact driver

Other, please specify (Reduction/disruption production capacity)

Company- specific description

In the past years, we have seen an increase of severe weather events such as droughts and floodings. The damages to infrastructure and capital goods can impact the share values of companies invested in ("investment risk"). Vontobel Asset Management tries to mitigate these risks by carefully assessing the risks resulting from changing precipitation patterns when valuating companies and making investment recommendations.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact**Explanation of financial impact**

Avoidance of 0.5% investment loss p.a.

Management method

Vontobel's sustainable and thematic funds aim at avoiding investments in companies with high exposure to areas particularly exposed to climate change risks, e.g. flooding, or in companies with particularly high needs for fresh water without adequate recovery systems. Analysts consult extensive sector papers and assess resource efficiency of potential investments; based on this, the funds refrain from investing in particularly resource inefficient companies. The Vontobel Fund II – Sustainable Water Fund focuses on the following investment areas: Water infrastructure; water technology; water quality; water efficiency; water supply. Companies in the Water Fund that allow an efficient water use in processes or by end users are e.g. Henkel, Geberit, Itron, Krones and Kubota.

Cost of management

100000

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Physical risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic: Rising mean temperatures

Type of financial impact driver

Increased operating costs (e.g., inadequate water supply for hydroelectric plants or to cool nuclear and fossil fuel plants)

Company- specific description

As internationally oriented investment adviser, we depend on safe and stable electricity supply. In our home market Switzerland, electricity production depends on hydro or nuclear energy. Vontobel faces the risks of shortages or disruptions of power supply in periods of drought and hot summers, especially since we mainly purchase water power for our facilities ("business risk").

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

80000

Explanation of financial impact

Electricity prices could increase in phases, where extreme weather events affect the inland production in our home market. The estimated financial implications indicated are based on a scenario of a 10% increase of electricity costs.

Management method

The increase of the number of extreme weather events (most notably higher temperatures) can result into a higher risk of power cuts due to an overload of the power grid on extremely hot days. Therefore, Vontobel has set up a business continuity management that specifically addresses the risk of power cuts. All sites are equipped with power disruption systems.

Cost of management

180000

Comment

This amount equals the costs for the management of power supply including the maintenance of the power disruption systems.

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation: Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Type of financial impact driver

Other, please specify (Reduced stock price (market valuation))

Company- specific description

Our clients, staff and other stakeholders expect Vontobel to live up to its responsibility as a good corporate citizen and to integrate climate change issues in the business strategy. If Vontobel failed to do so, the company would face the risk of losing credibility and brand damage. This would, in the long run, negatively impact our revenues and stock price. Vontobel therefore actively addresses climate change risks and informs employees and the public about its activities in this field. The GRI G4 sustainability report gives insight into different measures implemented, e.g. retrofitting buildings, reducing workspace per employee, membership with the Swiss Climate Foundation, new electric vehicles for the Mail Services department.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

35000000

Explanation of financial impact

We estimate that a weak performance in climate change management could reduce the stock prices by 1%. Vontobel had a market capitalisation of CHF 3.5 bn by the end of 2017.

Management method

Vontobel has a Corporate Sustainability Management in place. It is part of this unit's tasks to suggest and implement climate mitigation and adaptation measures and to inform employees on how they can contribute to lower carbon emissions. In the staff restaurant, the carbon emissions per main meal decreased by 4% in 2017 compared to 2014. One reason was the reduction of meat per main meal from 150 to 115 grams during the same period.

