

Supplement to the Sustainability statements included in the 2017 Philips Lighting Annual Report

1. Data definitions, boundaries, and scope

This supplement to the 2017 Philips Lighting Annual Report details data definitions, boundaries, and scope of Sustainability indicators disclosed.

2. GRI Content index

The 2017 Philips Lighting Annual Report follows the SRS guidelines issued by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). This supplement to the Annual Report provides details on compliance with these guidelines.

3. Taskforce on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

The 2017 Philips Lighting Annual Report follows the TCFD recommendations. This supplement to the Annual Report details the locations of relevant information in line with the recommendations.

4. E.U. Directive on non-financial information

The 2017 Philips Lighting Annual Report is subject to E.U. directive 2014/95/EU, relating to disclosure of non-financial and diversity information. This supplement to the Annual Report provides the details of our compliance with this directive.

Supplement 1: Data definitions, boundaries, and scope

Delivery of LED lamps & luminaires

The reduced electricity usage from using our LED lamps & luminaires and the resulting societal costs of avoided carbon emissions is based on market intelligence, expert opinion and statistical data. The emission factors set for consumed electricity are based on the IEA 2015 publication. The figures reported are Philips Lighting's best estimate. There is an inherent uncertainty in our calculations due to the estimations. As our insight increases, we may enhance the calculation methodology in the future.

Employee data

Social data covers all employees, including temporary employees, but excludes interns. The Net Promoter Score (NPS) survey is performed on a quarterly basis and is calculated through a weighted average.

Environmental data

Environmental data from manufacturing operations are reported quarterly or half-yearly, according to defined company guidelines that include definitions, procedures and calculation methods. A robust system of internal controls has been implemented to ensure consistent data quality. The results are tracked and internally reported to measure progress against our program targets. Data on operational energy usage includes energy use from manufacturing sites and non-industrial sites and excludes transmission losses to the grid.

Health & Safety

Health & Safety data is reported by sites with more than 50 FTEs (full-time equivalents) and voluntarily reported by sites with fewer employees. Health & Safety data are reported and validated monthly. The focus of reporting is on work-related injuries and illnesses that predominantly occur in manufacturing operations and lead to a recordable injury or illness case. Recordable cases include all injuries and illnesses sustained at work that result in medical treatment, restricted work, lost work days, or fatality. All injury and illness cases are reported for staff and contractors. Contractors were added per 2017. Historic results were updated accordingly. Despite a strong focus on health & safety reporting, due to the nature of this indicator, there is an inherent uncertainty on completeness of reported cases.

General Business Principles

Alleged violations of our General Business Principles are registered via our intranet-based reporting and validation tool. Our ethics hotline is available to all employees and outside parties, allowing complaints to be anonymously registered by telephone or through an online web form. In addition, local compliance officers are available globally, to register complaints on behalf of employees.

Living wages

Philips Lighting defines a living wage as the monthly remuneration necessary to cover the cost of food, housing and transportation, with a 10% margin for other expenses (including expenditure for education, health, and clothing). It is calculated as the gross income necessary to afford these expenditures, taking account of tax liabilities and social welfare entitlements. The following model family was selected for our calculations: two parents with a combined employment rate of 1.8 and two dependent children under 18.

For living wages in China, Philips Lighting used data from Asia Floor Wage. For all other countries, Philips Lighting used data from WageIndicator to set its baseline. The reason for this data source was the extensive coverage of countries, the sample-method, and the research institutes involved with their study, including Harvard Law School and the University of Amsterdam. Philips Lighting does not independently validate data from Asia Floor Wage or WageIndicator, thereby causing an inherent weakness on the accuracy of the used baselines. Statements on living wage pertain to all employees, including temporary employees, but exclude interns, and employees on long-term sick leave.

Mergers, acquisitions, divestures

New Philips Lighting ventures are included in environmental and social disclosures to the extent that the integration process of these ventures has sufficiently been finalized. The normative integration period is two years. Divestures completed before December 31 of the book-year are excluded from environmental and social reporting.

Operational carbon footprint

Philips Lighting reports in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP). The GHGP distinguishes three scopes of carbon emissions. The market-based method of reporting is used as a reference for calculating our total operational carbon footprint.

- Scope 1 – direct CO₂ emissions – is reported with direct emissions from our industrial and non-industrial sites in full.
- Scope 2 – indirect CO₂ emissions – is reported with indirect emissions from our industrial and non-industrial sites in full.
- Scope 3 – other CO₂ emissions related to activities not owned or controlled by Philips Lighting is reported for business travel and distribution activities.

The operational carbon footprint (scope 1, 2 and 3) is calculated internally on a quarterly basis and includes emissions from:

- Industrial sites – manufacturing and assembly sites
- Non-industrial sites – offices, warehouses, IT centers and R&D facilities
- Business travel – lease and rental cars and airplane travel
- Logistics – air, ocean and road transport.

The CO₂ emissions calculation includes all six Kyoto gasses (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆).

Sustainable supply chain

Supplier audits focus on risk suppliers, based on identified risk countries. Risk countries for supply chain management in 2017 were: China, India, Mexico, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Philippines, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus.

The CDP supply chain results are based on self-reporting from suppliers. This causes an inherent uncertainty of the accuracy of impacts from their emission reduction activities.

Sustainable innovation

Sustainable innovation comprises all R&D activities contributing to our sustainable focal areas. This means all products, systems, or services that demonstrate a measurable positive impact in energy efficiency (10% or greater), or one or more sustainable focal areas: Circularity, Weight & Materials, Packaging, Substances, Human Centric Lighting, Basic Needs, or Access to Light. Sustainable innovation is calculated by multiplying the total R&D spend with percentages for sustainable innovation per Business Group. These percentages are assessed through the contribution of R&D projects to sustainable innovation and are calculated based on innovation budget. For this assessment, all innovation in LED related products and systems are considered as sustainable innovation due to the energy efficiency of this lighting technology.

