EURONEXT

EMPOWERING
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Euronext Transition Plan 2024

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Who we are

Euronext is the leading pan-European market infrastructure, offering a diverse range of products and services and combining transparent and efficient equity, fixed income securities and derivatives markets in Europe.

Euronext operates regulated and transparent equity and derivatives markets, one of Europe's leading electronic fixed income trading markets and is the largest centre for debt and funds listings in the world. The Group also provides corporate and investor services, foreign exchange trading, power trading, data services, post-trade and clearing services as well as technology solutions.

Euronext holds a key position in the financial ecosystem. It serves the real economy by bringing together buyers and sellers in high integrity trading venues that are transparent, efficient and reliable. The finance sector can be an important contributor to the global sustainability agenda. It can promote sustainable finance by incorporating environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into investment decision-making, and by supporting the allocation of capital to sustainable initiatives. In this key role, Euronext has a responsibility to the whole financial community to contribute to the financial stability and the sustainable agenda in the countries in which it operates.

Euronext's purpose and mission

Euronext connects European economies to global capital markets, to accelerate innovation and sustainable growth with the ambition to build the leading market infrastructure in Europe and the purpose to shape capital markets for future generations.

- Euronext's **purpose** is to shape capital markets for future generations.
- Euronext's **mission** is to connect European economies to global capital markets, to accelerate innovation and sustainable growth.

Euronext pursues its purpose and its mission by:

- Driving investment in innovative, sustainable products and services through secure and transparent markets, in continuous collaboration with the financial community;
- Inspiring and promoting sustainable, tangible practices within the company and towards its communities, by respecting and developing its people and by supporting its ecosystem.

Where we operate

Registered in the Netherlands, Euronext NV is a public company listed on the regulated markets of Euronext Amsterdam, Euronext Paris and Euronext Brussels. Euronext has a key position in the financial ecosystem. It serves the real economy by bringing together buyers and sellers in high-integrity trading venues that are transparent, efficient and reliable. The finance sector can be an important contributor to the global sustainability agenda and can promote sustainable finance by incorporating environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into investment decision-making, and by supporting the allocation of capital to sustainable initiatives. In this key role, Euronext has a responsibility to the whole financial community to contribute to the financial stability and the sustainable agenda in the countries in which it operates.

Euronext is a European market infrastructure group offering a diverse range of products and services and combining transparent and efficient equity, fixed income securities and derivatives markets in Amsterdam, Brussels, Dublin, Lisbon, Oslo, Paris and Milan.

Euronext's businesses comprise:

- Listing of equity, debt, funds and exchange traded funds (ETFs)
- Cash, derivatives, foreign exchange, fixed income and power trading
- Indices: Euronext owns and operates a leading benchmark and strategy index franchise
- Corporate services: governance, compliance, Investor Relations (IR), ESG Advisory and communication services for listed and private companies
- Market data: Euronext's market data portfolio offers a wide range of data products for the global investment community, including pre- and post-trade market prices, index composition, and reference data
- Post-trade services: Euronext owns four Central Securities Depositories (CSDs), Euronext Securities Copenhagen in Denmark, Euronext Securities Milan in Italy, Euronext Securities Oslo in Norway and Euronext

Securities Porto in Portugal, supporting Euronext's mission to play an active role in global post-trade infrastructure

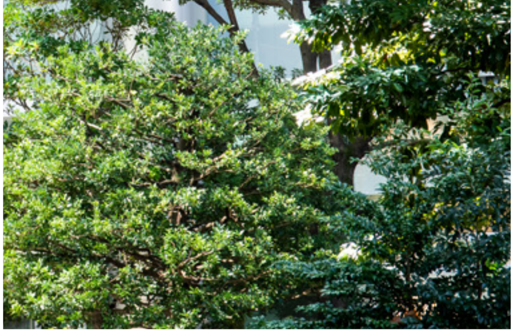
- Technology solutions: custom and standard solutions for venue operations, regulatory reporting, and ultra-low-latency trading for clients worldwide
- Other business such as:
  - Power trading: through Nord Pool, of which Euronext owns 66%. Nord Pool operates the leading power market in Europe and operates across 16 European countries including in the Nordics, Baltics, the UK, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Poland, while also servicing power markets in Croatia and Bulgaria
- Commodity derivatives: Euronext is a leading provider of agricultural commodity derivatives
- Research management: award-winning Commcise software suite for buy-side and sell-side customers
- Regulatory solutions: Euronext provides two reporting services: the Euronext trading publication service which has the status of APA (Approved Publication Arrangement) and the Euronext Reporting Service which has the status of ARM (Approved Reporting Mechanism). It also provides insider list management and identification services.

Why does the financial sector need to act to combat climate change?

The world is facing significant challenges in ensuring a sustainable future for our people and our planet.

Within this context, the finance sector plays a crucial role as a key contributor to the global sustainability agenda. It is imperative for the finance sector to actively promote sustainable finance by integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into investment decision-making processes. Additionally, the finance sector should support the allocation of capital towards sustainable initiatives.

Recognising the diverse impact and opportunities that exist, every organisation has a unique responsibility to contribute to the transition towards a sustainable society. Positioned at the heart of the financial ecosystem, Euronext serves as a vital link, connecting European economies to global capital markets. With a mission to develop innovation and foster sustainable growth, Euronext aspires to become the leading market infrastructure in Europe. Guided by the purpose of shaping capital markets for future generations, Euronext strives to create a sustainable and prosperous future for all.



Euronext and its climate strategic priorities

When it comes to addressing climate change, the Euronext Group has established a clear set of strategic priorities. These priorities reflect its commitment to driving positive change and promoting sustainability within the financial sector.

In 2021, Euronext set out its new strategy "Growth for Impact 2024", and expressed its ambition to build the leading market infrastructure in Europe. The Group's goal was to make an impact on its industry and its ecosystem, fulfilling its purpose to shape capital markets for future generations.

Under this plan, Euronext N.V. has continued to pursue its mission to connect European economies to global capital markets, to accelerate innovation and sustainable growth. Empowering sustainable finance has been a key priority since 2021. Euronext has set out to achieve this through an ambitious climate commitment that aimed to make a tangible impact on its partners and clients, with the launch of the 'Fit for 1.5°' climate commitment, as well as an enhanced inclusive people strategy. 'Fit for 1.5°' has been Euronext's commitment since 2021, driving the company to develop services and products that help its business, partners, clients and the European economy, to curb the increase in global temperatures from pre-industrial times. The company's goal is to help ensure this increase remains below the 1.5°C target, as set out in the Paris Agreement. An integral part of the 'Fit For 1.5°' climate commitment involved Euronext setting science-based quantitative climate targets that inform in-house climate action efforts. As part of its next strategic plan, covering the Group's ambitions until 2027, Euronext will continue to pursue the Fit for 1.5° climate commitment, first undertaken in 2021.

Euronext set its science-based quantitative climate targets by signing the Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign, led by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in partnership with the United Nations Race to Zero campaign.

Applying the SBTi methodology to Euronext emissions led to the formulation of the following targets, which were reviewed and validated by the SBTi in February 2023:

- By 2030, Euronext will reduce its Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based greenhouse gas emissions by 73.5% compared to 2020;
- By 2030, Euronext will reduce its Scope 3 business travel emissions by at least 46.2% compared to 2019;
- By 2027, Euronext suppliers, representing 72% of Euronext's greenhouse gas emissions derived from purchased goods and services, must set targets on their Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

To achieve its decarbonisation targets, Euronext has developed a comprehensive action plan and a dedicated governance[1] has been put in place to internally mobilise all the actors and to facilitate the implementation of an integrated approach to ensure the targets are being reached.

1. For more details, please refer to the Environmental and Sustainability policies available on the Euronext website at: www.euronext.com/en/about/esg-empowering-sustainable-growth/euronext-esg-policies-statements

Euronext's transition plan

1. Purpose of the transition plan

The Euronext strategic plan "Growth for Impact 2024" built on Euronext's many years of strong focus on ESG. As part of the plan, Euronext launched its Fit for 1.5° climate commitment, to not only take accountability for its own carbon footprint, but also to positively impact its partners and clients.

With this commitment, Euronext is aims to help accelerate the transition of the economy to a 1.5-degree pathway with a net-zero final objective.

In the context of addressing climate change, this transition plan serves a vital purpose: to further develop the different steps Euronext has taken and will continue to take to adapt, and, if necessary, transform its business to be able to thrive in a low-carbon economy.

The urgent need for a climate transition plan has been accelerated by the evolving regulatory landscape. Companies within the scope of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and reporting on climate change mitigation are required to disclose a transition plan. Moreover, the EU's proposed Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) is expected to legally oblige EU corporations in its scope to develop transition plans to ensure that the business model and strategy of the company are compatible with the transition to a sustainable economy and with the limiting of global warming to 1.5°C, in line with the Paris Agreement.