Cost of management

60000

Comment

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?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Type of financial impact driver

Increased revenue through demand for lower emissions products and services

Company- specific description

We see changing national legislations and initiatives as the main drivers for change relating to climate change activities. Examples such as the feed in tariffs for renewable energy that were introduced (and sometimes cancelled) in many European countries define new frameworks for companies to operate in. Also restrictions on carbon emissions or fossil energy consumption incentivize the use of renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies. For Swiss companies, the Swiss Energy Strategy 2050 which was adopted in 2017 will define targets and instruments for Switzerland to become more energy-efficient. At Vontobel, we have been looking after investment opportunities into companies who have been following these trends for years since the 1990s. This sustainable investment expertise makes us a trustworthy player in the market. In 2017, according to the market survey by Swiss Sustainable

Finance, we were the fourth largest asset manager in Switzerland. In the current environment, we have the opportunity to fully use this early mover advantage because the demand for corresponding investment solutions has been growing constantly.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

There are many factors that influence future returns and which we have no control upon. Furthermore, we are not aware of any study providing scientific evidence or academic proof for such implications. However, based on our outperformance experiences in the past, we estimate an over 2% additional investment return p.a.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Vontobel's thematic funds invest in companies benefiting from stricter regulation and/or carbon taxes, e.g. providing products or technologies to improve energy efficiency or more efficient processes. Analysts study long-term structural trends and consult extensive sector papers, select potentially exposed companies and assess and quantify related business opportunities for the most promising companies, and integrate expectations into cash flow based valuation models. Company examples are Xylem Inc., Schneider Electric, Vestas.

Cost to realize opportunity

100000

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Type of financial impact driver

Increased revenue through demand for lower emissions products and services

Company- specific description

The increase of average temperatures can have positive implications for some sectors, e.g. the increase of agricultural production in colder regions or new tourism options in moderate climate regions. In the real estate business, extreme temperatures lead to an increasing demand for buildings with better insulation (both against heat and against cold). Vontobel is assessing the resulting opportunities carefully when valuating companies and making investment recommendations ("investment opportunity").

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

There are many factors that influence future returns and which we have no control upon. Furthermore, we are not aware of any study providing scientific evidence or academic proof for such implications. However, based on our outperformance experiences in the past, we estimate a 2% additional investment return p.a.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Vontobel's thematic funds invest in companies providing solutions to longer-term implications due to climate change, e.g. in water treatment, agriculture, flood protection and related measurement and monitoring systems, but also companies providing products or technologies to improve energy efficiency or more efficient processes. Analysts study long-term structural trends and consult extensive sector papers, select potentially exposed companies and assess and quantify related business opportunities for the most promising companies, and integrate expectations into traditional valuation methodologies. Company examples come from the subtheme "Building Materials & Insulation" such as Kingspan and St. Gobain. Changing rain pattern increases the need for seawater desalination plants. The French company Suez is a global provider of such Technologies.

Cost to realize opportunity

150000

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other

Type of financial impact driver

Better competitive position to reflect shifting consumer preferences, resulting in increased revenues

Company- specific description

In an environment with increasing pressure on companies to adapt to and to mitigate climate change, there is a reputational benefit in actively contributing to a climate-efficient economy. Since 2008, Vontobel has been a founding member of the Swiss climate foundation, an organisation funding climate change measures at Swiss Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Since its inception it has supported 1'400 climate protection projects. We see a clear reputational benefit of being a founding member as well as an active member of this organization. The positive reputation of this foundation is linked with its members and founding members. This increase in reputational benefit can increase our stock price in the long-term (2015: CHF 47.50, 2016: CHF 53.45, 2017: CHF: 61.50).

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

7000000

Explanation of financial impact

We estimate that our engagement with the climate foundation can increase our stock price by 0.2%. Vontobel had a market capitalization of CHF 3.5 bn by the end of 2017.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Vontobel is represented on the Board of Trustees and Advisory Board of the Climate Foundation Switzerland. In this way, Vontobel actively steers the activities of this organization. It is the task of the Advisory Board to evaluate all projects that are being submitted to the Foundation. The projects supported by the Climate Foundation in 2017 included various heating innovations as well as a project involving solar-charged reusable batteries and the project "FluidSolids", which involves the production of plastics from natural fibers.

Cost to realize opportunity

90000

Comment

Vontobel feeds approx. CHF 90'000 per annum into the Swiss Climate Foundation (the sum varies from year to year, depending on the refund rate of the Swiss CO2-Levy).

C2.5

(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.