Sustainable revenues

Sustainable revenues are measured per product category and tracked for each Business Group. Sustainable products, systems or services must demonstrate a measurable positive impact in energy efficiency (10% or greater), the most impactful of our sustainable focal areas. Sustainable products outperform annually updated eco-requirements, or by being awarded with a recognized eco-performance label. The lifecycle approach is used to determine the environmental impact and improvement of our products over their total life cycle (from raw materials, manufacturing, packaging, transportation, product use, through to disposal). Studies have shown the product use phase being the most important for lighting products.

Value Creation Model

The definitions, scope, estimates and assumptions used for some parts of the Value Creation Models are disclosed in the methodology document that can be found at our sustainability website, here: <http://www.lighting.philips.com/main/company/about/sustainability/downloads>

Waste to landfill

To determine waste to landfill, only regular operational non-hazardous waste is considered. When more than 99% of the total operational waste generated of a site is diverted from landfill, a site is considered to qualify as sending 'zero waste to landfill'. The amount of waste sent to landfill is calculated internally on a quarterly basis and includes waste from manufacturing locations with more than 50 manufacturing FTE.

Supplement 2: GRI content index

GRI Content Index Phillips Lighting – Comprehensive			
SRS	Disclosure	Disclosure Requirements	Reference 2017 Annual Report
SRS 102: General disclosures 2017			
1. Organizational profile			
102-1	Name of the organization	a. Report the name of the organization.	10. Corporate governance
102-2	Activities, brands, products, and services	a. A description of the organization’s activities. b. Primary brands, products, and services, including an explanation of any products or services that are banned in certain markets	3.1 How we create value 4.1.1 management summary 4.1.2 performance per business group
102-3	Location of the organization’s headquarters	a. Report the location of the organization’s headquarters.	14. Consolidated financial statements
102-4	Number of countries operating	a. Number of countries where the organization operates, and the names of countries where it has significant operations and/or that are relevant to the topics covered in the report.	4.2 Sustainability performance 10.1 Philips Lighting organization Note [3] Information by sector and main country
102-5	Nature of ownership and legal form	a. Report the nature of ownership and legal form.	10. Corporate governance
102-6	Markets served	a. Markets served, including: i. geographic locations where products and services are offered; ii. sectors served; and iii. types of customers and beneficiaries.	4.1.1 Management summary 4.1.2 Performance per business group 4.2 Sustainability performance
102-7	Scale of the reporting organization	a. Scale of the reporting organization, including: i. total number of employees; ii. total number of operations; iii. net sales (for a private sector organization) or net revenues (for a public-sector organization); iv. total capitalization (for a private sector organization), with a breakdown in terms of debt and equity; and v. total number of units of products and services sold or provided.	1. Performance highlights 4. Corporate performance Note [3] Information by sector and main country Note [4] Interest in entities Note [5] Income from operations Note [26] Equity

102-8	Information on employees and other workers	<p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <p>a. Total number of employees by employment contract (permanent and temporary), by gender.</p> <p>b. Total number of employees by employment contract (permanent and temporary), by region.</p> <p>c. Total number of employees by employment type (full-time and part-time), by gender.</p> <p>d. Whether a significant portion of the organization's activities are performed by workers who are not employees. If applicable, a description of the nature and scale of work performed by workers who are not employees.</p> <p>e. Any significant variations in the numbers reported in Disclosures 102-8-a, 102-8-b, and 102-8-c (such as seasonal variations in the tourism or agricultural industries).</p> <p>f. An explanation of how the data have been compiled, including any assumptions made.</p>	<p>Note [5] Income from operations 16.2.1 Employment 16.2.2 Diversity & Inclusion Annex A of this document</p>
102-9	Supply chain	<p>a. A description of the organization's supply chain, including its main elements as they relate to the organization's activities, primary brands, products, and services.</p>	<p>12.4 Operational risks 16.2.8 Supply Chain Sustainability</p>
102-10	Significant changes to the organization and its supply chain	<p>a. Significant changes to the organization's size, structure, ownership, or supply chain, including:</p> <p>i. Changes in the location of, or changes in, operations, including facility openings, closings, and expansions;</p> <p>ii. Changes in the share capital structure and other capital formation, maintenance, and alteration operations (for private sector organizations);</p> <p>iii. Changes in the location of suppliers, the structure of the supply chain, or relationships with suppliers, including selection and termination.</p>	<p>14.5 Consolidated statements of cash flows Note [3] Information by sector and main country Note [4] Interest in entities 16.1.6 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope</p>
102-11	Precautionary Principle or approach	<p>a. Whether and how the reporting organization applies the Precautionary Principle or approach.</p>	<p>12.1 Our approach to risk management and business control</p>
102-12	External initiatives	<p>a. List of externally-developed economic, environmental and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the reporting organization subscribes or which it endorses.</p>	<p>16.1 Approach to sustainability reporting 16.1.1 Stakeholder engagement 16.2.8 Supply Chain Sustainability</p>
102-13	Memberships of associations	<p>a. A list of the main memberships of industry or other associations, and national or international advocacy organizations.</p>	<p>16.1.1 Stakeholder engagement</p>
2. Strategy			
102-14	Statement from senior decision-maker	<p>a. A statement from the most senior decision-maker of the reporting organization (such as CEO, chair, or</p>	<p>2. Message from the CEO</p>