Finally, organisations need a clear accountability mechanism and must ensure transparency via disclosure. There is growing interest from investors, customers, and employees in how organisations plan to tackle the climate crisis and transition their business model to one that aligns with a 1.5°C world. A transition plan can give customers and investors confidence that an organisation's business will succeed in the long term. It can also highlight areas where external stakeholders or governments can help contribute towards the goals.

2. Evolving transition plan: framework selection and guidelines

Transition plans must be flexible, dynamic, and responsive to new information and external developments. Therefore, Euronext regularly reviews, refines and adapts its transition plan, to ensure its relevance and effectiveness.

Since specific guidance on transition plans is still lacking, organisations must navigate diverse recommendations and select suitable approaches. Following a comprehensive evaluation of multiple transition plan frameworks, Euronext drew inspiration primarily from the framework proposed by Oxford University, The Oxford Sustainable Finance Group, and the University of Zurich. This framework, synthesised from 28 different transition plan disclosure and assessment frameworks, focuses on identifying commonalities across dimensions such as target, governance, strategy, and tracking.

In addition, Euronext integrated elements from other guidance, such as the transition plan template proposed by the Exponential Roadmap Initiative, aligning with evolving regulations and guidance from 12 different organisations. This inclusive approach enabled Euronext to develop a transition plan and disclosure format that aligns with a range of perspectives on sustainability.

Additionally, relevant provisions from the ESRS 2 General Disclosures and ESRS E1 Climate Change were considered to ensure adherence to ESRS disclosure requirements.

3. Euronext's science-based climate targets

'Fit for 1.5°' is Euronext's commitment to developing services and products that help its business, partners, clients and the European economy in general to curb the increase in global temperatures from pre-industrial times. The company's goal is to help ensure this increase remains below the 1.5°C target, as set out in the Paris Agreement.

An integral part of the 'Fit For 1.5°' climate commitment involves Euronext setting science-based quantitative climate targets by signing the Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign led by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), in partnership with the United Nations Race to Zero campaign.

a. Ambition: near-term and long-term targets

Applying the SBTi methodology to Euronext's emissions led to the formulation of three near-term targets, each with a specific scope and timeline. All targets are absolute and gross, i.e. with no GHG removal, carbon credits or avoided emissions, and were reviewed and validated by the SBTi in February 2023:

- By 2030, Euronext will reduce its absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based greenhouse gas emissions by 73.5% compared to 2020 (with baseline value 3,408t CO2e);
- By 2030, Euronext will reduce its absolute Scope 3 business travel emissions by at least 46.2% compared to 2019 (with baseline value 3,340t CO2e);
- By 2027, Euronext suppliers, representing 72% of Euronext's greenhouse gas emissions derived from purchased goods and services, must set targets on their Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

As part of the critical assumptions for setting GHG emission reduction targets, Euronext has thoroughly considered future developments in setting its greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets. The Group's approach encompasses a holistic view that integrates emerging trends such as the transition towards green energy and the increasing emphasis on the "greenification" of data centres. Additionally, Euronext's business model in the financial services sector means we do not have locked-in emissions. Unlike industries reliant on physical infrastructure or production-based carbon outputs, our operations are centered on facilitating financial transactions and services. The infrastructure we utilize, such as our buildings and data centers, has a relatively lower environmental footprint and offers greater flexibility for decarbonization.

Firstly, Euronext recognises the global shift towards renewable energy sources as a pivotal factor shaping the future landscape of GHG emissions. Euronext acknowledges the imperative to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and embrace sustainable alternatives in its operations. By aligning its strategies with the growing adoption of green energy solutions, Euronext anticipates a significant impact on its GHG emissions profile, characterised by a reduction in carbon intensity and a transition towards a lower-carbon footprint.

Secondly, Euronext acknowledges the burgeoning trend towards the "greenification" of data centres, driven by both environmental concerns and regulatory imperatives. As a leading financial marketplace, Euronext understands the pivotal role of data centres in supporting its infrastructure and facilitating efficient operations. By embracing innovative technologies and sustainable practices in its data centre operations, the Group aims to minimise its environmental footprint while maximising operational efficiency. This entails investment in energy-efficient infrastructure, adoption of renewable energy sources, and implementation of best practices in data centre management.

In addition to considering future developments, internal stakeholders were consulted during the target-setting processes to assess the feasibility of the proposed targets. This included the procurement team regarding the business travel emissions target.

As part of this commitment, and in addition to its validated near-term targets, the Group is now considering setting future net-zero targets to be achieved by 2050 at the latest. This ambitious goal underscores the Group's determination to play a vital role in combatting climate change and to make an impact on this industry and its ecosystem, to shape capital markets for future generations.

However, Euronext recognises the importance of adhering to robust and clear methodologies to ensure the credibility and effectiveness of its efforts. Currently, the methodologies outlined by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) are still evolving and lack the necessary clarity for accurate and actionable implementation.

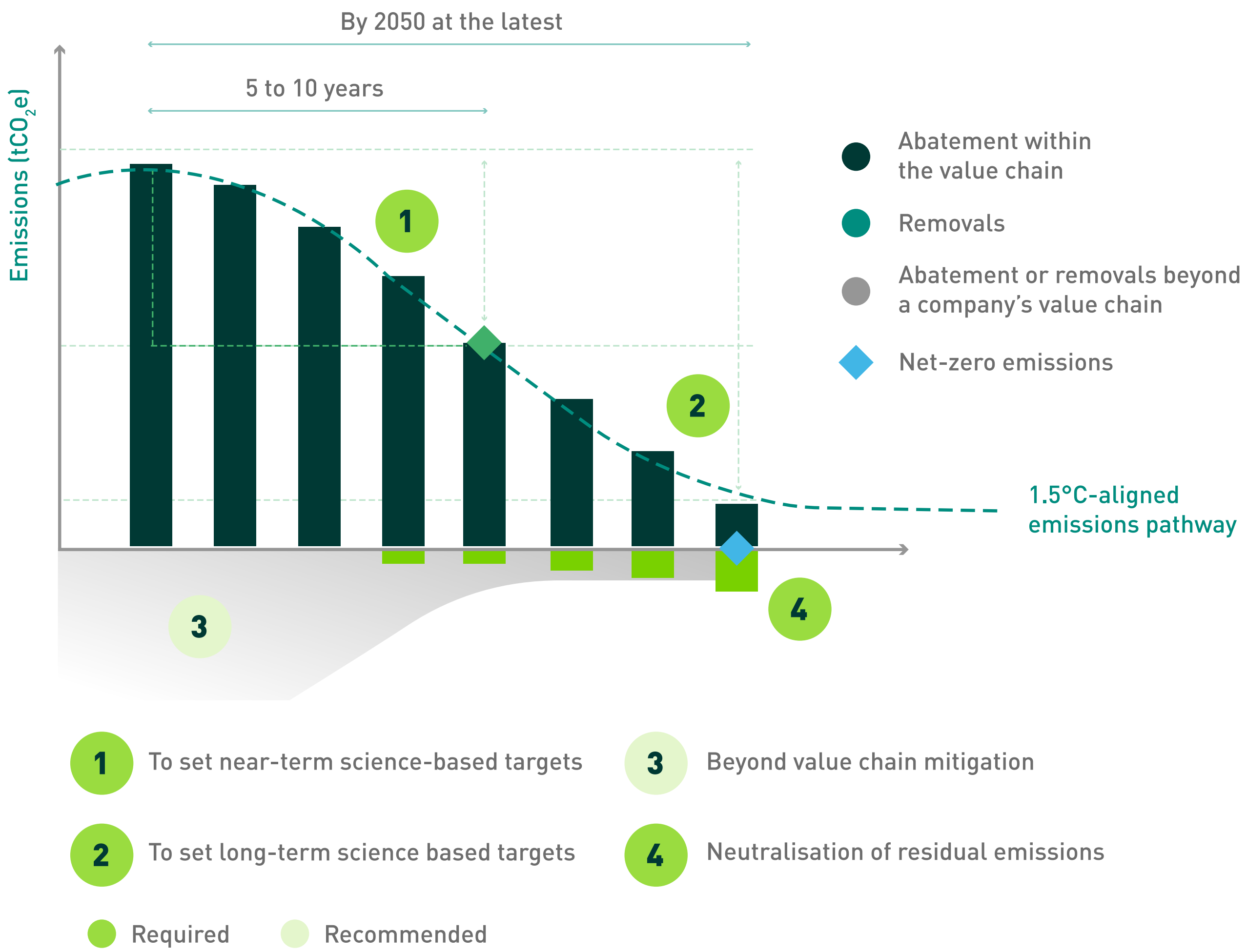
In May 2024, the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) announced that it was considering a major revision to the Corporate Net-Zero Standard. In particular, the revision would address challenges related to Scope 3 target setting and implementation. A specific discussion paper setting out the SBTi's initial thoughts on potential changes to Scope 3 target setting will be issued in Q3 2024 and the draft standard will be released for public consultation in Q4 2024.