	Impact	Description
Products and services	Impacted	As measure to better understand their investments, we offer our investors a carbon footprint report on request. For our dedicated investment strategies we evaluated the potential avoided emissions (PAE). With this methodology, we show the level of emissions that can be avoided at company or portfolio level thanks to energy-efficient products or services. This helps us and the investors to identify and understand promising companies, which are able to provide solutions for environmental challenges such as climate change.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Impacted for some suppliers , facilities, or product lines	Our sustainable assets under management have risen from 11bn CHF (end of 2016) to almost 14bn CHF at the end of 2017.
Adaptation and mitigation activities	Not yet impacted	
Investment in R&D	Not impacted	As a financial service provider, we do not undertake traditional R&D activities.
Operations	Impacted for some suppliers , facilities, or product lines	In order to avoid carbon intensive and non-renewable heating and cooling, in 2017, Vontobel changed from oil and power to lake water cooling / heating (making use of our proximity to Lake Zurich). This reduced carbon emissions from heating / cooling as well as our dependency on fossil fuels. Our data center facilities have a cold aisle containment, which leads to reduction in power usage (e.g. lower energy costs) and also reduces our carbon emissions. In 2017, we have again enlarged our fleet of electric card that are re-charged with energy from renewable sources.
Other, please specify	Impacted	Given the impact of carbon regulations and climate change on investment returns, Vontobel is in the process of diversifying its offering of ESG investment strategies. For this purpose a dedicated team of ESG specialists was established supporting the different investment teams in the analysis and integration of ESG factors. This includes integrating climate-related risks and opportunities into the investment processes.

C2.6

(C2.6) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have factored into your financial planning process.

	Relevance	Description
Revenues	Impacted	We have observed that our clients aim at investing into companies that provide solutions to climate change-related challenges. Therefore, in our dedicated ESG investment strategies we identify companies that benefit financially by providing solutions to global environmental challenges, including climate change. To this end, we analyze all financial aspects that these products may have for the companies. Furthermore, we track how companies exploit these opportunities to increase their market share as well as their revenues. More and more clients invest into these solutions, which has an impact on our revenues.
Operating costs	Impacted	In order to reduce our carbon emissions as well as our dependency on fossil fuels, we have chosen to buy energy made from renewable sources (water power from Switzerland). The acquisition of a labelled product (Swiss "naturemade basic" label) results into an additional cost of approx. 5'000 CHF every year. Overall, however, we are able to reduce operating costs by 5-10% every year with various measures taken in the area of energy efficiency (changing to more efficient technology when it becomes available and old technology needs to be replaced).
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	Impacted	Capital expenditures are approx. 5% higher every year as we continuously invest in energy-efficient technology (such as the lake water cooling / heating or energy-efficiency in our data center, electric cars, a program for the reduction of our carbon footprint in the employee restaurant etc.).
Acquisitions and divestments	Not impacted	
Access to capital	Not impacted	
Assets	Not impacted	
Liabilities	Not impacted	

Other	Impacted	<p>Since 1 January 2009 Vontobel has been carbon neutral (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by offsetting the greenhouse gas emissions we produce every year. For the year 2017, the calculation method for long-distance flights was adjusted according to the GHG protocol. This resulted into higher costs for offsetting our emissions. Every increase / decrease of our carbon emissions has an immediate effect on the relevant budget.</p>
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C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

C3.1a

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

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

C3.1c

(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.

How business objectives and strategy have been influenced by climate-related issues:

The Vontobel Sustainability Committee (VSC) discusses risks and opportunities resulting from climate change at least annually. Based on this assessment, the VSC defined the climate strategy for the first time in 2009 and adapted it in 2012. In 2016, the committee initiated a revision of the strategy (which contained recommendations to the different business units on how to integrate climate issues into their service provision or product development).

Prior to the most recent update of the climate strategy, the internal process for collecting and reporting information to influence the strategy had been adapted by focusing on the five dimension of sustainability, which are clients, employees, environment, society and shareholders. All issues related to climate change are analyzed against these five dimensions. To take the environment as an example, the following aspects of climate change influenced our strategy: Contribution to mitigation by reducing CO2 emissions; contribution to mitigation by influencing investee companies; adaptation to potential climate risks at specific sites.