		equivalent senior position) about the relevance of sustainability to the organization and its strategy for addressing sustainability.	
102-15	Key impacts, risks, and opportunities	a. A description of key impacts, risks, and opportunities.	2. Message from the CEO 12. Risk management
3. Ethics and integrity			
102-16	Values, principles, standards, and norms of behavior	a. A description of the reporting organization's values, principles, standards, and norms of behavior.	12.1 Our approach to risk management and business control 16.2.7 General business principles
102-17	Mechanisms for advice and concerns about ethics	a. A description of internal and external mechanisms for: i. seeking advice about ethical and lawful behavior, and organizational integrity; and ii. reporting concerns about unethical and unlawful behavior, and organizational integrity.	12.1 Our approach to risk management and business control 16.2.7 General business principles
4. Governance			
102-18	Governance structure	a. Governance structure of the reporting organization, including committees of the highest governance body. b. Committees responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental, and social impacts.	6. Management 7. Supervisory board 10. Corporate governance
102-19	Delegation of authority	a. Process for delegating authority for economic, environmental, and social impacts from the highest governance body to senior executives and other employees	10. Corporate governance 16.1.3 Sustainability governance
102-20	Executive-level responsibility for economic, environmental and social topics	a. Whether the reporting organization has appointed an executive-level position or positions with responsibility for economic, environmental and social topics. b. Whether post holders report directly to the highest governance body.	16.1.3 Sustainability governance
102-21	Consulting stakeholders on economic, environmental, and social topics	a. Processes for consultation between stakeholders and the highest governance body on economic, environmental and social topics. b. If consultation is delegated, describe to whom and any feedback processes to the highest governance body.	11.6 Annual general meeting of shareholders 11.7 Investor relations contact 16.1.1 Stakeholder management 16.2.9 Working with stakeholders
102-22	Composition of the highest governance body and its committees	a. Composition of the highest governance body and its committees by: i. executive or non-executive; ii. independence; iii. tenure on the governance body; iv. number of each individual's other significant positions and commitments, and the nature of the commitments; v. gender; vi. membership of under-represented social groups; vii. competences relating to economic, environmental and social impacts; and viii. stakeholder representation.	6. Management 7. Supervisory board 10. Corporate governance

102-23	Chair of the highest governance body	<p>a. Whether the chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer in the reporting organization.</p> <p>b. If the chair is also an executive officer, describe his or her function within the reporting organization's management and the reasons for this arrangement.</p>	10.2 Board of management
102-24	Nomination and selection the highest governance body	<p>a. Nomination and selection processes for the highest governance body and its committees.</p> <p>b. Criteria used for nominating and selecting highest governance body members, including whether and how:</p> <p>i. stakeholders (including shareholders) are involved;</p> <p>ii. diversity is considered;</p> <p>iii. independence is considered; and</p> <p>iv. expertise and experience relating to economic, environmental, and social topics are considered.</p>	<p>8. Supervisory board report</p> <p>10.2 Board of management</p> <p>10.3 Supervisory board</p>
102-25	Conflicts of interest	<p>a. Processes for the highest governance body to ensure conflicts of interest are avoided and managed.</p> <p>b. Whether conflicts of interest are disclosed to stakeholders, including, as a minimum:</p> <p>i. cross-board membership;</p> <p>ii. cross-shareholding with suppliers and other stakeholders;</p> <p>iii. existence of controlling shareholder; and</p> <p>iv. related party disclosures.</p>	<p>10.2 Board of management</p> <p>10.3 Supervisory board</p>
102-26	Role of highest governance body in setting purpose, values and strategy	<p>a. Highest governance body's and senior executives' roles in the development, approval, and updating of the organization's purpose, value or mission statements, strategies, policies, and goals related to economic, environmental, and social topics.</p>	<p>8. Supervisory board report</p> <p>10.2 Board of management</p> <p>10.3 Supervisory board</p> <p>10.4 General meeting of shareholders</p> <p>16.1.1 Working with stakeholders</p>
102-27	Collective knowledge of highest governance body	<p>a. Measures taken to develop and enhance the highest governance body's collective knowledge of economic, environmental, and social topics.</p>	<p>8. Supervisory board report</p> <p>9.3.6 Sustainability</p>
102-28	Evaluating the highest governance body's performance	<p>a. Processes for evaluation of the highest governance body's performance with respect to governance of economic, environmental, and social topics.</p> <p>b. Whether such evaluation is independent or not, and its frequency.</p> <p>c. Whether such evaluation is a self-assessment.</p> <p>d. Actions taken in response to evaluation of the highest governance body's performance with respect to governance of economic, environmental, and social topics, including, as a minimum, changes in membership and organizational practice.</p>	<p>9.3.6 Sustainability</p> <p>12.1 Our approach to risk management and business control</p> <p>8 Supervisory board report</p> <p>10.2 Board of management</p> <p>10.3 Supervisory board</p> <p>16.1.3 Sustainability governance</p>