In light of this, Euronext has decided to wait until the SBTi provides more definitive guidelines before setting its own science-based net-zero targets. This decision allows the company to align its strategies with the highest standards of scientific rigour and ensures that its actions are both impactful and verifiable.

Euronext's commitment to achieving net zero remains unwavering. The company is actively monitoring developments from the SBTi and will resume its initiatives with renewed clarity and purpose once the methodology is fully established.

The current SBTi Net-Zero Standard defines corporate net zero as:

- Reducing Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to zero or a residual level consistent with reaching global net-zero emissions or at a sector level in eligible 1.5°C-aligned pathways; and
- Permanently neutralising any residual emissions at the net-zero target year and any GHG emissions released into the atmosphere thereafter.



SBTi Corporate Net zero Standard - Version 1.1 April 2023

b. Coverage/Methodology

Euronext has established its targets at group level, ensuring alignment between the organisational boundary defined by the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and the boundaries utilised in Euronext's financial accounting and reporting procedures.

Euronext calculates its carbon footprint based on the Bilan Carbone methodology, which is the reference carbon inventory methodology in France, compliant with ISO 14064; GHG Protocol and the Directive No.2003/87/EU. The chosen boundary of Euronext's footprint is Operational Control: emissions for the installations over which Euronext exercises control. All emission sources relevant to Euronext's activities have been included in the assessment, following the location-based method. This method uses the emission factors of the energy mix from the different locations where the energy is provided, and does not take into account Euronext's achievements in moving to green electricity.

Euronext uses the latest version of the emission factors from ADEME (the French Environment and Energy Management Agency) and other various official sources selected by Carbone 4, sometimes including reprocessing. For business travel, Euronext uses the emission factors defined by DEFRA (the UK's Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs). These emissions factors are updated on a regular basis.

Euronext's GHG emissions reduction targets were set in the same perimeter as for the carbon footprint calculation. Euronext Group's primary GHG emissions arise from energy consumption in its offices and data centres, from staff travel, and indirectly but mostly from its supply chain (purchase of goods and services, Scope 3). Euronext has direct control only of Scope 1 emissions, Scope 2 emissions and travel emissions. Euronext reports only on relevant and material Scope 3 emission categories. For example, it does not report on financed emissions (Category 15 of Scope 3 GHG emissions as defined by GHG Protocol) as its business model does not involve investment activities such as loans, equity investments, and underwriting.

Euronext's GHG Protocol Scope 3 categories analysis:

Scope 3 category	Included	Comment
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	Yes	Relevant and included (procurement)
Category 2: Capital Goods	Yes	Relevant and included (Buildings Scope 3)
Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	Yes	Upstream emissions of electricity, and transmission and distribution (T&D) losses are relevant for Euronext and are included (Buildings Scope 3)
Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution	No	Euronext is a service provider and does not purchase or ship products. Therefore, this category is deemed "not relevant and/or immaterial"
Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations	Yes	Euronext is a service provider and therefore is not likely to generate a significant amount of emissions from waste. However, this category has been included in any case

Category 6: Business Travel	Yes	Relevant and included (Business travel)
Category 7: Employee Commuting	Yes	Relevant and included (Mobility)
Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets	No	Euronext is a service provider and does not have any upstream assets
Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	No	Euronext is a service provider and does not purchase or ship products. Therefore, this category is deemed "not relevant and/or immaterial"
Category 10: Processing of Sold Products	No	Euronext is a service provider and does not sell (physical) products. Therefore, this category is deemed "not relevant and/or immaterial"
Category 11: Use of Sold Products	No	Euronext is a service provider and does not sell (physical) products. Therefore, this category is deemed "not relevant and/or immaterial"
Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	No	Euronext is a service provider and does not sell (physical) products. Therefore, this category is deemed "not relevant and/or immaterial"
Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets	No	Euronext does not act as a lessor. Therefore, this category is deemed "not relevant and/or immaterial"
Category 14: Franchises	No	Euronext does not make use of franchises. A franchise is a business operating under a licence to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location. Therefore, this category is deem "not relevant and/or immaterial"
Category 15: Investments	No	This category is applicable to investors (i.e., companies that make an investment with the objective of making a profit) and companies that provide financial services. Euronext does not make investments with the objective of making a profit and does not provide financial services. The only items relevant in this category are investments in the organisation structure of Euronext over which Euronext has no operational control (and therefore not included in the definition of "Operational Control: emissions for the installations over which Euronext exercises control."). This is only applicable to a limited extent for Euronext and therefore this category is deemed "not relevant and/or immaterial".

Euronext's Scope 1 and Scope 2 targets encompass company-wide emissions, covering all emissions originating from Euronext's own operations. Additionally, recognising that a significant portion of Euronext's emissions arise from Scope 3 purchased goods and services, a target has been set to address upstream activities. This involves, specifically, the setting of a supplier engagement target. Euronext has also set a reduction target concerning emissions stemming from business travel, which is another upstream activity.

c. Pathway

By 2030, Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced by 73.5% compared to 2020.

Scope 1 emissions will be reduced through consolidation and energy efficiency upgrades in the building portfolio, energy efficiency investments, decommissioning of gas fired boilers and decarbonisation of the vehicle fleet.

Scope 2 emissions will be reduced by moving office space and data centres to renewable energy. This already includes the move of Euronext's Core Data Centre to the Aruba Data Centre near Bergamo, Italy, completed in June 2022.

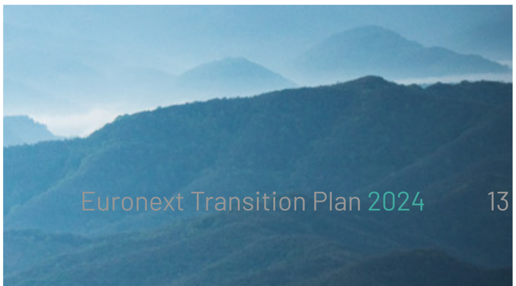
The relocation of Euronext's Core Data Centre to a green facility was the first move to follow through on this transformational commitment. The new data centre is powered 100% by renewable energy sources, much of which is self-produced through solar panels and hydroelectric power stations. The migration to a sustainable data centre sets the standard for the industry and provides clients with concrete tools to improve their own carbon footprint.

By 2030, Euronext will reduce its Scope 3 travel emissions by at least 46.2% compared to 2019, through a sustainable travel programme and internal carbon budgets for travel per department, which were implemented at the start of 2023. Euronext has replaced many physical events with virtual events. Where physical events are maintained, the use of green or public transport is strongly recommended.

Euronext's clear aim is to push employees to travel by train instead of plane and to stay in locations longer when they travel, in order to extract more value from each trip. Additionally, some of the main events are gradually being moved to locations that will require less travel for target participants and speakers. Other initiatives include tracking all business trips and emissions on a quarterly basis, supported by the Egencia platform, travelling in economy class for flights that are less than six hours, and adapting energy consumption reduction measures by identifying the routes producing the most emissions.

Finally, Euronext has committed to having Euronext suppliers set targets on their Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2027. Euronext suppliers' emissions represent 72% of Euronext's greenhouse gas emissions derived from purchased goods and services. Euronext is engaging its key suppliers directly with a Supplier Engagement Programme. This programme will focus on identifying vendors in the Group's supply chain that have not made commitments to carbon reductions. Euronext will offer training and incentives to encourage a change in activities.

Euronext is aware of the best practices, in line with SBTi Criteria, to review its target(s) against the latest criteria and guidance in five years, and if necessary, recalculate and revalidate for continued recognition by the SBTi.



4. Alignment of climate ambitions with overall business strategy

With its strategic plan "Growth for Impact 2024", Euronext is focusing on accelerating climate action to accelerate the transition to a European economy aligned with a 1.5° trajectory. This will help drive investments towards decarbonised assets and support Euronext's clients on their ESG journey. A key part of this strategy is to expand the Group's ESG business and continue its growth in this area.

Euronext is dedicated to developing robust climate indices that reflect the latest environmental standards and practices. Its indices empower investors to make informed decisions that align with their values and drive positive change help align their portfolios with sustainability and climate goals.

a. Environmental products and services

I. Why climate indices?

In an era where climate change is increasingly impacting our daily lives and the global economy, understanding and monitoring climate trends has never been more crucial. In the fight against climate change, indices provide numerous benefits for policymakers, businesses, researchers, and the public.

As the world shifts towards sustainable practices, climate indices have become essential tools in guiding responsible investments. These indices help track the performance of companies promoting environmental stewardship and encourage businesses to adopt greener practices by linking sustainability with financial performance.

