



Telstra Group Ltd

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

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

Select from:

AUD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Telstra is Australia's leading telecommunications company with a proud Australian heritage and a strong international presence, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. In FY23, we advanced our T25 strategy with a focus on enhancing customer experience, optimising network capabilities, expanding growth in key markets, strengthening employee engagement, demonstrating digital leadership, and conducting business responsibly. We offer a broad suite of connectivity, media, and content services to consumers and businesses in Australia, alongside cloud and other technology solutions for business, enterprise and government customers. Globally, we provide carrier connectivity and data centre services. We are leveraging our core strengths in networks and connectivity to capture new opportunities in emerging areas like eHealth, software and digital media. We are also continuing to assemble innovative technology, capability and talent from around the world to deliver exceptional experiences for our customers. Telstra completed its acquisition of Digicel Pacific during FY23. As a result, the information in this CDP submission excludes Digicel Pacific and the markets in which it operates.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

06/29/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

4 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

4 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

4 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

23200000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	<p>Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?</p>
	<p>Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

AU000000TLS2

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

8796VP105

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

894500WRW54CVN62K416

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Zealand |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philippines |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taiwan, China |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong SAR, China | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Telstra has mapped our upstream value chain to ensure comprehensive supplier management and environmental impact assessment. The mapping process covers suppliers from 92 countries. Our direct (tier 1) suppliers maintain extensive networks of their own suppliers, known as tier 2, tier 3, and tier 4 suppliers, which collectively contribute substantially to Telstra's expansive and intricate supply chain. We have partnered with CDP through their Supply Chain Program to engage our suppliers to more effectively account for and address their climate change impacts. In FY23, Telstra engaged directly with more than 5,800 suppliers, with approximately 78% of total spend attributed to our top 100 suppliers. To enhance supplier management effectiveness, we implemented a Supplier Governance Framework and supporting Playbook, assessing suppliers across 12 risk categories, including environmental practices. The Telstra Smart Modem has been identified as having a significant environmental impact on our Scope 3 emissions throughout its end-to-end value chain. To thoroughly evaluate its environmental footprint, a third-party assessment was conducted in collaboration with our supplier, following the Life Cycle Assessment methodology based on ISO 14040-2006 and ISO 14044-2006, examining emissions, materials, site locations, and energy consumption.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- Preparation for reuse
- Recycling

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

At Telstra, we typically set our corporate strategy in three- to five-year cycles, reflecting the shifting nature of our industry. This approach provides the flexibility we require to respond to the changing needs of our customers, business, and external stakeholders. For the same reasons, this strategic cadence also applies to our consideration of environmental issues. Given our infrastructure assets often have long lifespans, our assessment of the physical impacts of climate change on our assets and longer-term climate transition risks and opportunities covers a longer period than our defined corporate strategy. We therefore consider multiple time horizons: short-term (up to three years), medium-term (three to ten years), and long-term (greater than ten years). We use a double materiality approach to assess material sustainability issues. This process takes into account materiality from both an impact and a financial perspective. The output of our material risk assessment is a key consideration in how we continue to evolve our sustainability ambitions and informs planning and reporting. Our In Focus: Sustainability at Telstra report provides full details of our materiality methodology.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

At Telstra, we typically set our corporate strategy in three- to five-year cycles, reflecting the shifting nature of our industry. This approach provides the flexibility we require to respond to the changing needs of our customers, business, and external stakeholders. For the same reasons, this strategic cadence also applies to our consideration of environmental issues. Given our infrastructure assets often have long lifespans, our assessment of the physical impacts of climate change on our assets and longer-term climate transition risks and opportunities covers a longer period than our defined corporate strategy. We therefore consider multiple time horizons: short-term (up to three years), medium-term (three to ten years), and long-term (greater than ten years). We use a double materiality approach to assess material sustainability issues. This process takes into account materiality from both an impact and a financial perspective. The output of our material risk assessment is a key consideration in how we continue to evolve our sustainability ambitions and informs planning and reporting. Our In Focus: Sustainability at Telstra report provides full details of our materiality methodology.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

At Telstra, we typically set our corporate strategy in three- to five-year cycles, reflecting the shifting nature of our industry. This approach provides the flexibility we require to respond to the changing needs of our customers, business, and external stakeholders. For the same reasons, this strategic cadence also applies to our consideration of environmental issues. Given our infrastructure assets often have long lifespans, our assessment of the physical impacts of climate change on our assets and longer-term climate transition risks and opportunities covers a longer period than our defined corporate strategy. We therefore consider multiple time horizons: short-term (up to three years), medium-term (three to ten years), and long-term (greater than ten years). We use a double materiality approach to assess material sustainability issues. This process takes into account materiality from both an impact and a financial perspective. The output of our material risk assessment is a key consideration in how we continue to evolve our sustainability ambitions and informs planning and reporting. Our In Focus: Sustainability at Telstra report provides full details of our materiality methodology.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