102-29	Identifying and managing economic, environmental, and social impacts	<p>a. Highest governance body's role in identifying and managing economic, environmental, and social impacts, risks, and opportunities – including its role in implementing the due diligence processes.</p> <p>b. Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the highest governance body's identification and management of economic, environmental, and social impacts, risks, and opportunities.</p>	<p>12.1 Our approach to risk management and business control</p> <p>8. Supervisory board report</p> <p>10.2 Board of management</p> <p>10.3 Supervisory board</p> <p>16.1.1 Stakeholder engagement</p> <p>16.1.2 Material aspects and our focus</p>
102-30	Effectiveness of risk management processes	<p>a. Highest governance body's role in reviewing the effectiveness of the reporting organization's risk management processes for economic, environmental, and social topics.</p>	<p>12.1 Our approach to risk management and business control</p> <p>8. Supervisory board report</p> <p>10.2 Board of management</p> <p>16.1.3 Sustainability governance</p>
102-31	Review of economic, environmental, and social impacts	<p>Frequency of the highest governance body's review of economic, environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities.</p>	<p>12.1 Our approach to risk management and business control</p> <p>8. Supervisory board report</p> <p>10.2 Board of management</p> <p>16.1.3 Sustainability governance</p>
102-32	Highest governance body's role in sustainability reporting	<p>The highest committee or position that formally reviews and approves the reporting organization's sustainability report and ensures that all material topics are covered.</p>	<p>8. Supervisory board report</p> <p>16.1 Approach to sustainability reporting</p>
102-33	Communicating critical concerns	<p>a. Process for communicating critical concerns to the highest governance body.</p>	<p>12.1 Our approach to risk management and business control</p> <p>10.2 Board of management</p> <p>16.2.7 General Business Principles</p>
102-34	Nature and total number of critical concerns	<p>a. Total number and nature of critical concerns that were communicated to the highest governance body.</p> <p>b. Mechanism(s) used to address and resolve critical concerns</p>	<p>16.2.7 General Business Principles</p>
102-35	Remuneration policies	<p>a. Remuneration policies for the highest governance body and senior executives for the following types of remuneration, if used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. fixed pay and variable pay, including performance-based pay, equity-based pay, bonuses, and deferred or vested shares; ii. sign-on bonuses or recruitment incentive payments; iii. termination payments; iv. clawbacks; and v. retirement benefits, including the difference between benefit schemes and contribution rates for the highest governance body, senior executives, and all other employees. <p>b. How performance criteria in the remuneration policies relate to the highest governance body's and senior executives' objectives for economic, environmental, and social topics.</p>	<p>9. Remuneration report</p> <p>10.2 Board of management</p> <p>Note [31] Information on remuneration</p>

102-36	Process for determining remuneration	<p>a. Process for determining remuneration.</p> <p>b. Whether and how remuneration consultants are involved in determining remuneration and whether they are independent of management.</p> <p>c. Any other relationships that the remuneration consultants have with the reporting organization.</p>	<p>9. Remuneration report</p> <p>10.2 Board of management</p> <p>10.3 Supervisory board</p> <p>Note [31] Information on remuneration</p>
102-37	Stakeholders' involvement in remuneration	<p>a. How stakeholders' views are sought and taken into account regarding remuneration.</p> <p>b. If applicable, the results of votes on remuneration policies and proposals.</p>	<p>10.2 Board of management</p> <p>10.4 General meeting of shareholders</p>
102-38	Annual total compensation ratio	<p>a. Ratio of the annual total compensation for the reporting organization's highest-paid individual in each country of significant operations to the median annual total compensation for all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual) in the same country.</p> <p>Clause 4.4 When compiling the information specified in Disclosure 102-38, the reporting organization shall, for each country of significant operations:</p> <p>4.4.1 identify the highest-paid individual for the reporting period, as defined by total compensation;</p> <p>4.4.2 calculate the median annual total compensation for all employees, except the highest paid individual;</p> <p>4.4.3 calculate the ratio of the annual total compensation of the highest-paid individual to the median annual total compensation for all employees.</p>	<p>Philips Lighting does not consider this indicator relevant. Philips Lighting makes an impact on local communities by the salaries it pays to its employees. Salaries are based on industry norms as described in our General Business Principles.</p>
102-39	Percentage increase in annual total compensation ratio	<p>a. Ratio of the percentage increase in annual total compensation for the reporting organization's highest-paid individual in each country of significant operations to the median percentage increase in annual total compensation for all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual) in the same country.</p>	<p>Philips Lighting does not consider this indicator relevant. Philips Lighting makes an impact on local communities by the salaries it pays to its employees. Salaries are based on industry norms as described in our General Business Principles</p>
5. Stakeholder Engagement			
102-40	List of stakeholder groups	<p>a. A list of stakeholder groups engaged by the reporting organization.</p>	<p>16.1.1 Stakeholder engagement</p> <p>16.2.9 Working with stakeholders</p>
102-41	Collective bargaining agreements	<p>a. Percentage of total employees covered by collective bargaining agreements.</p>	<p>58%</p>
102-42	Identifying and selecting stakeholders	<p>a. The basis for identifying and selecting stakeholders with whom to engage.</p>	<p>16.1.1 Stakeholder engagement</p> <p>16.2.10 Working with stakeholders</p>
102-43	Approach to stakeholder engagement	<p>a. The organization's approach to stakeholder engagement, including frequency of engagement by type and by stakeholder group, and an</p>	<p>16.1.1 Stakeholder engagement</p> <p>16.1.2 Material aspects and our focus</p> <p>16.2.10 Working with stakeholders</p>

		indication of whether any of the engagement was undertaken specifically as part of the report preparation process.	
102-44	Key topics and concerns raised	a. Key topics and concerns that have been raised through stakeholder engagement, including: i. how the reporting organization has responded to those key topics and concerns; and ii. the stakeholder groups that raised each of the key topics and concerns.	16.1.1 Stakeholder engagement 16.1.2 Material aspects and our focus 16.2.10 Working with stakeholders
6. Reporting practice			
102-45	Entities included in the consolidated financial statements	a. A list of all entities included in the reporting organization's consolidated financial statements or equivalent documents. b. Whether any entity included in the reporting organization's consolidated financial statements or equivalent documents is not covered by the report.	4. Corporate performance Note [3] Information by sector and main country Note [4] Interest in entities
102-46	Defining report content and topic Boundaries	a. An explanation of the process for defining the report content and the topic Boundaries. b. An explanation of how the reporting organization has implemented the Reporting Principles for defining report content. Clause 6.1 When compiling the information specified in Disclosure 102-46, the reporting organization shall include an explanation of how the Materiality principle was applied to identify material topics, including any assumptions made.	16.1.1 Stakeholder engagement 16.1.2 Material aspects and our focus 16.1.6. Data definitions, boundaries, and scope
102-47	List of material topics	a. A list of material topics identified in the process for defining report content.	16.1.2 Material aspects and our focus
102-48	Restatements of information	a. The effect of any restatements of information provided in previous reports, and the reasons for such restatements.	16.1.6. Data definitions, boundaries, and scope – not applicable as this is the first annual report of Philips Lighting
102-49	Changes in reporting	Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the list of material topics included in the report and topic boundaries.	16.1.6. Data definitions, boundaries, and scope – not applicable as this is the first annual report for Philips Lighting
102-50	Reporting Period	a. Reporting period for information provided.	January 1 – December 31 2017
102-51	Date of most recent report	a. If applicable, the date of the most recent previous report.	February 21, 2017
102-52	Reporting cycle	a. Reporting cycle.	Yearly
102-53	Contact point for questions regarding the report	a. The contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents.	11.7 Investor relations contact information
102-54	Claims of reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards	a. The 'in accordance' claim made by the reporting organization about its use of the GRI Standards, either: i. 'This report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards: core option'; or	This report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards: comprehensive option