Given the rising importance of climate change not only for Vontobel and its facilities, but also its stakeholders, Vontobel has decided in 2016 to fully integrate the climate strategy into the business strategy 2017-2020. Therefore, the evaluation of climate related risks, particularly the risk of losing customers when not prioritizing CO2 management, has led to the integration.

Most substantial business decision made:

For many years, Vontobel has realised the rising importance of climate change for its business (particularly in terms of stakeholder pressure) and has therefore made the decision to fully integrate the climate strategy into the business strategy 2017-2020. The most recent decision of fully integrating the climate strategy into the business strategy and to increase the offering of sustainable investment has been mainly driven by the following two aspects of climate change: the downside risk of potentially losing customers when not offering sustainable investments and the upside opportunity of even gaining a competitive advantage by having a greater sustainable investment offering than our peers.

The demand from institutional investors, clients and prospects asking for CO2 footprinting and CO2 neutral investment vehicles has risen sharply in the past two to three years. Vontobel wants to satisfy these needs in order to avoid the risk of losing clients or prospects turning to another wealth and/or asset manager because they have to fulfil regulatory CO2 requirements or are faced with pressure from their beneficiaries.

What aspects of climate change have influenced the strategy:

The most recent decision of fully integrating the climate strategy into the business strategy and to increase the offering of sustainable investment has been mainly driven by the following two aspects of climate change: the downside risk of potentially losing customers when not offering sustainable investments and the upside opportunity of even gaining a competitive advantage by having a greater sustainable investment offering than our peers.

Examples of how the business strategy has been influenced by climate change in the past include:

Vontobel is actively exercising voting rights of investee companies and is engaged in several dialogues with investee companies on climate change issues (dimension shareholders). In the course of 2017, we engaged with a large number of companies and encouraged them to report about climate change risks and performance.

Both Asset Management and Wealth Management have products in place which specifically integrate climate risks and opportunities in the selection of investments (dimensions clients and environment)

Reporting on sustainability issues (including climate change) is integrated into the annual report, for 2017 according to the GRI G4 Standard (core) (dimension shareholders).

Regular Information for employees on Intranet (dimension employees)

Vontobel is a founding member of the Swiss Climate Foundation and is represented both in the Board of Trustees and the Advisory Board. (dimension society)

The growth targets for sustainable AuM have been defined. Here, the goal is to invest into companies with a low CO2 intensity or even a positive climate contribution. This investment strategy is focusing on companies that have defined a sustainable strategy and who fulfil certain criteria for investments. We regularly measure the carbon footprint of our sustainable investing products to better understand our impact and financial exposure and report the results transparently. For one of our thematic funds, in collaboration with the southpole Group, we went beyond the carbon footprint. In this case, we measured the potentially avoided carbon emissions (PAE), a yardstick that can help identify potential winners in the transition towards a low-carbon society. The PAE figure expresses a company's emissions along the entire value chain and compares them with a benchmark. Therefore, the method also covers emissions caused by the use of a product.

How the short-term strategy has been influenced:

Employees are being informed about climate risks and about potential fields of action. This has come about as interviews with clients and employees have shown that Vontobel assumes its corporate responsibility and is committed to

sustainability. However, we are currently talking too little about our sustainability performance on company level as well as on asset level.

Access and content of sustainability databases will be extended to allow for adaptation of advisory and investment processes

Climate risks will be implemented into financial analysis and companies will be encouraged to adapt

Products with a specific focus on climate change will be offered (partially implemented)

How the long-term strategy has been influenced:

Climate change aspects will be integrated into evaluation of future data centers and buildings.

Climate change risks will be integrated into further product lines.

Climate topics will be implemented into the most important business decisions.

Measures to deepen the sustainability know-how and to continuously improve data and information delivered (internally and externally) will be implemented.