Euronext climate indices consist of multiple factors to ensure complete transparency within the methodology and offer solutions that meet rigorous standards. The Group's SBT indices select companies with validated targets to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with 1.5°C for Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and in line with 2°C for Scope 3 emissions. Its PAB indices also aim to reduce greenhouse gas intensity by at least 50% when compared to the benchmark and are designed to meet the year-on-year 7% decarbonisation target for GHG.

In response to the demand for mainstream ESG solutions, Euronext has also introduced several ESG blue-chip indices that take into account Environmental, Social and Governance practices. These indices cater to the growing demand for investment solutions aligned with ESG principles, climate considerations, thematic investments, alternative energy, healthcare, and other emerging trends. Euronext consistently adapts to meet these demands, utilising its diverse array of high-quality, liquid, and research-enhanced solutions.

More than 18 ESG indices were launched in 2023, including:

- The CAC SBT 1.5 Index: the CAC SBT 1.5° Index selects companies from the SBF 120 Index that have approved emission reduction targets in line with the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement. The index has been built with the support of Amundi, CDP and SBTi, providing a climate-focused version of the CAC 40;
- Euronext has expanded the SBT 1.5° index by adding two European benchmarks: the Euronext Europe SBT 1.5° and Euronext Eurozone SBT 1.5° Indices. With the support of the SBTi and CDP, the two indices

select European companies that have emission reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement;

- The Euronext Biodiversity Enablers World: this index is constructed in collaboration with Iceberg Data Lab. It is the first world benchmark index highlighting the positive impact that companies can have on biodiversity, while also measuring the double materiality assessment of companies worldwide.

As a stock exchange committed to sustainability, Euronext is now well positioned to benefit from the increased integration of factor and ESG criteria into the investment process and will continue to extend its ESG index offering with the help of the expertise of its partners, CDP, Carbone 4, ISS ESG, Iceberg Datalab, SESAMm, Sustainalytics, Equileap and Gresb B.V.

II. ESG bonds

Euronext is home to over 2,500 ESG bonds from over 500 issuers across the globe, including national governments, development banks, municipals, government-backed entities, financial institutions, corporates and pure-play issuers, accounting for more than a trillion euros.

Euronext's best-in-class section for ESG bonds promotes those ESG bond issuers that have an SBTi-validated 1.5° strategy: the SBTi 1.5° ESG Bond Issuers. To be included in this section, issuers of ESG bonds must have committed to science-based climate targets for a 1.5° pathway, validated by the SBTi. This dual selection process (ESG bond + SBTi 1.5° issuer) results in one of the most rigorous selections for sustainable financing solutions.

Euronext ESG Bonds is a community of ESG bond issuers where green, sustainability, social, blue and sustainability-linked bonds listed on all Euronext locations are consolidated onto one highly visible area.

Every quarter, the ESG Barometer brings fresh sustainable finance news, with a specific focus on the ESG debt market. It features a detailed and exclusive interview with a sustainable leader, who shares their views on the market and explains their sustainable strategy.

III. ESG ETFs and funds

Euronext ESG Funds are available to investors via a well-established trading platform for open-ended investment funds. This provides investor access to a broad range of ESG funds available from leading asset managers within a safe and secure trading infrastructure. ESG funds available on Euronext are classified as Article 8 (light green) or Article 9 (dark green) funds, in line with the product classifications in the SFDR.

Currently, there are 1,011 ESG-related ETFs available on Euronext markets, complying with the EU's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), of which 892 fall under Article 8 of the SFDR and 119 under Article 9. In 2023, 159 new ESG ETFs were listed on Euronext markets across 195 separate listings.

Euronext's SFDR categorisation for ETFs has been available on the Euronext website since January 2023. It provides analytics and statistics to all interested parties.

IV. Other services

Beyond providing products, Euronext seeks to support its issuers during their ESG journey by supporting them in ESG disclosure requirements, from IPO to listing.

Euronext does not publicly disclose the financial performance of individual products or services. However, the Group expects its suite of climate-related products and services to increase its contribution to the Group's revenues over the short to medium term. Euronext is also progressing with building financial quantification models, to estimate the impact of such opportunity for its business. Nevertheless, in 2023 Euronext reported ESG revenues representing 4.7% of the Group's total revenue. These ESG revenues include climate-related products and services. Although the 2023 percentage remains stable, ESG revenues have increased from €65.4 million to €69.9 million, by +6.9% compared to a +3.9% increase in overall revenues.

Based on its activities, Euronext is not subject to any exclusion from the EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with the exclusion criteria stated in Article 12.1 (d) to (g) and 12.2 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 (Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation).

b. Euronext's engagement with policy makers and with industry associates

Euronext is committed to playing a leading role on climate issues within the financial industry. This is why Euronext participates in engagement activities with:

- Policy makers and regulators with a view to contribute to the development of the regulatory framework which governs Euronext's activities. This engagement focuses on both the EU institutions, namely the Commission, Parliament and Member States in Council, as well as all relevant authorities in the Euronext jurisdictions. For example, Euronext has been involved in various regulatory groups on sustainable finance such as the European Technical Expert Group (TEG), EFRAG, the EU Platform on Sustainable Finance, etc.
- Stakeholder groups and consultations on climate finance, to enhance the climate impact of the financial industry as a whole. For example, Euronext is an active member/partner of SSE, FESE, Sustainable Trading initiative, PRI, JA Europe and has signed the Women's Empowerment Principles.

Euronext believes in actively participating in the public decision-making process while respecting the interests of stakeholders. In the Group's Sustainable Lobbying policy, Euronext outlines the importance of providing clear and accurate information about the organisation's lobbying activities, adhering to relevant laws, regulations, and codes of conduct related to lobbying and taking responsibility for the impact of lobbying activities on society and the environment.

In this policy, Euronext commits to ensuring that all climate lobbying activities carried out in all its jurisdictions are aligned with the Paris Agreement's goal of restricting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The management system for Euronext's direct and indirect climate lobbying activities is overseen by the Group Head of ESG. The Group Head of ESG meets on an annual basis with the Group Head of Regulation and Government Affairs to align the climate policy advocacy priorities with its SBTi goals, in line with the Paris Agreement. Additionally, any new direct lobbying activity or flagged issue is promptly reported to the Group Head of ESG and the ESG team for discussion.

c. Other climate actions

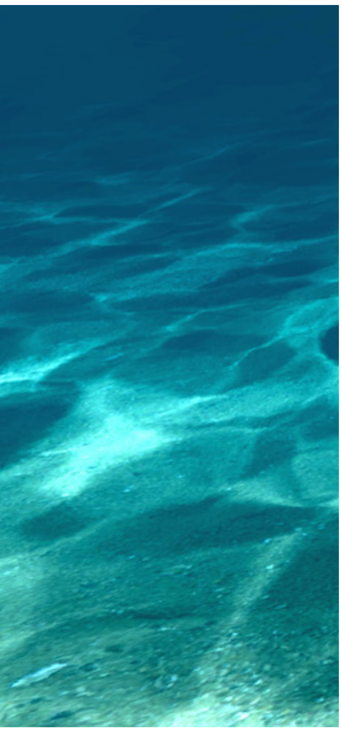
I. Responsible marketing & events

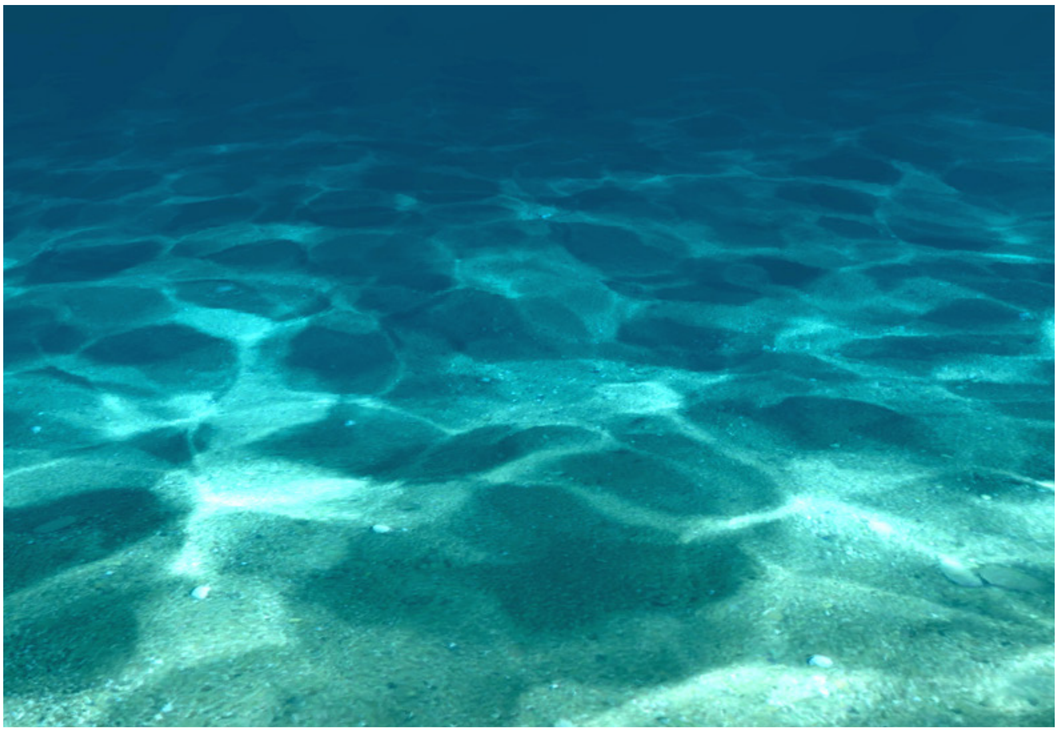
Euronext is dedicated to practising responsible marketing, across all channels, and responsible events. A dedicated policy providing guidance to employees and contracted external partners involved in marketing and events for Euronext summarises its commitments in this respect in terms of partnerships, events, catering etc.