		ii. 'This report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards: comprehensive option'.	
102-55	GRI content index	<p>a. The content index for the report, which specifies each of the GRI Standards used to prepare the report and lists all relevant disclosures.</p> <p>b. For each disclosure, the content index shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the number of the disclosure; ii. the page number(s) or URL(s) where the information for each disclosure can be found, either within the report or in another published material; and iii. if applicable, and where permitted, the reason(s) for omission when a required disclosure cannot be made. <p>6.3.1 include the words 'GRI Content Index' in the title;</p> <p>6.3.2 present the complete GRI content index in one location;</p> <p>6.3.3 include in the report a link or reference to the GRI content index, if it is not provided in the report itself;</p> <p>6.3.4 for each GRI Standard used, include the title and publication year (e.g., GRI 102: General Disclosures 2016);</p> <p>6.3.5 include any additional material topics reported on which are not covered by the GRI Standards, including page number(s) or URL(s) where the information can be found.</p>	GRI Content Index 2017
102-56	External assurance	<p>a. A description of the organization's policy and current practice with regard to seeking external assurance for the report.</p> <p>b. If the report has been externally assured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A reference to the external assurance report, statements, or opinions. If not included in the assurance report accompanying the sustainability report, a description of what has and what has not been assured and on what basis, including the assurance standards used, the level of assurance obtained, and any limitations of the assurance process; ii. The relationship between the organization and the assurance provider; iii. Whether and how the highest governance body or senior executives are involved in seeking external assurance for the organization's sustainability report. 	16.1 Approach to sustainability reporting 17: Combined independent auditor's report

GRI Content Index Phillips Lighting – Comprehensive

SRS	Disclosure	Disclosure Requirements	Reference 2017 Annual Report
SRS 103: Management approach 2017			
103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	<p>For each material topic, the reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An explanation of why the topic is material. b. The Boundary for the material topic, which includes a description of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. where the impacts occur; ii. the organization’s involvement with the impacts. For example, whether the organization has caused or contributed to the impacts, or is directly linked to the impacts through its business relationships. c. Any specific limitation regarding the topic Boundary. <p>Clause 1.1 If management approach disclosures are combined for a group of material topics, the reporting organization shall state which topics are covered by each disclosure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Message from the CEO 3.2 Sustainability 12.4 Operational risks 12.5 Compliance risks 16.1.2 Material aspects and our focus 16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope
103-2	The management approach and its components	<p>For each material topic, the reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An explanation of how the organization manages the topic. b. A statement of the purpose of the management approach. c. A description of the following, if the management approach includes that component: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Policies, ii. Commitments, iii. Goals and targets, iv. Responsibilities, v. Resources, vi. Grievance mechanisms, vii. Specific actions, such as processes, projects, programs and initiatives <p>Clause 1.1 If management approach disclosures are combined for a group of material topics, the reporting organization shall state which topics are covered by each disclosure.</p> <p>Clause 1.2 If there is no management approach for a material topic, the reporting organization shall describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 any plans to implement a management approach; or 1.2.2 the reasons for not having a management approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16.1.2 Material aspects and our focus 16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope 16.3 Environmental statements

<p>103-3</p>	<p>Evaluation of the management approach</p>	<p>a. An explanation of how the organization evaluates the management approach, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the mechanisms for evaluating the effectiveness of the management approach; ii. the results of the evaluation of the management approach; and iii. any related adjustments to the management approach. <p>Clause 1.1 If management approach disclosures are combined for a group of material topics, the reporting organization shall state which topics are covered by each disclosure.</p> <p>Clause 1.2 If there is no management approach for a material topic, the reporting organization shall describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 any plans to implement a management approach; or 1.2.2 the reasons for not having a management approach. 	<p>9.3.6 Sustainability 16.1.2 Material aspects and our focus 16.1.3 Sustainability governance 16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope 16.3 Environmental statements</p>
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Topic Specific Standards			
Material topics on which Philips Lighting reports according to GRI Standards			
Product energy efficiency; Operational carbon footprint; Carbon footprint of our organization			
302 - Energy			
302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	<p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Total fuel consumption within the organization from non-renewable sources, in joules or multiples, and including fuel types used. b. Total fuel consumption within the organization from renewable sources, in joules or multiples, and including fuel types used. c. In joules, watt-hours or multiples, the total: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. electricity consumption ii. heating consumption iii. cooling consumption iv. steam consumption d. In joules, watt-hours or multiples, the total: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. electricity sold ii. heating sold iii. cooling sold iv. steam sold e. Total energy consumption within the organization, in joules or multiples. f. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used. g. Source of the conversion factors used. 	<p>16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope</p> <p>16.3.3 Carbon footprint and energy</p>
302-2	Energy consumption outside of the organization	<p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Energy consumption outside of the organization, in joules or multiples. b. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used. c. Source of the conversion factors used. 	<p>16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope</p> <p>16.3.3 Carbon footprint and energy</p>
302-3	Energy intensity	<p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Energy intensity ratio for the organization. b. Organization-specific metric (the denominator) chosen to calculate the ratio. c. Types of energy included in the intensity ratio; whether fuel, electricity, heating, cooling, steam, or all. d. Whether the ratio uses energy consumption within the organization, outside of it, or both. 	<p>16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope</p> <p>16.3.3 Carbon footprint and energy</p>
302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	<p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amount of reductions in energy consumption achieved as a direct result of conservation and efficiency initiatives, in joules or multiples. 	<p>16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope</p> <p>16.3.3 Carbon footprint and energy</p>