C3.1g

(C3.1g) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

Given the smaller potential impact of currently identified climate-related risks in comparison to other risks in the business, scenario analysis was not thought of in the context of climate related issues. But due to the recommendations from the TCFD, the relevance of performing such an analysis has been recognised within the Vontobel Sustainability Committee. Therefore, a climate-related scenario analysis is planned for the second half of 2019.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Intensity target

C4.1b

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

Target reference number

Int 1

Scope

Scope 1+2 (market-based) + 3 (upstream and downstream)

% emissions in Scope

100

% reduction from baseline year

30

Metric

Metric tons CO2e per square meter*

Base year

2016

Start year

2017

Normalized baseline year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.1407

Target year

2030

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

% achieved (emissions)

0

Target status

Underway

Please explain

The target is not set for the financial year, but for the reporting year (always 1. October until 30. September). Accordingly the goal was set in at the beginning of the 2016/17 reporting period with the emissions from 2015/16 as base year. Criteria for SBT have internally been evaluated in setting this target. Once the sector methodology becomes available for the financial industry the target will be checked against these criteria to join the SBT initiative and

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

40

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

40

C4.2

(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.

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 projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0

To be implemented*	3	140.65
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	1	0.01
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Activity type

Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of activity

Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.01

Scope

Scope 2 (market-based)

Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory

Mandatory

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

717

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Assumption: annual savings of 3'772 kWh

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	The company is being refunded from the CO2-Emission levy in Switzerland. Part of these funds are kept on a separate budget in order to finance energy efficiency measures.
Employee engagement	Regular dialogue with persons responsible for energy management of our company. Encouraging to implement different measures.

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

October 1 2015

Base year end

September 30 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

639

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

October 1 2015

Base year end

September 30 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

273

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Row 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

856.22

End-year of reporting period

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Row 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

End-year of reporting period

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are not 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?

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

0.8

End-year of reporting period

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Row 2

Scope 2, location-based

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

End-year of reporting period

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?

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

335

Emissions calculation methodology

Based on the GHG principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy the following activity data is included: Emissions related 1) to production of used paper including distribution and supply chain 2) the provision of drinking water and treatment of waste water 3) to printing orders 4) to sending letters and parcels 5) to food consumed in our firm owned canteen
Emissions factors: based on a study on emissions from paper lifecycle, provision of drinking water and treatment of waste water, printing lifecycle, sending of letters and parcels, and food lifecycles (vegetables and different meats). GWP: same as Scope 1 and 2
Data quality: High data quality External verification of emission factors by SGS according to the guidelines of the Swiss Climate CO2 label

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

100

Explanation

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

GHG emissions from capital goods are not considered to be relevant nor material for Vontobel, being a financial services firm. Our GHG accounting and reporting is build up according to ISO 14064 and is based on the principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy. The application of the principles is fundamental to ensure that GHG-related information is a true and fair account. Relevance: To be useful, information must be relevant to the decision-making needs of users. Information has the quality of relevance when it is capable of making a difference in a decision of users by helping them to evaluate past, present or future events, or to confirm or correct prior expectations and evaluations. To be relevant, information must have predictive value or feedback value or both and it must be timely.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

199

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions related to fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) are included in the carbon footprint, as per the recommendation of the Greenhouse gas Protocol Scope 3. Acitivity data includes emissions related to natural gas, heating oil, fuel consumption of own cars and electricity. Emissions factors: based on studies related to the provision emissions form energy provision. Emission factors are from ecoinvent based on IPCC 2013. GWP: same as Scope 1 and 2 Data quality: High data quality External verification of emission factors by SGS according to the guidelines of the Swiss Climate CO₂ label

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

100

Explanation

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Based on the GHG Protocol principles, according to which we establish our carbon footprint: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy, emissions from upstream transportation and distribution have not been included in the carbon footprint. As Vontobel mainly purchases services and not a large amount of equipment or assets, the upstream transportation of these services and few purchased goods is of very limited relevance (estimated at below 1 % of the overall carbon footprint).