Other, please specify :Evaluation in progress

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

As a company with infrastructure spanning across Australia and overseas, from ecologically rich environments to urban centres, we understand that Telstra can play a unique role in protecting and restoring nature. We believe that smart data, connectivity, and technology solutions have the potential to help us all better understand and manage our reliance on nature. We are committed to exploring ways we can best contribute to restoring and renewing our natural environment. In FY24 (the reporting year following the one covered by this CDP response), we have begun work to understand the exposures and dependencies of our business and operations on nature. This process will help our understanding of the company's dependencies on nature and the wider environment and inform future action.

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods
- ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
- Risk models
- Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections
- Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :AccountAbility's AA1000 Principles Standard (2008), Global Reporting Initiative G4 guidelines, TCFD framework

Databases

- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
- Regional government databases

Other

- Scenario analysis
- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Materiality assessment
- Internal company methods
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heat waves
- Wildfires

Chronic physical

- Heat stress
- Sea level rise
- Temperature variability
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- Exposure to litigation

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Telstra follows a multi-disciplinary process to identify, assess, and respond to climate-related risks and opportunities across its operations. The company also evaluates risks to suppliers and opportunities for customers considering short-, medium-, and long-term climate-related factors. Reporting is done quarterly to senior management and at least twice a year to the Audit & Risk Committee. Climate-related risks and opportunities are managed using an enterprise risk management (ERM) framework, consistent with the management of other material risks. We integrate climate risk management into our overall risk management model, incorporating three lines of defence: 1st: Operational Management and business stakeholders are responsible for identifying, assessing, and managing risks using our enterprise risk framework's five-step process. 2nd: Chief Risk Office, risk management teams, and other oversight functions handle risk and compliance frameworks, oversight, and monitoring. 3rd: Group Internal Audit provides independent assurance on governance, risk management, and internal controls. Identification of climate-related risks is undertaken within the 1st line of defence by accountable risk owners. These risks encompass immediate and long-term physical risks and policy, legal, technology, market, and reputation transition risks. The identification process entails monitoring internal and external factors, including key policies, regulatory obligations, supply chain considerations, industry drivers, and stakeholder expectations. This process is guided by the annual materiality assessment and monthly discussions in Environment Executives Group (EEG) meetings. Telstra prioritises and assesses climate-related risks using its Enterprise Risk framework, following the AccountAbility's AA1000 Principles Standard (2008) and Global Reporting Initiative G4 guidelines, with additional guidance from the Board, Audit and Risk Committee (ARC), CEO Leadership Team (CEOLT), Sustainability Executive, EEG members and other Executives with relevant accountabilities. Informed by our scenario analysis, Telstra's Enterprise Risk framework categorizes risks based on likelihood and consequence, creating an overall view of exposure. It identifies treatments or new controls when existing controls are insufficient and assigns risks to an owner responsible for managing them if they materialise. Telstra's annual materiality assessment informs our assessment of risks and opportunities. We undertake this review in accordance with the guidance provided in the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards. We use a double materiality approach, considering impact materiality and financial materiality. We assess

impact materiality through our sustainability materiality assessment process and financial risk materiality through our risk management process. This helps us identify outward impacts on people, society, and the environment, as well as inward impacts that may generate risks or opportunities influencing our enterprise value. We regularly monitor and review risks, opportunities, and their controls, reporting material changes to the Board and/or ARC. We maintain a detailed register of climate-related risks and opportunities in line with TCFD recommendations, updating it at least yearly. Telstra's adoption of the TCFD framework supports clear oversight, management, and disclosure of these risks and opportunities as part of our ERM.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Impacts

Risks

Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

- External consultants
- Internal company methods

- Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Wildfires
- Other acute physical risk, please specify :Construction in environmentally sensitive areas, Weeds and pests, Pollution