		<p>b. Types of energy included in the reductions; whether fuel, electricity, heating, cooling, steam, or all.</p> <p>c. Basis for calculating reductions in energy consumption, such as base year or baseline, including the rationale for choosing it.</p> <p>d. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used.</p>	
302-5	Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	<p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <p>a. Reductions in energy requirements of sold products and services achieved during the reporting period, in joules or multiples.</p> <p>b. Basis for calculating reductions in energy consumption, such as base year or baseline, including the rationale for choosing it.</p> <p>c. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used.</p>	<p>16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope</p> <p>16.3.1 Sustainable revenues</p>
305 - Emissions			
305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	<p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <p>a. Gross direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.</p> <p>b. Gases included in the calculation; whether CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃, or all.</p> <p>c. Biogenic CO₂ emissions in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.</p> <p>d. Base year for the calculation, if applicable, including:</p> <p>i. the rationale for choosing it;</p> <p>ii. emissions in the base year;</p> <p>iii. the context for any significant changes in emissions that triggered recalculations of base year emissions.</p> <p>e. Source of the emission factors and the global warming potential (GWP) rates used, or a reference to the GWP source.</p> <p>f. Consolidation approach for emissions; whether equity share, financial control, or operational control.</p> <p>g. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used.</p>	<p>16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope</p> <p>16.3.3 Carbon footprint and energy</p>
305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	<p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <p>a. Gross location-based energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.</p> <p>b. If applicable, gross market-based energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.</p> <p>c. If available, the gases included in the calculation; whether CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃, or all.</p> <p>d. Base year for the calculation, if applicable, including:</p> <p>i. the rationale for choosing it;</p> <p>ii. emissions in the base year;</p>	<p>16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope</p> <p>16.3.3 Carbon footprint and energy</p>

		<p>iii. the context for any significant changes in emissions that triggered recalculations of base year emissions.</p> <p>e. Source of the emission factors and the global warming potential (GWP) rates used, or a reference to the GWP source.</p> <p>f. Consolidation approach for emissions; whether equity share, financial control, or operational control.</p> <p>g. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used.</p>	
305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	<p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <p>a. Gross other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.</p> <p>b. If available, the gases included in the calculation; whether CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃, or all.</p> <p>c. Biogenic CO₂ emissions in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.</p> <p>d. Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions categories and activities included in the calculation.</p> <p>e. Base year for the calculation, if applicable, including:</p> <p>i. the rationale for choosing it;</p> <p>ii. emissions in the base year;</p> <p>iii. the context for any significant changes in emissions that triggered recalculations of base year emissions.</p> <p>f. Source of the emission factors and the global warming potential (GWP) rates used, or a reference to the GWP source.</p> <p>g. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used.</p>	<p>16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope</p> <p>16.3.3 Carbon footprint and energy</p>
305-4	GHG emissions intensity	<p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <p>a. GHG emissions intensity ratio for the organization.</p> <p>b. Organization-specific metric (the denominator) chosen to calculate the ratio.</p> <p>c. Types of GHG emissions included in the intensity ratio; whether direct (Scope 1), energy indirect (Scope 2), and/or other indirect (Scope 3).</p> <p>d. Gases included in the calculation; whether CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃, or all.</p>	<p>16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope</p> <p>16.3.3 Carbon footprint and energy</p>
305-5	Reduction of GHG emissions	<p>The reporting organization shall report the following information:</p> <p>a. GHG emissions reduced as a direct result of reduction initiatives, in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.</p> <p>b. Gases included in the calculation; whether CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃, or all.</p> <p>c. Base year or baseline, including the rationale for choosing it.</p> <p>d. Scopes in which reductions took place; whether direct (Scope 1), energy indirect (Scope 2), and/or other indirect (Scope 3).</p>	<p>16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope</p> <p>16.3.3 Carbon footprint and energy</p>