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

52

Emissions calculation methodology

Activity data: Third party disposal/treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations. Emissions factors: used for recycled waste, urban waste/ dump, urban waste/ periodic incineration plant, hazardous waste Source of emission factors: Ecoinvent (V3.3) GWP: same as Scope 1 and 2 Data quality: High data quality External verification of emission factors by SGS according to the guidelines of the Swiss Climate CO2 label

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

100

Explanation

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

5839.5

Emissions calculation methodology

Based on the GHG principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy the following activity data is included: Emissions related to business travel by 1) car 2) plane 3) train Emissions factors: for flights are from Defra (2016) incl. Radiative Forcing and Uplift Factor, for car and train from mobitool v2.0: 2016 GWP: same as Scope 1 and 2 Data quality: High data quality External verification of emission factors by SGS according to the guidelines of the Swiss Climate CO2 label

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

100

Explanation

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

437.6

Emissions calculation methodology

Based on the GHG principles: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy the following activity data is included: Emissions related to business travel by 1) car 2) train Emissions factors: for car and train are from the mobitool v2.0: 2016 GWP: same as Scope 1 and 2 Data quality: High data quality External verification of emission factors by SGS according to the guidelines of the Swiss Climate CO2 label

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

Explanation

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Based on the GHG Protocol principles, according to which we establish our carbon footprint: relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy, emissions from upstream leased assets have not been included in the carbon footprint. As Vontobel only leases a small amount of assets (such as company cars for some of our employees in Germany), these emissions are not relevant in relation to the overall footprint (estimated at below 1 % of the overall carbon footprint).

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Vontobel does not sell any physical goods that need transportation. Travels that might be required to deliver the products/services to its clients are included in the business travel emissions. Therefore, Vontobel does not cause any emissions in this category and inclusion in the carbon footprint is irrelevant.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Vontobel does not sell any physical goods that need processing. Therefore this emissions category is irrelevant to Vontobel's overall carbon footprint.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

The use phase of the Vontobel products and services does not imply further CO2 emissions. We therefore consider this point as not relevant.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Vontobel products and services do not need any end of life treatment. We therefore consider this point as not relevant.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Vontobel does not lease any products. We therefore consider this point as not relevant.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Vontobel does not run any franchising businesses. All business activities are included in the Sustainability Reporting which forms the basis for the information provided. We therefore consider this point as not relevant.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

As of today, there is no standardized method to calculate the CO2 footprint of an entire asset manager portfolio. However, based on existing models and methodologies, Vontobel started to calculate CO2 footprints for some portfolios in 2015. To this end, Vontobel closely follows the work of both the international workgroup of the GHG Protocol and WRI as well as the regional workgroup of VfU. Furthermore, Vontobel closely co-operates with South Pole Group, a pioneer in carbon solutions such as the calculation of carbon

footprints and avoided emissions. Based on this research, Vontobel assesses companies' carbon emissions on a qualitative level as an integral part of the "E" (out of E-S-G) assessment for our investments. Through active communication on its thematic products, Vontobel encourages clients to invest in cleantech and impact investment products. These products contain those companies which offer products and services mitigating climate change.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

No other upstream environmental impacts

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

No other Downstream environmental impacts

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered 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

80.8262

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)

857

Metric denominator

Other, please specify (revenue total (in hundred million))

Metric denominator: Unit total

10.603

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

0.04

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

There are 2 reasons for the decrease: 1) one emission reduction activity, replacement of lights to led lamps 2) Shift in purchase of renewable energy, reducing the amount of electricity coming from water and increasing the amount that comes from wind Last year's intensity figure was: 0.000000843585 (t CO2e SScope 1+2/total unit revenue) This year's intensity figure is: 0.000000808262 (t CO2e SScope 1+2/total unit revenue)

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization have greenhouse gas emissions other than carbon dioxide?

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 CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	856.11	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	0.1	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

N2O	0.01	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
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C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Switzerland	668.51
Other, please specify (Rest of the world) <i>As Vontobel operates mainly from Switzerland (80 % in terms of employees), emissions for the other locations are only tracked on an aggregated level.</i>	187.71

C7.3

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

Please select

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 in market-based approach (MWh)
Switzerland		0.8	5570.68	5570.68

Other, please specify				
<i>As Vontobel operates mainly from Switzerland (80 % in terms of employees), emissions for the other locations are only tracked on an aggregated level.</i>		0	1438.32	1438.32

C7.6

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

Please select

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	0	No change	0	No change in renewable energy consumption in the Reporting year.