Euronext events prioritise sustainability by reusing or using recycled materials for booths and limiting the production of non-reusable equipment. Printing is avoided; instead, brochures and presentations are made available via QR codes for electronic access. Information is published online rather than in printed brochures, and generic corporate marketing materials are preferred over event-specific ones. Euronext avoids hand-outs at events and sources local suppliers for client gifts and event equipment to reduce environmental impact. The company also creates digital marketing materials on ESG topics to promote awareness and adoption of sustainable practices among companies and investors.

II. Societal commitment

In addition to the financial industry, Euronext believes it has a role to play within society in the fight against climate change. In recent years, one of the causes that has been particularly central to Euronext's societal project is that of the oceans and, more generally, the blue economy. Euronext is a signatory of the UNGC Sustainable Ocean Principles, and in recent years has supported several associative projects focusing on the blue economy, such as the Blue Challenge, an educational initiative aimed at high school students to boost financial literacy and encourage innovation to limit climate change and to foster the blue economy. Oceans play an essential role in the fight against global warming, since they are a veritable carbon sink that humanity must preserve to ensure a sustainable future for the planet.





5. Climate change risk management

Euronext seeks to ensure that it adopts a robust approach to climate change risks to support the continuity and resilience of the Group and its business model. In this context, Euronext has adapted its approach to identify, manage and mitigate climate risks, integrating these into its Enterprise Risk Management Framework and Business Continuity Management processes.

To evaluate the risks related to climate change, Euronext analyses how climate opportunities and risks may manifest across its different businesses, their transmission channels, and how they may impact the Group's activities in line with the TCFD transition risk categories of political and legal changes, market changes, technology changes and physical risks. This may encompass positive and negative externalities on the operations and strategic ambitions of the Group, which may ultimately impact financial performance.

a. Integration of climate-related risks into group risk management

Climate-related risks are included in the overall risk assessment of Euronext:

Risks with an ESG dimension are risks that have been identified, integrated and categorised into the Group's ERM framework and taxonomy to avoid parallel processes, creating complementary understanding. The ERM framework considers three risk categories: Strategic Risk, Financial Risk, and Operational Risk. ESG risks are embedded within these categories.

The approach to identifying ESG risks is based on considering risk from two perspectives:

- **Inside-out risk**, or the impact of the Group and its related activities on ESG, for example the risk of an integrity breach, as the Group's role as market operator and mission is to uphold the highest standards for a fair, orderly and transparent market;
- **Outside-in risk**, or the impact of an ESG issue on the Group and its clients, for example a successful cyber-attack that may compromise the integrity of the markets. While the Group currently has not identified any material core business ESG risk exposures, risks with an identified ESG dimension are risks that have been identified and categorised by the Group's ERM taxonomy.

ESG Risk Definitions	
ESG Landscape Risk	An environmental, social, or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause a real or potential material negative impact (financial, operational, or strategic, (including reputation)) on Euronext Group's ability to achieve its objectives, or on its stakeholders, address uncertainty and act with integrity. This includes the risk of a financial and/or strategic impact due to the inadequacy of the Group's product and services offering, and evolution of ESG regulations impacting the Group and/or its supply chain or service providers.
Environmental Risk	The risk of any negative impact on the Euronext Group stemming from the current or prospective impacts of environmental factors on its business activities or assets. Environmental risks may take the form of physical risks and transition risks or liability risks.

	Physical risks, both acute (short-term resilience) and chronic (long-term evolution), are those risks related to the impact of climate change ▪ Resilience risk is the acute risk associated with a one-off climate event (more frequent/more severe) and how the Group may be impacted; ▪ Chronic risk (and opportunities) from climate change can present as risks to physical assets, or to underlying markets and products. This long-term evolution risk results from the impacts of climate change and the transition to a net-zero economy, including changes in climate-related regulation and customer perspective/appetite
Social Risk	Risk of inadequate human capital management and/or development or action negatively impacting the Group's stakeholders and/or communities. This risk typically takes the form of organisational policies and practices regarding human rights, health and safety, supply chain management, diversity and inclusion, and social impacts resulting from company operations.
Governance Risk	Inadequate, poorly designed, or absent systems of rules, frameworks (policies, processes, standards and procedures) and oversight (internal and external) that guide the Company. ▪ Includes frameworks such as accountability, security and transparency to ensure that the Company act with integrity ▪ It is related to regulation and laws generally recognised on the ESG spectrum: e.g. KYC, AML, anti-fraud, anti-bribery, cybersecurity, data protection, business continuity, regulations or standards etc., generally those regulations that apply to ethical standards.

Risks related to climate change have been identified and categorised following the recommendations of the TCFD, including both transition risks (policy and legal, market, and technology), and physical risks (acute and chronic) falling under the environmental risk definition.

Reporting on risks related to climate change is integrated into the Group's internal reporting process and risks are escalated if required. Additionally, on an annual basis, Group Risk Management provides an overview of all ESG risks including those related to transition and physical risks.

b. Euronext's climate risk management system and governance

I. Risk management governance process:

In order to achieve its ambitions and preserve favourable conditions to enable the company to fulfil its mandate, Euronext has adopted an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework.

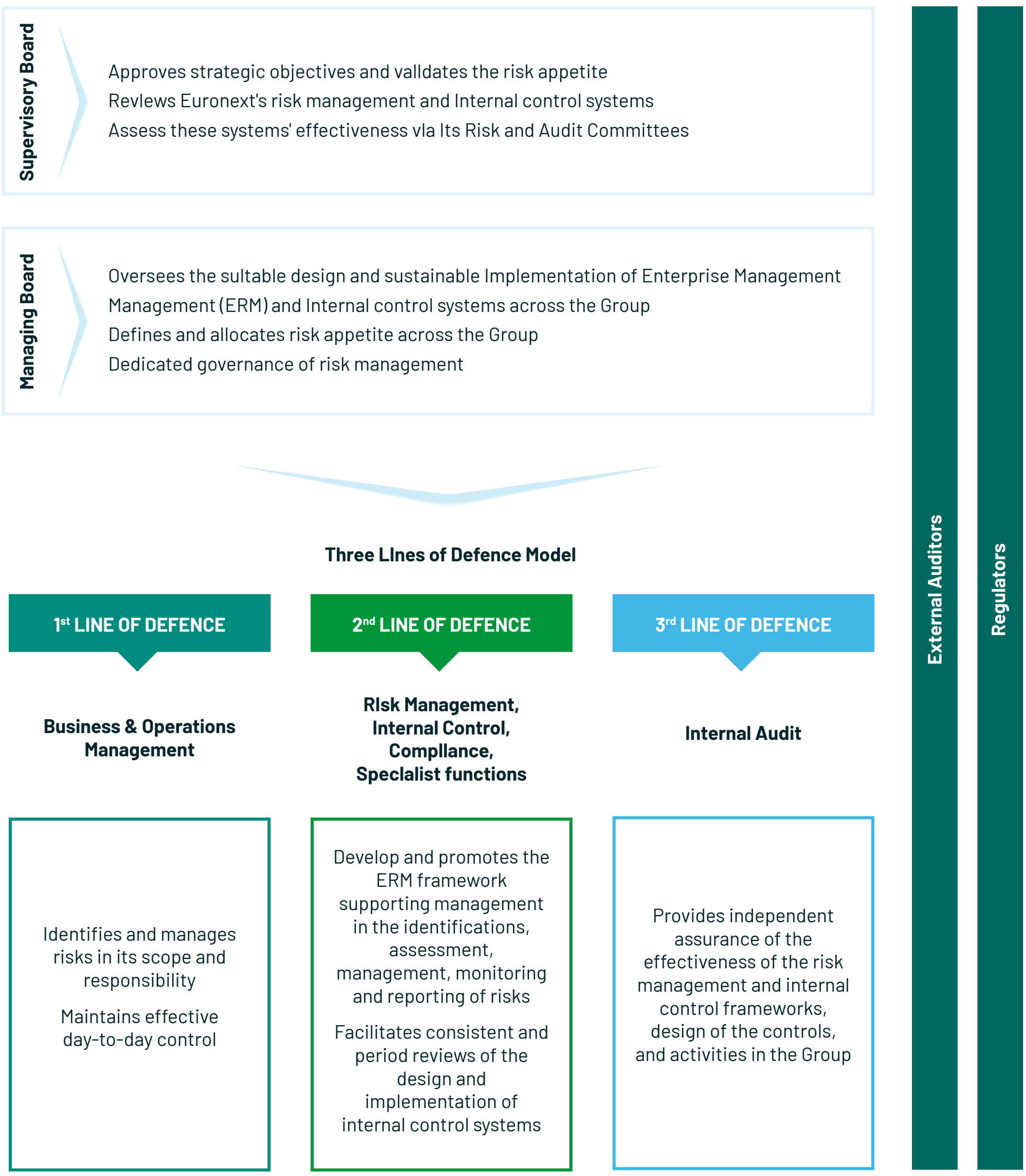
The Enterprise Risk Management framework is designed and operated to identify and assess potential events that may affect the company, including ESG and climate risks, and seek to manage and monitor them.