		e. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used.	
305-6	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	The reporting organization shall report the following information: a. Production, imports, and exports of ODS in metric tons of CFC-11 (trichlorofluoromethane) equivalent. b. Substances included in the calculation. c. Source of the emission factors used. d. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used.	Emissions from ODS are at non-material levels for Philips Lighting, in 2015 our emissions were below 1kg.
305-7	Nitrogen oxides (NOX), sulfur oxides (SOX), and other significant air emissions	The reporting organization shall report the following information: a. Significant air emissions, in kilograms or multiples, for each of the following: i. NOX ii. SOX iii. Persistent organic pollutants (POP) iv. Volatile organic compounds (VOC) v. Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) vi. Particulate matter (PM) vii. Other standard categories of air emissions identified in relevant regulations b. Source of the emission factors used. c. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used.	Emissions from NOX and SOX are at non-material levels for Philips Lighting.
Business ethics; Human rights in our organization; Social responsibility in our supply chain			
406 - Non-discrimination			
406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	The reporting organization shall report the following information: a. Total number of incidents of discrimination during the reporting period. b. Status of the incidents and actions taken with reference to the following: i. Incident reviewed by the organization; ii. Remediation plans being implemented; iii. Remediation plans that have been implemented, with results reviewed through routine internal management review processes; iv. Incident no longer subject to action.	This topic is covered under the Philips Lighting General Business Principles and the Supplier Sustainability Declaration, our code of conduct for suppliers. 12.1 Our approach to risk management and management control – Philips Lighting General Business Principles 16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope 16.2.2 Human rights 16.2.7 General Business Principles 16.2.8 Supply chain sustainability
407 - Freedom of association and collective bargaining			
407-1	Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	The reporting organization shall report the following information: a. Operations and suppliers in which workers' rights to exercise freedom of association or collective bargaining may be violated or at significant risk either in terms of: i. type of operation (such as manufacturing plant) and supplier; ii. countries or geographic areas with operations and suppliers considered at risk.	This topic is covered under the Philips Lighting General Business Principles and the Supplier Sustainability Declaration, our code of conduct for suppliers. 12.1 Our approach to risk management and management control – Philips Lighting General Business Principles 16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope

		b. Measures taken by the organization in the reporting period intended to support rights to exercise freedom of association and collective bargaining.	16.2.2 Human rights 16.2.7 General Business Principles 16.2.8 Supply chain sustainability
408 - Child labor			
408-1	Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	The reporting organization shall report the following information: a. Operations and suppliers considered to have significant risk for incidents of: i. child labor; ii. young workers exposed to hazardous work. b. Operations and suppliers considered to have significant risk for incidents of child labor either in terms of: i. type of operation (such as manufacturing plant) and supplier; ii. countries or geographic areas with operations and suppliers considered at risk. c. Measures taken by the organization in the reporting period intended to contribute to the effective abolition of child labor.	This topic is covered under the Philips Lighting General Business Principles and the Supplier Sustainability Declaration, our code of conduct for suppliers. 12.1 Our approach to risk management and management control – Philips Lighting General Business Principles 16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope 16.2.2 Human rights 16.2.7 General Business Principles 16.2.8 Supply chain sustainability
412 – Human rights assessment			
412-1	Operations that have been subject to human rights reviews or impact assessments	The reporting organization shall report the following information: a. Total number and percentage of operations that have been subject to human rights reviews or human rights impact assessments, by country.	This topic is covered under the Philips Lighting General Business Principles and the Supplier Sustainability Declaration, our code of conduct for suppliers. 12.1 Our approach to risk management and management control – Philips Lighting General Business Principles 16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope 16.2.2 Human rights 16.2.7 General Business Principles 16.2.8 Supply chain sustainability
412-2	Employee training on human rights policies or procedures	The reporting organization shall report the following information: a. Total number of hours in the reporting period devoted to training on human rights policies or procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations. b. Percentage of employees trained during the reporting period in human rights policies or procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations.	This topic is covered under the Philips Lighting General Business Principles and the Supplier Sustainability Declaration, our code of conduct for suppliers. 12.1 Our approach to risk management and management control – Philips Lighting General Business Principles 16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope 16.2.5 Leadership & Development 16.2.2 Human rights 16.2.7 General Business Principles
412-3	Significant investment agreements and contracts that include	The reporting organization shall report the following information: a. Total number and percentage of significant investment agreements and	This topic is covered under the Philips Lighting General Business Principles and the Supplier Sustainability Declaration, our code of conduct for suppliers.

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	<p>human rights clauses or that underwent human rights screening</p>	<p>contracts that include human rights clauses or that underwent human rights screening. b. The definition used for 'significant investment agreements'.</p>	<p>12.1 Our approach to risk management and management control – Philips Lighting General Business Principles 16.1.5 Data definitions, boundaries, and scope 16.2.7 Supply chain sustainability</p>
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Annex to the GRI table:

Supplement to 102-8:

Contract type by gender in %

	Permanent	Temporary
Female	95%	5%
Male	97%	3%

Contract type by geography in %

	Permanent	Temporary
Europe	93%	7%
Americas	99%	1%
Rest of the world	99%	1%

Part-time by gender in %

	Full-time	Part-time
Female	94%	6%
Male	98%	2%

Total value of political contributions by country and recipient/beneficiary.

Type of trade organization	Geographic scope	Spend 2017 (€ millions)	Focus of membership (non-exhaustive)
Industry associations	Global	0.69	Sustainable innovation in the industry, climate action, scaling up action on the UN SDGs, common standards
Coalitions for sustainable growth	Global	0.52	Carbon pricing, sustainable cities, standards for impact measurement, UN SDG contribution
Political contributions	Global	0	

Supplement 3: TCFD recommendations

Strategy

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

Recommended Disclosure a)
Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.

Recommended Disclosure b)
Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning.

Recommended Disclosure c)
Describe the resilience of the organization’s strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

Opportunities:

Change in customer requirements: We have pioneered many key breakthroughs in lighting over the past 125 years and been a driving force behind several leading technological innovations. We are in a leading position as the lighting industry transitions from conventional to LED lighting technologies. This transition has continued to accelerate as the industry moves toward connected lighting.

Our track record in innovation is strong and we invest heavily in R&D to stay at the forefront of technological developments. We believe we are uniquely positioned across the lighting value chain and focus on the general lighting market. Today, approximately 15% of the world’s electricity is used for lighting. Through digital LED technology, Philips Lighting offers light that is up to 80% more energy efficient. With it, electricity usage for lighting is on track to decline to 8% by 2030. Through our leading position in the lighting industry, we believe we have an important role to play towards a low-carbon economy as the world transitions from conventional to LED lighting technology.