Other emissions reduction activities	0.01	Decreased	0	The replacement of lightbulbs by LEDs led to a reduction of 3'772 kWh per year. Based on an the emission factor for the site in Zürich, where the replacement was carried through 0.0005 t CO2e could be saved. This represents 0.001% of the combined scope 1 and 2 emissions from the previous period.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No divestments in the reporting year.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No acquisitions in the reporting year.
Mergers	0	No change	0	No mergers in the reporting year.
Change in output	0	No change	0	No emissions change due to change in output in the reporting year.
Change in methodology	236.41	Decreased	0.26	The emission factors for electricity where updated to using data from the latest studies. To calculate the saved emissions the following formula was used: recalculating last year's electricity emissions based on this years emission factor - last year's electricity related emissions. This result was than divided by last year's scope 1 and 2 emissions to calculate the emissions value (percentage).
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change in boundary in the reporting year.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change in physical operating conditions in the reporting year.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No change in emissions that can not be related to an activity.
Other	0	No change	0	No other reasons for changes in emissions in the reporting year.

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 undertakes this energy-related activity
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	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No

Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No
--	----

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 MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	3498.9	3498.9
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	7009	0	7009
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	7009	3498.9	10507.91

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	No
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)

Natural Gas

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1221.07

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Fuel Oil Number 1

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2256.51

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11.31

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Petrol

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10.02

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

C8.2d

(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.

Diesel

Emission factor

2.6569

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emission factor source

Calculated from BAFU/BFE (2016), Faktenblatt CO2-Emissionsfaktoren des Treibhausgasinventars der Schweiz, Tabelle 1 and IPCC (2006), Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 3, Mobile Combustion

Comment

Fuel Oil Number 1

Emission factor

266.9

Unit

kg CO2e per MWh

Emission factor source

Calculated from IPCC (2006), Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2, Stationary Combustion, Table 2.4 and BAFU/BFE (2016), Faktenblatt CO2-Emissionsfaktoren des Treibhausgasinventars der Schweiz, Tabelle 1

Comment

Natural Gas

Emission factor

203.64

Unit

kg CO₂e per MWh

Emission factor source

Calculated from IPCC (2006), Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 2, Stationary Combustion, Table 2.4 and BAFU/BFE (2016), Faktenblatt CO₂-Emissionsfaktoren des Treibhausgasinventars der Schweiz, Tabelle 1

Comment

Petrol

Emission factor

2.40557

Unit

kg CO₂e per liter

Emission factor source

Calculated from BAFU/BFE (2016), Faktenblatt CO₂-Emissionsfaktoren des Treibhausgasinventars der Schweiz, Tabelle 1 and IPCC (2006), Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Chapter 3, Mobile Combustion

Comment

C8.2f

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

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

1438.31

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO₂e per MWh)

0

Comment

The following emission factor was used as the certificates certify power from wind energy: Electricity from wind power (CO₂e): 0.0000 kg/kWh (Messmer, Frischknecht, Treeze (2017), Umweltbilanz Strommix Schweiz 2014, Tabelle 4.1)

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Contract with suppliers or utilities (e.g. green tariff), supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Solar PV

Wind

Hydropower

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

5570.68

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO₂e per MWh)

0.000149

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	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance

Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance
---------	--

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?

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

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.

Switzerland carbon tax

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems in which you participate.

Switzerland carbon tax

Period start date

October 1 2016

Period end date

September 30 2017

% of emissions covered by tax

100

Total cost of tax paid

26046.34

Comment

Every person or company in Switzerland has to pay a CO2 levy when purchasing natural gas or heating oil. Accordingly Vontobel has paid CHF 26'046.34 in the reporting year as a levy for its purchases of natural gas and heating oil in Switzerland. 100 % of the emissions of natural gas and heating oil are covered by this levy.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems in which you participate or anticipate participating?