Chronic physical

- Water stress
- Other chronic physical driver, please specify :Stable climate

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Environmental risks (including biodiversity) are identified, assessed and managed using our Enterprise risk management framework. This is consistent with the way we manage other material risks that may impact delivery of our strategic objectives. This includes from top-level materiality analysis through to the operational environmental risks managed across the business. Biodiversity risks are always considered, for instance, when Telstra undertakes new construction or significant maintenance projects. We continue to monitor and assess both current and emerging environmental risks opportunities and incorporate risk mitigations into our business planning. We continue to investigate our interactions with nature and the risks and opportunities they present so we can better protect it. In FY24 (the reporting year following the one covered by this CDP response), we started the work to evaluate the risks and opportunities related to nature across our business operations, value chain, and assets in line with the TNFD and will continue to evolve our understanding and assessment of priority locations in our value chain. This assessment will enable us to report on our most significant nature related risks and opportunities in our upcoming disclosures. In addition, we recognise that climate and nature are intrinsically linked, and we aim to protect biodiversity in the environments in which we operate and to harness technology to regenerate nature. We believe it is critical to take a whole-of-business approach to addressing our impact and improving nature-related outcomes in a climate changed world. The nature risk assessment leveraged insights from existing environmental risk artefacts – including Telstra’s aspects & impacts register and environmental compliance program.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers
- Tier 3 suppliers
- Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Impact on human health

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- Transition to reusable products
- Transition to recyclable plastic products
- Transition to increasing renewable content
- Transition to increasing recycled content

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Regulators
- Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Plastic-related risks and opportunities are identified, assessed, and managed using our enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. This is consistent with the way we manage other material risks that may impact delivery of our strategic objectives. We continue to monitor and assess current and emerging environmental risks and opportunities and incorporate risk mitigations into our business planning.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Telstra regularly reviews our most significant sustainability impacts on the economy, the environment and society as part of our risk and opportunity assessment process. We undertake our review in accordance with guidance provided in the GRI Standards and apply the following methodology: 1. Understand our operating context: Identify megatrends and industry trends with the potential to impact our business and stakeholders. 2. Identify actual and potential impacts: (a) Research the current use of sustainability indicators/disclosures in widely applied reporting standards, and lessons gained from their application in practice, and (b) Research the material topics as identified by peers, external experts and internal assessments. 3. Assess the significance of impacts: (a) Survey key stakeholder groups (or using internal proxies) to determine priority impacts based on risk assessment, and (b) Leverage ongoing multi-stakeholder consultation occurring within Telstra to determine priority impacts. 4. Identify priority impacts for reporting: Validate with senior leaders to undertake independent assurance. We apply a double materiality approach, considering materiality from both an impact materiality perspective as well as a financial materiality perspective. This means assessing the two dimensions of materiality: 1. We assess impact materiality through our sustainability materiality assessment process, which identifies the outward impacts that Telstra creates or has the potential to create on people, society, and the environment. The output of our material impact assessment informs the content of our annual Sustainability Report and is a key consideration in how we continue to evolve our sustainability ambitions. 2. We assess financial risk materiality through our risk management process, where we identify the inward impacts that generate or may generate risks or opportunities influencing Telstra's enterprise value. The output of our material risk assessment, including sustainability-related risks, is provided in the Material Risks and Understanding our Climate Risks sections of our Annual Report as well as our Sustainability Report. Our Sustainability and Risk teams collaborate closely to capture sustainability impacts and risks from a double materiality perspective. This approach ensures that we address topics that have the potential to impact our business, the environment and our stakeholders, risks and opportunities across our business operations, value chain, and assets. In FY24 (the reporting year following the one covered by this CDP response), we started work to evaluate the risks and opportunities related to nature across our business operations, value chain, and assets in line with the TNFD and will continue to evolve our understanding and assessment of priority locations in our value chain. This assessment will enable us to report on our most significant nature related risks and opportunities in our upcoming disclosures.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Processes to identify and assess priority locations ongoing

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

In FY24 (the reporting year following the one covered by this CDP response), we started the work to evaluate the risks and opportunities related to nature across our business operations, value chain, and assets in line with the TNFD and will continue to evolve our understanding and assessment of priority locations in our value chain. This assessment will enable us to report on our most significant nature related risks and opportunities in our upcoming disclosures. As a company with infrastructure spanning across Australia and overseas, including ecologically rich environments and urban centres, we recognise that Telstra can play a unique role in protecting and restoring biodiversity. We believe that smart data, connectivity, and technology solutions have the potential to help us all better reduce and manage biodiversity loss. We continue to investigate our interactions with nature, as well as the risks and opportunities they present, so we can better protect it. As part of our environmental operations, we have established a company-level risk protocol aimed at identifying, managing, and addressing material environmental issues, reducing our environmental footprint, and adapting to climate change. Our procedures involve identifying and effectively managing significant environmental or cultural heritage sites, monitoring water sources and pollution, and minimising disruptions in Environmentally Sensitive Areas and/or Culturally Sensitive Areas.