Risks with an ESG dimension are risks that have been identified and categorised by the Group's ERM framework and taxonomy to avoid parallel processes, with the aim of creating complementary understanding. The ERM framework considers three risk categories: Strategic Risk, Financial Risk, and Operational Risk. ESG risks are embedded within these categories according to the risk, as some ESG risks may be operational.

Euronext embeds the risk management philosophy into the company culture, to make risk and opportunity management a regular and everyday process for employees. The Supervisory Board and Managing Board regard ERM as a key management process to steer Euronext and enable management to deal effectively with risks and opportunities.

The objectives and principles for the ERM process are set out in the Group's ERM Policy. The ERM process is based on best practices in internal control and enterprise risk management, including the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) initiative. It uses a bottom-up and top-down process to enable better management and transparency of risks and opportunities. At the top, the Supervisory Board and Managing Board discuss major risks and opportunities, related risk responses and opportunity capture, as well as the status of the Group's risk profile, including significant changes and planned improvements. The design of the Group risk management process seeks to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations with respect to internal control and risk management, addressing both subjects in parallel.

The ERM framework at Euronext is set out in the table below:



For further information, see Chapter 2 Risk Management & Control Structure in the Euronext 2023 Universal Registration Document.

By delegation, the Risk Committee of the Managing Board (RCMB) oversees the application of the RM Policy and the RM Framework, discusses key risks and potential actions, and challenges the RM process. It defines and applies the risk appetite of the Group. The RCMB is composed of a sub-section of the Managing Board.

There are also boards of subsidiaries that ensure that this policy and the RM Framework are appropriate to the specific circumstances of the entity in question, and serve the governance and regulatory requirements of that entity.

Furthermore, the Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Information Security Officer each play a role in the ERM Framework:

- the **Group's Chief Risk Officer** (CRO) has primary responsibility for the ERM strategy, priorities, process design, culture development and related tools; the risk management organisation is structured cross-division, networked with risk owners on different organisation levels, and drives a proactive risk management culture;
- the **Group's Chief Financial Officer** (CFO) has primary responsibility for monitoring financial reporting and regulatory capital requirements;
- the **Group's Chief Information Security Officer** (CISO) has primary responsibility for monitoring cyber and information security;
- the **senior management** of the Company assume responsibility for the operation and monitoring of the ERM system in their respective areas of responsibility, including appropriate responses to reduce probability and impact of risk exposures and increase probability and impact of opportunities.

II. Risk identification and assessment process

The Risk Management team guides the Group in terms of risk. It designs and operates the Group Risk Management Framework to identify potential events that may affect the Company, assesses risk, manages risk through control mechanisms, and monitors risks to understand their evolution. Euronext embeds the risk management philosophy into its company culture, in order to make risk and opportunity management a regular, everyday process for employees. Group Risk Management aims to adhere to industry best practice for risk management. Beyond the Risk Management team, all departments and employees must perform risk management, record risks in the designated risk management tool and, when necessary, implement mitigating actions in accordance with the Group's Risk Appetite Statement. This includes identifying risks with an ESG dimension and ESG risks. In 2022 Group Risk Management sought to define ESG risks and embed these within the broader Risk Framework.

To identify, mitigate, and monitor risks, the Group has adopted a 'Three Lines of Defence' model for risk management in line with the generally accepted best practice in the financial sector.

- The first line of defence is represented by the department risk owner, who is accountable and has the authority to manage risk. The first line identifies, notifies, assesses, and manages/mitigates risks within their relevant scope in coordination with the second line of defence. Furthermore, the first line of defence cascades the risk appetite throughout their scope, monitors risk and validates risk-related information. The first line of defence is accountable for maintaining accurate information regarding the action plans related to identified risks. The progress and effectiveness of action plans (as well as the implemented risk mitigation measures) is monitored by the relevant risk owners and, regularly or upon request by the Risk Management Function.

- The second line of defence, represented by the Risk Management team, develops the risk management policy, including framework and processes, ensuring consistent application across the Group. The Risk Management team coordinates risk management activities across the Group and reports the relevant risks that exceed stated risk appetite levels. The Risk Management team is tasked with challenging the first line risk owners on risks and related mitigation measures, and action plans and recommendations for managing risks. Risk Management further coordinates risk information from other specialist risk and control functions as necessary.
- The third line of defence is represented by the Internal Audit department. The objectivity and organisational independence of the internal audit function is achieved by having the Head of Internal Audit not perform operational management functions and reporting directly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. They also have a dotted reporting line to the CEO. Validated by the Audit Committee at least annually, the internal audit plan is developed based on prioritisation of the audit universe using a risk-based methodology, including input from senior management. For each audit, a formal report is issued and circulated. This includes recommendations for corrective actions with an implementation plan and the comments of the auditees. Implementation of accepted corrective actions is systematically followed up, documented and reported to the Audit Committee.

Risk assessment is made in the possible event of an incident or a potential risk development. It aims to assess any risk qualitatively and quantitatively where possible, using supporting information such as performance indicators. This assessment, defining the residual risk level, takes into account mitigation measures currently in place such as controls, business continuity measures and insurance policies. The overall risk assessment phase is carried out by the Risk Management team in conjunction with Risk Coordinators, based on data and information produced by and collected from the relevant areas via periodic and ad hoc reporting, or upon request of the Risk Management team as necessary. Assessments are discussed with the business areas. Mitigation measures for each risk are identified, evaluated, and the residual risk is assessed and reported.

The risk management process is built upon the steps below:

The risk process has worked to integrate ESG risks into the risk management process, developing and embedding risks with an ESG dimension into the Group ERM Risk Policy and Risk Appetite Framework, from where they are cascaded into other supporting documents.