Change in regulatory requirements: With the launch of the 2016 sustainability program ‘Brighter Lives, Better World’, Philips Lighting is taking extensive measures to decarbonize its operations, shift to renewable electricity, and improve the energy efficiency of its product portfolio, positioning itself to easily meet any requirements stemming from the ratification of the Paris agreement. Philips Lighting is also the only lighting company on the Climate change A-list in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and is the only lighting company included in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index. We were also recognized as industry leader in 2017 in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index. As a result, Philips Lighting believes to be better positioned than other actors in the lighting industry to meet regulatory requirements stemming from the Paris agreement.

Risks:

Section 12.3 Strategic risks: The company may be unable to adapt swiftly to changes in industry or market circumstances, which could have a material adverse impact on its financial condition and operating results.

Fundamental shifts in the industry, such as the ongoing transition from traditional to light-emitting diode (LED) lighting and faster adoption of lighting systems and services based on LED lighting technologies may drastically change the business environment. This rapid technological change and the transition from conventional lighting technologies to LED lighting technologies has had, and is expected to continue to have, significant effects on the Group’s business model. It is difficult to predict the extent and speed of the transition from conventional lighting technologies to LED lighting technologies and the significant price erosion which characterizes the market for LED lamps.

In addition, the LED lamps market may experience accelerated saturation, shifting faster to integrated luminaries. If the company is unable to recognize these changes in good time, or is late in adjusting its business models or its manufacturing footprint, or its marketing strategies, or if circumstances arise such as pricing actions by competitors, then the transition to LED lighting could have a material adverse effect on the company’s growth ambitions,

	<p>financial condition and operating results.</p> <p>Section 12.4 Operational risks: Philips Lighting is exposed to risks that could cause direct damage to assets and indirect damage from supply chain disruption, impacting its financial condition and operating results.</p> <p>It is widely recognized that continued emission of greenhouse gases will cause further warming of the earth and that warming above 2° Celsius (2°C), relative to the pre-industrial period, could result in increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods. Additionally, large disasters, terrorist attacks, riots and civil commotion or other casualty events may disrupt operations. A catastrophic loss of lives, businesses and infrastructure may have an indirect impact on the company by affecting its employees, customers, business partners and suppliers, and may consequently affect production, sourcing and reduce the demand for its products. In addition, risks may not be insured or the Group's insurance cover may not protect it against all damages or related business interruptions resulting from the events described above. With or without relevant insurance coverage, damage to any of its offices, branches, plants or distribution networks or to third parties (e.g., suppliers), due to natural disasters, terrorist attacks or other casualty events, may have a material adverse effect on the company's results of operations and financial condition.</p> <p>Section 12.5 Compliance risks: The company's global presence exposes it to regional and local regulatory rules, changes to which may affect the realization of business opportunities and investments in the countries in which the company operates.</p> <p>The company has established subsidiaries in 67 countries and is subject to compliance with local laws and regulations. These subsidiaries are also exposed to changes in governmental regulations and enforcement and unfavourable political developments. For example, policy actions in response to the Paris Agreement, which looks to constrain the adverse effects of climate change and policy actions that seek to promote adaptation to climate change. Possible implications include the implementation of carbon-pricing mechanisms to reduce GHG emissions, obligatory shifting of energy use toward lower emission sources, and adopting energy-efficiency solutions. The failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including as a result of any such changes, may affect the realization of business opportunities or impair the company's local investments. In addition, the effects of policy implementations could result in unforeseeable fluctuations in prices of parts, components, and services from our suppliers and could also lead to supply chain interruptions if suppliers are unable to meet the demands of policy regulations implemented.</p>
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Risk Management

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

<p>Recommended Disclosure a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.</p>	<p>Refer to sections 12.1 and 12.2 of the 2017 annual report for a description of our approach to risk management and control.</p>
<p>Recommended Disclosure b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.</p>	<p>Refer to sections 16.1.3 and 16.3 of the 2017 annual report for a description of the governance and processes surrounding management of climate-related risks</p>
<p>Recommended Disclosure c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.</p>	<p>Refer to sections 12.1 and 12.2 of the 2017 annual report for a description of our approach to risk management and control, which includes climate-related risks.</p>

Metrics and Targets

Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.

<p>Recommended Disclosure a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.</p>	<p>Refer to sections: 16.3.1: Sustainable revenues 16.3.2: Sustainable innovation 16.3.3: Carbon footprint</p>
<p>Recommended Disclosure b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.</p>	<p>Refer to section: 16.3.3: Carbon footprint</p>
<p>Recommended Disclosure c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.</p>	<p>Refer to section 16.1.4: Program targets</p>

Supplement 4:

E.U. Directive on non-financial information

Category	Criterion	Reference 2017 Annual Report
Company business model	Description	3.1 - Creating value 4 - Corporate performance
Diversity	Policy description	10.2 - Board of management 10.3 - Supervisory board 16.2.4 - Diversity & Inclusion
	KPI / result	10.2 - Board of management 10.3 - Supervisory board 16.2.4 - Diversity & Inclusion
Social matters	Policy description	16.2 - Social statements
	KPI / result	16.2 - Social statements
	Risk	12.4 - Operational risks 16.2 - Social statements
Environmental matters	Policy description	16.3 - Environmental statements
	KPI / result	16.3 - Environmental statements
	Risk	12.4 - Operational risks 12.5 - Compliance risks 16.3 - Environmental statements
Human rights	Policy description	16.2.2 - Human rights
	KPI / result	16.2.2 - Human rights 16.2.7 - General Business Principles
	Risk	12.4 Operational risks 16.2.2 - Human rights
Bribery and corruption	Policy description	12.1 - Our approach to risk management and business control
	KPI / result	12.1 - Our approach to risk management and business control 16.2.7 - General Business Principles
	Risk	12.5 - Compliance risks