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
 Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

250000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Telstra's definition of substantive financial impact follows the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations. "Material exposure" in this context means a real possibility that the risk or opportunity in question could substantively impact our ability to create or preserve value for security holders over the short-, medium-, or long-term. Our infrastructure is a long-term asset, much of it located in remote areas exposed to extreme weather conditions. Increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events can damage and disrupt our operations and service delivery. In addition, we define substantive financial impact when identifying or assessing climate-related risks according to the ratings in our Enterprise Likelihood and Consequence Risk Matrix. According to this matrix, substantive financial impacts are categorised from Minor to Extreme based on a sliding scale of financial values. 'Minor' substantive financial impact is defined as any negative impact on Telstra between 250k and 2.5 million in revenue loss and/or 100k to 1 million in additional costs; 'Major' substantive financial impact is any negative impact between 25 million and 255 million in revenue loss and/or 10 million to 100 million in additional costs; and 'Extreme' ratings are given to impacts of more than 2 billion in revenue loss and more than 800 million additional costs.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

250000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Telstra defines a substantive financial impact related to opportunities as a real possibility that could significantly enhance our ability to create or preserve value for security holders over the short-, medium-, or long-term. We consider material exposure in this context to be the potential positive impact of an opportunity. For instance, if an opportunity could lead to revenue gains or cost savings, it falls within the scope of substantive financial impact. We assess these impacts using our Enterprise Likelihood and Consequence Risk Matrix, categorizing them from Minor to Extreme based on financial values. 'Minor' substantive financial impact represents positive effects between 250k and 2.5 million in revenue gain and/or 100k to 1 million in cost savings; 'Major' substantive financial impact corresponds to gains between 25 million and 255 million in revenue and/or 10 million to 100 million in cost savings; and 'Extreme' ratings apply to impacts exceeding 2 billion in revenue gain and more than 800 million in cost savings.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our enterprise risk management framework helps us identify, assess, and manage risks and opportunities related to plastics, in line with how we address other significant risks affecting our strategic objectives. In FY23, all identified plastics-related risks were reviewed, and after thorough investigation, determined to be non-substantive for Telstra. We are committed to continuously monitoring and evaluating current and emerging environmental risks and opportunities and integrating risk mitigation measures into our business planning.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

Non-compliance with legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Australia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increased mandatory reporting and disclosure of emission reduction targets creates additional emissions reporting obligations for Telstra. In Australia, where Telstra has most of its operations, including 290 Telstra retail and licensed stores, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Act 2007. NGER is a national framework for reporting company information on greenhouse gas emissions, energy production, and consumption. Non-compliance poses potential risks for Telstra, including civil and criminal penalties, infringement notices, and increased operating costs. With energy use (specifically electricity consumption) in our telecommunications networks being our most material environmental impact and accounting for around 97% of our Scope 12 emissions in FY23, maintaining compliance with the NGER Act's reporting requirements is an important regulatory and legal obligation for Telstra. Our Australian operations, which are subject to compliance with the NGER Act, made up 99% or 30,467 tCO₂e of Telstra's Scope 1 emissions and 97% or 856,729 tCO₂e of our

Scope 2 emissions in FY23. Furthermore, non-compliance could harm Telstra's reputation. The company anticipates that its reporting obligations will increase in the short-medium term with the implementation of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Telstra has never been subject to any penalty provisions of the NGER Act. However, Telstra might be subject to a financial penalty if we fail to comply with NGER registration and/or reporting requirements in the future. For instance, if Telstra does not meet requirements to report annual GHG emissions to the Australian Government by 31 October each year, our operating costs may increase by 1,565,000 - 1,721,500 in penalties.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1565000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1721500

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Most penalty provisions in the NGER Act impose civil penalties which may lead to financial penalties. Most civil penalty provisions relate to a person's failure to meet registration, reporting, record-keeping or auditing requirements. An executive officer of a company can be held personally liable for their company's contraventions of civil penalty provisions. A civil penalty (up to a maximum of 5,000 penalty units) may apply if a controlling corporation fails to register or report by the due date. In addition, a controlling corporation may be liable for an additional civil penalty of 100 penalty units for each day that it fails to meet registration or reporting requirements. As 1 penalty unit was equivalent to 313 during FY23, Telstra may incur a minimum civil penalty of up to 1,565,000 if it fails to register or report by the due date. This is calculated as follows: Minimum penalty cost per penalty unit x maximum penalty units 313 x 5000 1,565,000 There is also a risk that Telstra may be liable for an additional civil penalty of 31,300 for each day past the due date. If Telstra were 5 business days overdue in submitting its NGER Report, this would result in additional costs of 156,500. The maximum penalty that Telstra may incur will then be the minimum penalty plus additional penalty for 5 days, calculated as follows: Maximum penalty minimum penalty (daily additional penalty x number of days past the due date) 1,565,000 (31,300 x 5) 1,721,500