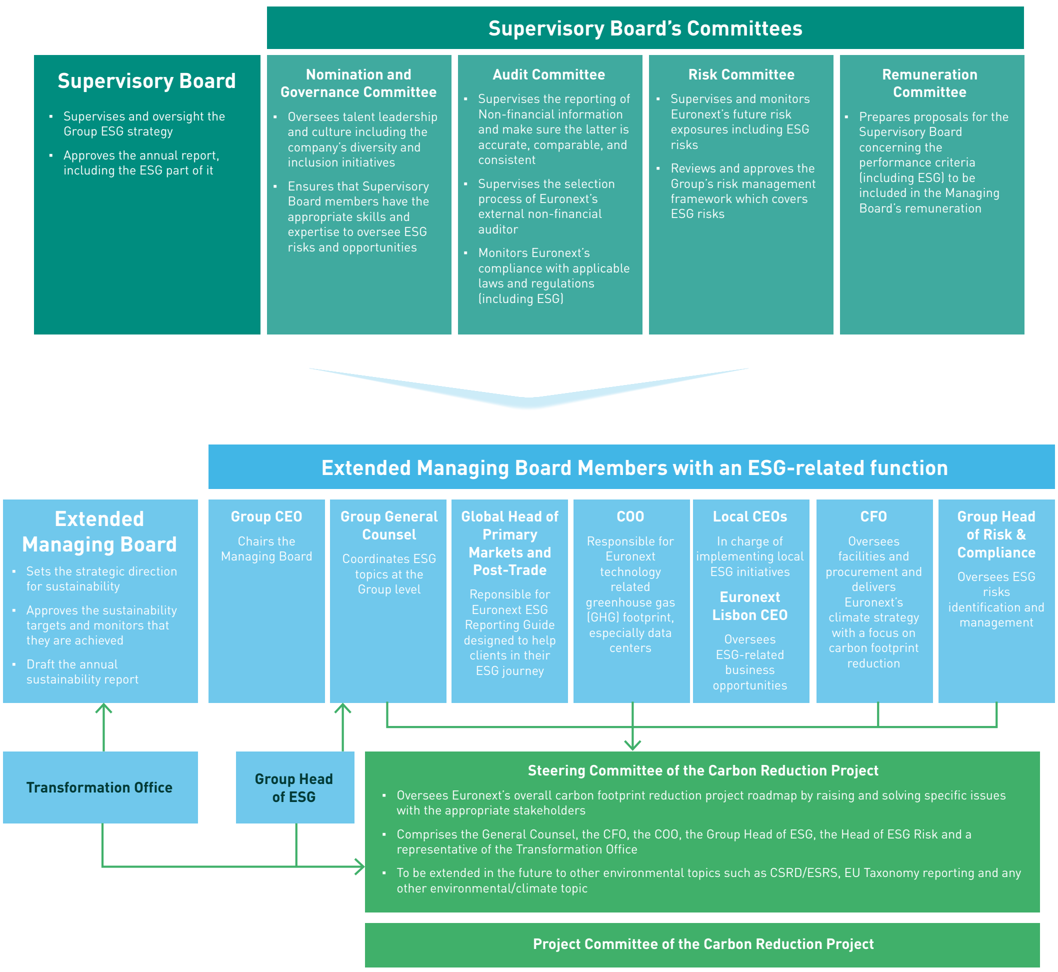
With respect to risk reporting, the Supervisory and Managing Boards, as well as the Internal Risk Committee of the Managing Board, composed of Senior Managers, are all informed in a timely and consistent manner about material risks, whether existing or potential, and about related risk management measures, allowing them to take appropriate action. Reports are issued to the above-mentioned boards and Risk Committee of the Group on a regular basis. Ad hoc reports may be issued when a new risk or the development of an existing risk warrants escalation to the relevant Committees of the Company.

6. Robust climate governance

In order to implement its climate transition plan, Euronext has adopted a robust governance that will ensure that climate topics are integrated within the Group's overall strategy and operations.

a. From the top of the company

Implementation of the Group ESG (including climate) Strategy follows the structure shown in the diagram below. It shows the Supervisory Board committees and members of the Managing Board, including extended members and permanent invitees, that are key to the success of the Group ESG strategy:



The Supervisory Board has four different committees (nomination and governance, audit, risk, and remuneration). Each of these has a role to play in the sustainable journey of the Group, covering the following environmental topics:

The Nomination and Governance committee ensures that Supervisory Board members have the appropriate skills and expertise to oversee ESG risks and opportunities (including climate-related features).

The Audit committee supervises the selection of Euronext's external auditor including in relation to non-financial information and monitors the Groups' compliance with regulations including in relation to ESG and the non-financial reporting obligations;

In addition to supervising and monitoring Euronext's future ESG risk exposure (including on climate change), the Risk committee reviews and approves the Group's risk management framework which covers ESG.

The Remuneration committee prepares proposals for the Supervisory Board, detailing performance criteria to be included in the Managing Board's remuneration. These criteria include an ESG component.

All information regarding Euronext's Supervisory Board committees and their role on ESG can be found on Euronext's website, Supervisory Board Committees | euronext.com.

In addition, all of Euronext's Supervisory Board members have received training on ESG topics (including on climate change). More information can be found on Euronext's website Supervisory Board | euronext.com

The Managing Board and the Extended Managing Board are composed of individuals with a specific role in the management of Euronext's ESG governance:

The CEO plays a pivotal role in addressing climate change by setting the vision and the sustainable strategy of the Group, driving innovation in green technologies, allocating resources towards climate-initiatives. The CEO advocates for policies that support environmental action, promotes transparency and accountability in the environmental impact, and manages climate-related risks to ensure long-term resilience and value creation.

The Group General Counsel is in charge of coordinating all ESG topics at the Group level, including the environmental ones, and ensuring that all relevant departments integrate the ESG objectives into their missions. She is leading the Steerco that has been put in place to monitor closely the carbon reduction targets of the group and the one on Euronext's supplier engagement programme;

The CEO of Euronext Lisbon oversees the "Our Markets" pillars of the "Growth for Impact 2024" strategy especially climate-related opportunities as part of Euronext's sustainable finance offering;

The Global Head of Primary Markets is responsible for the Euronext ESG Reporting Guide and My ESG Profile:

The Euronext ESG Reporting Guide is designed to support listed companies in their interactions with investors and the wider ESG community; to help them understand how to address ESG issues as a key component of investor relations and to provide key principles to consider when preparing an ESG report. The 2022 revised version of the guide has been published, with a focus on the 1.5°C global temperature trajectory, in line with Euronext's "Fit for 1.5°" commitment;

In November 2023, Euronext made available to the public almost 1,900 company ESG profiles, publishing over 60,000 data points on Euronext Live. The aim of My ESG Profile is to support the transition to a sustainable economy, by providing listed companies with a digital tool they can use to centralise relevant ESG information, showcasing their sustainability efforts to the market, while facilitating investors' access to this key data to inform their sustainable investment decisions;

The Chief Operating Officer is responsible for Euronext's technology-related greenhouse gas

(GHG) footprint, particularly with respect to the management of the data centres, one of the most significant sources of carbon emissions;

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for financial and non-financial reporting (CSRD) and oversees facilities and procurement

The Chief Talent Officer supports the ESG team in providing training on and raising awareness of climate-related topics to the Group's employees, leveraging the performance management system and training programme.

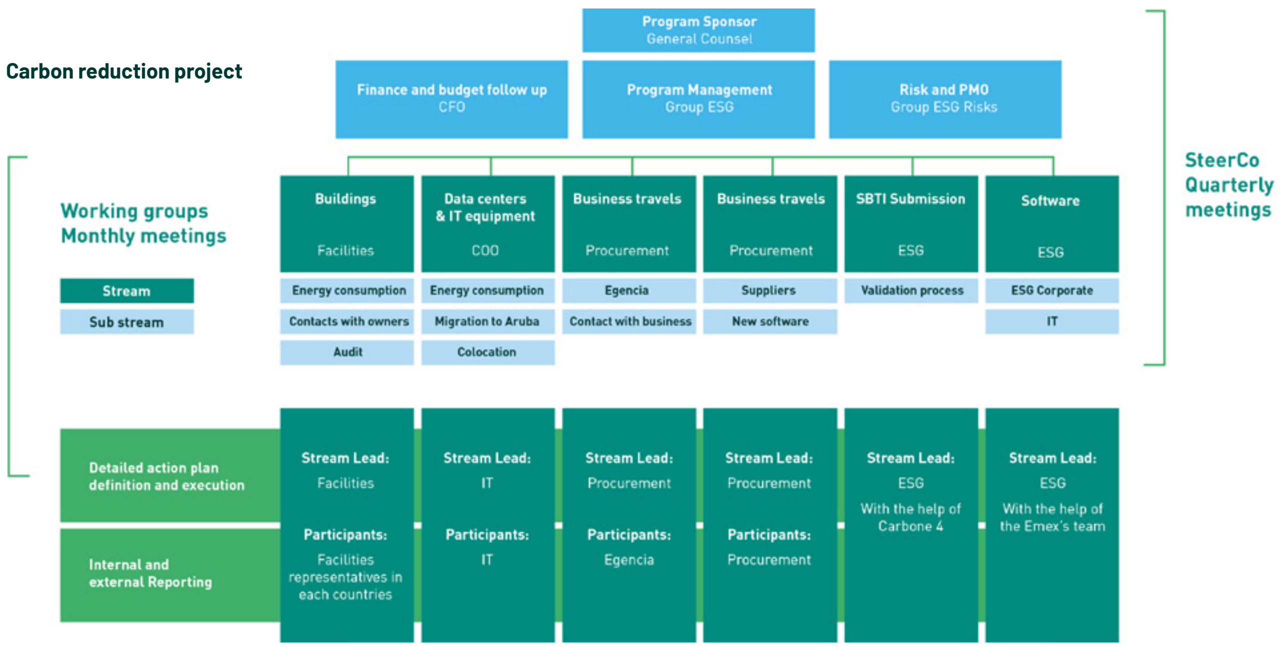
The Group Head of ESG, who reports to the Group General Counsel, is responsible for the development and the follow-up of the ESG strategy and for cascading the Group's climate strategy and ESG initiatives more broadly throughout the organisation.