Vontobel's target is to increase the share of renewable energy sources, which leads to lower costs for the Swiss Carbon Levy.

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

Energy efficiency: industry

Project identification

Antai Group Waste Gas Recovery for Power Generation Project Gold Standard Project ID: GS605 Markit Registry ID: 103000000002322 Markit Link: https://mer.markit.com/br-reg/public/project.jsp?project_id=103000000002322 Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e) in 2017: 5'452 at the unit price of 3.75 EUR

Verified to which standard

Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

5452

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

5452

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Energy efficiency: households

Project identification

Paradigm Healthy Cookstove and Water Treatment Gold Standard Project ID: GS966 Markit Registry ID: 103000000001964 Markit Link: https://mer.markit.com/br-reg/public/project.jsp?project_id=103000000001964 Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e) in 2017: 1'244 at the unit price of 8.00 EUR

Verified to which standard

Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

1244

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

1244

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Forests

Project identification

Florestal Santa Maria Project VCS Project ID: 875 Markit Registry ID: 100000000001102 Markit Link:
https://mer.markit.com/br-reg/public/project.jsp?project_id=100000000001102 VCS
Link:http://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/project_details/875 Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e) in 2017: 1'244 at the unit price of 4.20 EUR

Verified to which standard

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

1244

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

1244

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

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

No, and we do not currently 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

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

39

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The largest suppliers by spend are covered.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Vontobel has environmental criteria that form part of the contracts with different suppliers. The most stringent criteria apply for the providers of Facility management, Catering, Data centre services, Travel agent, Hardware and workplace, Gifts, Printing. Engagement methods encompass the following: Environmental criteria form part of the contracts, performance against set criteria is monitored annually and discussed with suppliers, corrective action is defined and monitored. Engagements are prioritised on the following criteria: Environmental impact of the respective services, Total spending for respective service/product. The following measures of success are used: percentage of targets achieved, extent of progress against targets (in % of total target). There are many IT, Data, Software, HR services that are not formally covered in this process. They account for a large share of spending. The engagement on climate issues focuses on the suppliers with a direct environmental impact.

Comment

Number of suppliers: 423

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

25

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The percentage of total procurement spend in this case refers to the rents we pay for our Zurich premises.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In order to change our heating and cooling system to less carbon intensive sources we engage with and fully support the owner of several buildings changing to a lake water cooling and heating system and making the required investment. Out of four buildings, one has already switched to lake water cooling and heating. The remaining three buildings will follow in 2019/2020.

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?

Trade associations

Other

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

Swiss Sustainable Finance (SSF)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Broad integration of sustainability risks and opportunities (including climate risks) into finance decision both in asset management and credit/lending.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

Vontobel is a founding member of SSF and played a significant role in setting up the organization. Vontobel hosts and sponsors SSF events and actively contributes to SSF publications

Trade association

Öbu - the association for environmentally conscious management

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Öbu is in favour of a steering tax on energy consumption in order to encourage a more energy efficient economy.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

No active influence but general support of the organization.

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

Vontobel is a signatory to the different CDP initiatives and therewith encourages companies listed on a stock exchange to provide Information on their climate risks and the implemented measures to reduce the climate footprint.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

The Vontobel Sustainability Committee has implemented a process to ensure that all of our direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with our overall climate change strategy:

Corporate Sustainability Management prepares the agenda for the committee meetings (usually quarterly).
A recurring topic on this agenda is the question if new projects are consistent with our overall climate change strategy.
During the meeting, these projects are presented and discussed.
In a second step, the projects are adopted (if they are consistent with our climate change strategy) or rejected (if they are not consistent with our climate change strategy).
The Corporate Sustainability Management coordinates all activities and informs about them in the regular meetings of the Vontobel Sustainability Committee as well as on the Intranet.

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 in accordance with the CDSB Framework

Status

Complete

Attach the document

[Vontobel Sustainability Report 2017 en.pdf](#)

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

C14. 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.

C14.1

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	CEO	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