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

- Greater due diligence

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

600000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of Management: Key actions to minimise the risk of non-compliance with the NGER Act include full time employee resources and external consultants allocated to meeting registration, reporting, record-keeping and auditing requirements at a total cost of approximately 600,000 annually.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To minimise the risk of non-compliance with the NGER Act, we have implemented systems and processes for the collection and disclosure of data to the Clean Energy Regulator (CER) annually in accordance with our obligations. In FY23, we prepared our annual NGER Compliance Plan, outlining the methodology for fulfilling key NGER Act requirements, including report accuracy, independent verification, regulatory compliance, and timely submission by the last working day in October. A working group compiled the Compliance Plan from Telstra's Sustainability, Networks, and Legal teams. The report is presented to the Group Executive/Audit and Risk Committee for approval. We manage non-compliance risk through industry forums and our Sustainability group, which monitors emissions and energy legislation changes. Thanks to our Compliance Plan, we did not incur any penalties or fees in the reporting year. As an example of our actions to manage this risk, Telstra reported total Scope 1 and 2 emissions (887,191 tCO₂e) and net energy consumed for Australian operations in FY23, included in the 2022-23 NGER dataset published on CER's website. Also, we are preparing to comply with the upcoming Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS) and have established systems to measure and manage our climate and nature impacts. Since 2020, we have disclosed in line with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and have stress-tested our business under three different climate scenarios to guide our strategic goals. In FY24 (the reporting year following the one covered by this CDP response), we started to align our disclosures to the climate disclosure standard (IFRS S2) set by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). Additionally, we aim to make our first disclosure of the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Wildfires

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Australia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate change is causing an increased risks of bushfires in Australia. Bushfires are expected to result in greater exposure for Telstra's operations, particularly our networks, over the long-term. Bushfires threaten to disrupt and damage Telstra's network services, resulting in decreased revenues due to interrupted service delivery.. It is estimated that bushfires could have a cumulative financial impact on Telstra of between 1,059,916,000 to 1,936,116,000 by 2050. The 2019/2020 "Black Summer" bushfires resulted in substantial mains power outages and damage to Telstra's infrastructure, causing disruption to our customers' telephone and internet services in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. During this time, around 450 of Telstra's network facilities were impacted by the fires resulting in outages and faults. Five sites were severely or completely damaged. This risk may lead to reduced revenues due to interrupted service delivery. In FY22, Telstra tested the resilience of our physical network assets against five climate hazards. We assessed the potential financial impacts of extreme events from asset loss, asset damage, and service disruption across three scenarios through to 2050 (long-term). We found that, cumulatively over the period to 2050, bushfires are projected to cause the greatest impact to our Australian assets, and that service disruption from physical hazards is projected to be more material than asset damage.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The risk of bushfires is expected to cause disruptions and damage to Telstra's network services, resulting in lower revenues due to interrupted service delivery. Our evaluation of potential financial impacts from extreme climate events, such as asset loss, damage, and service disruption, suggests that bushfires are likely to have the most significant influence on our Australian assets up to 2050. We have determined that service disruptions from physical hazards are anticipated to have a more substantial impact than asset damage. It is projected that bushfires could lead to cumulative financial consequences for Telstra ranging from 1,059,916,000 to 1,936,116,000 by 2050.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

1059916000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1936116000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The results of Telstra's resilience planning and financial quantification analysis found that, across the three scenarios and five climate hazards analysed, projected costs to Telstra were between 1.4bn to 2.4bn cumulatively to 2050. Bushfires accounted for the majority of these projected costs, specifically 74.8% of the minimum potential cost of 1.4bn and 78.8% of the maximum potential cost of 2.4bn. Min: 1,417,000,000 (minimum cumulative potential cost to Telstra by 2050 across the three scenarios and five climate hazards) / 100 * 74.8% (contribution of bushfires to total minimum financial impact) 1,059,916,000 Max: 2,457,000,000 (maximum cumulative potential cost to Telstra by 2050 across the three scenarios and five climate hazards) / 100 * 78.8% (contribution of bushfires to total maximum financial impact) 1,936,116,000

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Infrastructure upgrades and emergency preparedness

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

57700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The total cost of addressing this risk amounts to 57.7 million. This includes the following measures: 1. Procurement of 125 Automatic Transfer Units (ATUs) for a total cost of 2.3 million. 2. Continuing a battery replacement program at a cost of around 50 million in FY23. 3. Installation of Power ID systems at a cost of 2.8 million. 4. Allocation of 100,000 for bushfire preparedness and briefings. 5. Upgrading payphones in disaster-prone areas at a cost of 2.5 million.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