b. Dedicated carbon reduction task force

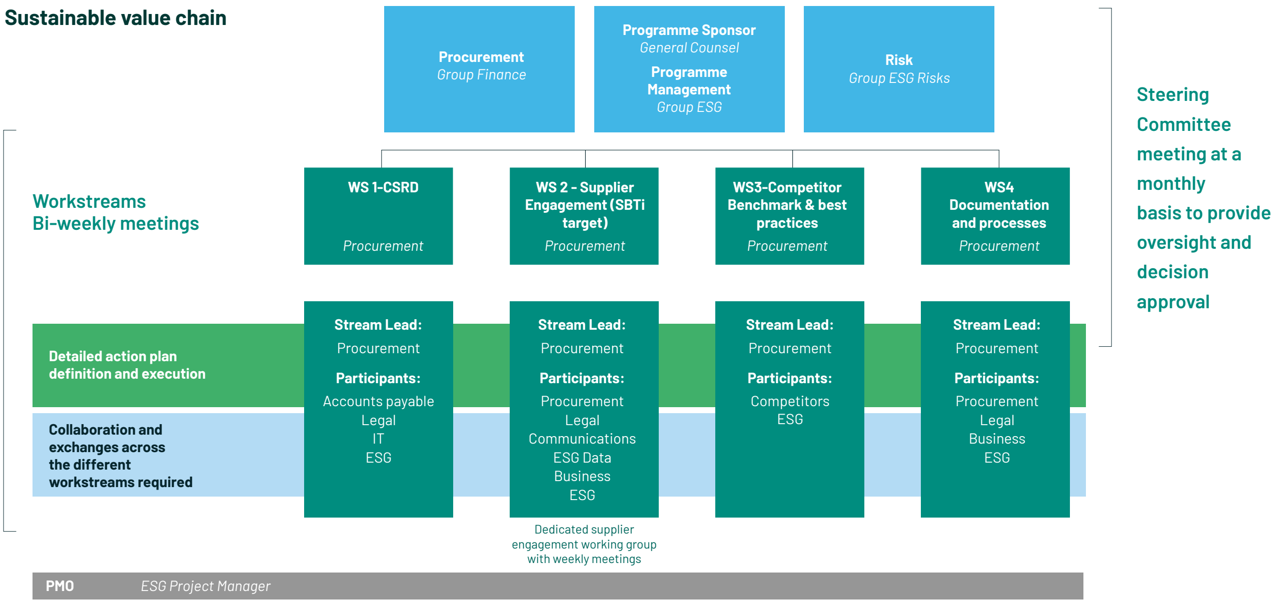
Following its recent double materiality assessment, Euronext implemented a dedicated CSRD project governance which will carry out the CSRD implementation work. In parallel, a specific governance has been implemented to facilitate the Carbon Reduction Project (i.e. the achievement of Euronext's SBTi targets) to mobilise all relevant departments and stakeholders internally and at all levels of the Group, and to set up an integrated approach to ensure timely achievement of the project targets.

To accomplish this project, a monthly Project Committee has been established with the responsible members of the relevant departments to provide updates, feedback, and action plans or mitigation measures on the project workstreams. Project workstreams pinpoint and handle dependencies with other workstreams, identify risks and define mitigants. Finally, they recognise and escalate non-resolved issues to the Project Committee. Each Workstream is responsible for organising regular meetings within its stream and sub-streams.

A Steering Committee – led by the General Counsel, and comprising the CFO, the COO, the Group Head of ESG, the Head of ESG Risk and a representative of the Transformation Office – meets on at least a quarterly basis to provide oversight and decision approval. Ad hoc Steering Committees may be called as necessary. The purpose of the Steering Committee is to raise and solve specific issues with the appropriate stakeholders.



Additionally, a dedicated project governance has been established to ensure a sustainable value chain. This involves engaging internal stakeholders from various departments, including procurement, ESG, legal, and communication. The primary objective is to strengthen supplier engagement and foster a solid commitment to sustainability. This initiative aligns with the attainment of Euronext's SBTi targets, especially the target on supplier engagement. This supplier engagement programme will enable Euronext to keep better control of its Scope 3 emissions, which arise mostly from its supply chain.



c. A clear and ambitious group environmental policy

Euronext has a group level environmental policy which is available on its website[2]. In addition to the Group's compliance with the relevant environmental legislation, this policy provides guidance on its actions and measures taken to improve environmental performance, especially on climate change mitigation and climate adaptation topics.

All Euronext's entities comply with this policy, while conducting their activities and operations.

d. Raising awareness on climate change among Euronext's executives and employees

Euronext is a strong believer that it is essential to raise awareness on climate change among its employees, its executives and to its board members.

As a result, Euronext has rolled out training courses on climate change, so that all employees can be aware of the scale of the subject, in particular, how it will affect the business. Employees are strongly encouraged to participate in the implementation of concrete solutions at the level of the Group's operations and activities. For example, since 2021, Euronext has deployed workshops run by Climate and Digital Fresk workshops and reached the key milestone of 27%

2. www.euronext.com/about/esg-empowering-sustainable-growth/euronext-esg-policies-statements

of employees trained by the end of 2023. In addition, Euronext's employees have access to several online training courses on climate change through Euronext Academy. ESG business sessions are also organised every month, during which environmental issues related to the Group's activities and operations are discussed.

During the onboarding process, new board members are provided with comprehensive information on Euronext's ESG strategies, objectives, and performance, including its commitments to reducing carbon emissions and advancing sustainability. They also have access to key documents, including the latest sustainability reports, TCFD disclosures, this transition plan and all ESG policies and statements to familiarise them with Euronext's current practices and future plans. This robust onboarding process ensures that all board members are fully informed and actively engaged in steering the company towards a sustainable and resilient future.

Finally, in the context of the implementation of the CSRD, all board members have been involved in the Double Materiality Assessment, which leads to the identification of nine material topics, including climate change.

e. Disclosure and assurance of climate performance

Euronext publicly reports its progress on its SBTi-validated emission reduction targets annually, through its annual report and through its TCFD report, with both available on the Euronext website. Furthermore, the carbon footprint KPIs are subject to limited assurance by the external auditor.

7. Strategy and action plan to reach climate targets

To achieve its decarbonisation targets, Euronext has developed a comprehensive action plan and a dedicated governance (the Environmental Governance) has been put in place to mobilise internal actors and to facilitate the implementation of an integrated approach to ensure the targets being reached. For more details on governance, see "Section 6 - Robust climate governance".

The action plan includes:

- Enhancing, and increasing investments in energy efficiency within the building portfolio, and monitoring temperature in offices;
- Phasing out gas-fired boilers and decarbonising the vehicle fleet;
- Moving office spaces and data centres to renewable energy. This includes the move of Euronext's Core Data Centre to the Aruba Data Centre near Bergamo, Italy. The new Core Data Centre is powered 100% by renewable energy sources and self-produces energy through solar panels and its own hydroelectric power stations. Additionally, a huge decommissioning plan for the data centres is under way and will be finalised in the coming years;
- Setting a sustainable travel programme and fixing internal carbon budget by department;

- Engaging with Euronext's key suppliers directly and deploying a new supplier onboarding programme, which will enable Euronext to follow namely its supplier's engagement. For more details on this programme, please see the dedicated webpage: www.euronext.com/about/esg-empowering-sustainable-growth/sustainable-supply-chain;
- Training Euronext's staff through climate workshops, organised in partnership with Climate Fresk and Digital Fresk, to develop awareness and ability to act with environmental impacts in mind, at both individual and company level;
- Onboard all new members of the Board on ESG topics including climate objectives.

8. Tracking

in tCO_2	2023	2022 (Restated)	2022	2021
SCOPE 1				
Scope 1	355.0	336.0	341.0	380.0
SCOPE 2				
Scope 2 (Location-based)	6,359.0	6,413.0	6,346.0	4,280.0
Scope 2 (Market-based)	372.0	680.0	296.0	796.0
Scope 2 Buildings (Market-based)	371.7	602.0	20.0	594.0
Scope 2 Data Centres (Market-based)	0.3	78.0	276.0	202.0
Scope 1 + Scope 2 (Market-based)	727.0	1,016.0	637.0	1176.0
SCOPE 3				
Scope 3 (Business Travel)	2,082.0	1,407.0	1,407.0	581.0
Scope 3 (Waste generated in Operations)	12.8	10.0	9	6.0
Total Scope 3	42,660.0	37,300.0	34,355.0	37,680.0
TOTAL CARBON FOOTPRINT				
Total Emissions	49,375.0	44,048.0	41,042.0	42,340.0

More information on Euronext's annual carbon footprint and progress towards SBTi targets can be found in the ESG Chapter of the Group's Universal Registration Document Financial reports | euronext.com

This document was approved by Euronext's Managing Board on 26 August 2024

EMPOWERING SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

ESG@euronext.com
Euronext.com/ESG

Shaping capital markets for future generations