During FY23, Telstra responded to the acute physical risk of bushfires, which have the potential to cause substantive financial and strategic impact on our operations, through multiple channels to better mitigate and manage future bushfire impacts on our operations, customers, and revenue. This included several activities: 1. Installation of 125 Automatic Transfer Units (ATUs) to improve how we use portable generators during AC mains power outages. The aim is to reduce costs and improve power resilience. The ATUs will reduce fuel consumption, simplify the generator deployment process, allow for more effective pre-deployment before known events, and improve the visibility of asset performance during events. 2. Battery replacement program, including battery lifecycle replacement, and measures for network efficiency, standalone power systems, and capacity automation for monitoring battery performance and power utilisation. 3. Installation of power ID systems, which support early fire detection. 4. Bushfire preparedness and briefings Telstra coordinated or participated in to educate and prepare for future bushfire events. 5. Upgrade of payphones in disaster prone areas to help keep communities connected when they need it most. Telstra also continues to assess the risk of bushfires in our TCFD-aligned climate-related scenario analyses. This enables us to continue assessing and managing our mitigation and adaptation efforts to minimise disruption and improve power resilience within our network from bushfires in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Australia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Australian Government implemented the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF) Safeguard Mechanism on July 1, 2016, which replaced the former Carbon Pricing Mechanism introduced in 2012. The ERF applies to around 140 large businesses that have facilities with direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions of more than 100k tCO₂e per year, covering around half of Australia's emissions (but currently not including any Telstra facilities). The ERF Safeguard Mechanism requires Australia's largest GHG emitters to keep emissions within determined baseline levels. Facilities that exceed the determined baselined levels may be required to purchase Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) to offset additional emissions. Because Telstra's Scope 1 emissions for its Australian operations in FY23 totalled 30,465 metric tonnes CO₂e – as reported in our annual NGER report. Telstra is not subject to the ERF Safeguard Mechanism as it does not currently exceed the direct emissions threshold of 100k tCO₂e per year. However, there is a risk that if the threshold is lowered in the future, it could result in the ERF Safeguard Mechanism applying to Telstra, impacting us financially via increased operating costs. Some of our key upstream suppliers may be impacted by the ERF Safeguard Mechanism, particularly following its reform in 2023, which means more suppliers may now have to disclose. The increase in operating costs to their organisations poses a risk to Telstra if the cost is passed on through the supply chain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If the threshold for the ERF Safeguard Mechanism is lowered, Telstra facilities' emissions could exceed the threshold and trigger the Safeguard Mechanism. This might mean that Telstra needs to buy Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) to balance out emissions above this threshold, leading to increased operating costs.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1750000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1750000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

No Telstra facilities currently exceed the threshold for the ERF Safeguard Mechanism. However, if a Telstra facility were to hypothetically exceed the emissions threshold by 50k tCO₂e, the cost of acquiring ACCUs to offset the difference from the threshold of 100k tCO₂e could be almost 900k (based on the FY23 average ACCU spot price of 35 / tCO₂e per year (Refer to CER page at <https://cer.gov.au/markets/reports-and-data/quarterly-carbon-market-reports/quarterly-carbon-market-report-june-quarter-2023/australian-carbon-credit-units-accus> Australian carbon credit units (ACCUs) Clean Energy Regulator (cer.gov.au)). 50,000 tCO₂e x ACCU price 35 1,750,000 cost to Telstra

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding includes third-party audit costs (estimated at 10% of total audit costs – 7,000) and employee and consultant resources for monitoring changes to the Safeguard Mechanism (estimated at 10% of total employee & consultant resources for the program – 25,000). External assurance 7,000 employee & consultant resources 25,000 32,000

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

While the ERF Safeguard Mechanism does not currently impact Telstra's direct operations, it is being managed by monitoring Telstra's annual GHG emissions and emissions levels through energy reduction projects, setting ambitious targets, calculating Scope 1 GHG emissions for Telstra facilities, assessing against the threshold and gaining limited assurance on the data. Telstra also has an established method to annually collect detailed Scope 1 emissions at a facility level to inform NGER reporting commitments and ensure the threshold is not exceeded. GHG emissions data undergoes external limited assurance to ensure data are robust. In FY23, Telstra's total Scope 1 GHG emissions for all Australian operations were 30,465 tCO₂e and, therefore, below the threshold. During the consultation of the ERF Safeguard Mechanism, Telstra attended Australian Government workshops to develop the safeguard requirements. This preliminary involvement in policy development enabled Telstra to contribute to the consideration of potential impacts the Mechanism could have had on its operations.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

50000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We have used scenario analysis to understand how our exposure to physical climate hazards might change over time. The analysis found that 35% of our above-ground assets are exposed to at least one climate hazard, including fire, urban flash flooding, and cyclones. We conducted a financial assessment in FY22 to evaluate the financial impact of this risk exposure. This involved calculating the cost of replacing the assets based on their net book value, which totalled 50 million. According to Telstra's Divided World and Changed Climate scenarios, the exposure is expected to increase to 38% by 2030 and to 41-48% by 2050. This will result in a greater financial risk for Telstra. To tackle this issue, we have incorporated insights and climate data from our scenario analysis into our network resilience and adaptation plans. By integrating future climate risk data into our current systems, we have: 1. Assessed the risk exposure of network sites to fire, urban flash flooding, and cyclones. 2. Tested infrastructure design standards to enhance resilience. 3. Revised the standards of backup power systems to provide longer-duration power reserves to sites identified as at risk. 4. Prioritized lifecycle funding for those sites assessed as at risk.

[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Australia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Telstra's climate targets include reducing our absolute emissions by at least 50% by 2030 (from a FY19 baseline, which has been increased to 70% for Scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY24) and enabling renewable energy generation equivalent to 100% of our consumption by 2025. In the shift towards a low-carbon economy and as the operator or licensor of 290 Telstra retail stores plus exchanges and data centres across Australia, Telstra has an opportunity to increase energy efficiency within its operations to reduce the company's consumption of fossil fuel-based energy, our GHG emissions and in turn, our operating costs. Each year, Telstra implements energy efficiency projects and network savings projects to decrease our energy consumption and operating costs progressively. Annual network decommissioning projects also contribute to energy savings and emissions reduction. Thus, our activities to improve energy efficiency are undertaken across five key areas: Audits & optimisation, Upgrading building services assets, Network facilities efficiencies, Network decommissioning, and Monitoring & data analytics.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

As a result of our emissions reduction measures, in FY23, both energy efficiency and decommissioning savings totalled 30,177 and 100,566 MWh, resulting in a total gross annualised saving of 26,148,780.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

26148780

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In FY23, our energy efficiency programs delivered a collective annualised saving of 23,485tCO₂e and 30,177MWh of electricity. In addition to our energy efficiency projects, we saved a further 79,406tCO₂e and 100,566MWh annualised through decommissioning network equipment. Combining the electricity savings from energy efficiency and decommissioning (30,177 100,566 MWh), we achieved a total gross annualised cost savings of 26,148,780 in FY23.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

49000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realise this opportunity include the costs of Telstra's investments in all energy and network efficiency projects (across the five areas previously outlined) in the reporting year. Cost to realise opportunity (49 million) 30m spent on energy efficiency projects 19m spent on decommissioning legacy network equipment.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The cost savings from energy efficiency and emissions reduction projects is a key climate-related opportunity for Telstra. To realise the opportunity of reduced operating costs as a result of network and energy efficiency projects, Telstra continues to implement these efficiency projects and identify other areas for optimisation. In FY23, we increased our investment in energy reduction projects, including both energy efficiency and decommissioning, from 21.1 million in FY22 to over 49 million in FY23. In FY23, our energy efficiency programs delivered a collective annualised saving of 23,485tCO₂e and 30,177MWh electricity. In addition to our energy efficiency projects, we saved a further 79,406tCO₂e and 100,566MWh annualised through decommissioning network equipment. Telstra also works to realise this opportunity through our Environment Strategy. As part of our Environment Strategy, we have a strategic priority to manage GHG emissions, continue investments in energy efficiency and increase our support of Australia's renewable energy sector. Our climate change strategy includes a target to become net zero by 2050 and reduce absolute emissions by 50% by 2030 (from an FY19 baseline, which has been increased to 70% for Scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY24)). In FY23, we were able to reduce our gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 (location-based) emissions by 19% compared to FY22.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

30000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Since FY19, we have invested over 75 million in emissions reduction programs across our networks and infrastructure, including over 49 million in FY23, which will deliver over 100,000tCO2e annualised emissions reduction. In FY23, this included 30 million of CAPEX on several energy efficiency and decommissioning initiatives including: - Building upgrades, such as the installation of fresh air cooling systems, high-efficiency air-conditioners, improved cooling control strategies and building management, and electronically commutated fans - HVAC optimisation - LED lighting installation - Rectifier upgrades - Network facility efficiencies - The rationalisation and decommissioning of Telstra's legacy network equipment, reducing both direct energy consumption from the equipment and associated energy for cooling. In addition to decarbonisation, these projects have also reduced our operational costs by reducing our annual energy, maintenance, and carbon credit expenses. These initiatives only reflect the specific investment in emissions reduction activities and do not include broader investment to upgrade our network, which also delivers emissions reduction benefits. % figure calculation: Total FY23 CAPEX 3.597 billion FY23 CAPEX % $(30,000,000/3,597,000,000) \times 100$ 0.83

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

19000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Since FY19, we have invested over 75 million in emissions reduction programs across our networks and infrastructure, including over 49 million in FY23, which will deliver over 100,000tCO2e annualised emissions reduction. In FY23, this investment included 19 million of OPEX on several energy efficiency and decommissioning initiatives including: - Building upgrades, such as the installation of fresh air cooling systems, high-efficiency air-conditioners, improved cooling control strategies and building management, and electronically commutated fans - HVAC optimisation - LED lighting installation - Rectifier upgrades - Network facility efficiencies - The rationalisation and decommissioning of Telstra's legacy network equipment, reducing both direct energy consumption from the equipment and associated energy for cooling. In addition to decarbonisation, these projects have also reduced our operational costs by reducing our annual energy, maintenance, and carbon credit expenses. These initiatives only reflect the specific investment in emissions reduction activities and do not include broader investment to upgrade our network, which also delivers emissions reduction benefits. % figure calculation: Total FY23 OPEX 15.356 billion FY23 OPEX % $(19,000,000/15,356,000,000) \times 100$ 0.12
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Telstra's Board Diversity Policy covers the framework and guidelines for ensuring a diverse and inclusive Board composition. It outlines the Board's commitment to setting and assessing measurable objectives for diversity. The policy details the roles of the Board and the Nomination Committee in establishing, reviewing, and reporting on diversity objectives, thereby reflecting Telstra's proactive approach to fostering an inclusive and effective governance structure.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Other, please specify :Processes to identify and assess biodiversity risks ongoing

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

As a company with infrastructure spanning across Australia and overseas, from the most ecologically rich environments to urban centres, we understand that Telstra can play a unique role in protecting and restoring biodiversity. We believe that smart data, connectivity, and technology solutions have the potential to help us all better reduce and manage biodiversity loss. We are committed to exploring ways we can best contribute to restoring and renewing our natural environment. Currently, while we do not have specific board-level oversight dedicated solely to biodiversity-related issues, we continuously investigate our interactions with nature, and the risks and opportunities they present, in order to better protect it. In FY24 (the reporting year following the one covered by this CDP response), we started the work to evaluate the risks and opportunities related to nature across our business operations, value chain, and assets in line with the TNFD and will continue to evolve our understanding and assessment of priority locations in our value chain, with a view to including our most material risks and opportunities in our FY24 disclosures. This process will help inform our future actions regarding board-level oversight of biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Board Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

- ☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The charters for our Board and the Audit & Risk Committee (ARC) specify that both have climate-related responsibilities. The Board is responsible for overseeing Telstra’s approach to sustainability, monitoring its performance, and approving Telstra’s key external environmental targets and disclosures under the TCFD framework [Board Charter, 3.7.3]. The Board plays a role in identifying our material sustainability topics to inform our strategy and program development, and annual reporting. To assist the Board in its responsibilities, the Board’s Audit and Risk Committee (Committee) review(s) Telstra’s health, safety and environmental (including climate change) performance. [Audit and Risk Committee Charter, 4.3.5]. This Committee also “review[s] reports from management on Telstra’s climate-related risks, risk management plans and making recommendations to the Board on Telstra’s key external environmental targets and disclosures under the TCFD framework” [Audit and Risk Committee Charter, 4.8.3]. The Committee oversees climate-related risk management and makes recommendations to the Board on climate-related risks, opportunities, and targets. Based on the Committee’s recommendations, the Board reviews the climate change strategy, and approves targets and target disclosures. The Board meets regularly to oversee and monitor climate-related issues. They review and guide business plans and risk management policies, as well as monitor and oversee progress against goals, targets and other objectives. As part of the Board’s oversight of climate-related issues, they rely on the following management governance structure: (1) the Chair of the Environment Executives Group (the Sustainability Executive) provides regular climate change updates to the broader CEO Leadership Team (CEOLT); (2) the Group Executive of Sustainability, External Affairs and Legal (a member of the CEOLT) and the Sustainability Executive provide climate change updates regularly to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board. Strategy and major plans of action are reviewed regularly by the Board. These governance mechanisms and structure support the Board’s oversight of our climate-related risks and opportunities, which is one of our sustainability governance priorities. The Board also oversees and provides guidance on the high-level settings in Telstra’s annual budgets, as well as approving performance objectives in the form of external climate and resource efficiency targets. The People & Remuneration Committee of the Board oversees employee incentives. As a result of the committee’s assessment and review of Telstra’s Executive Variable Remuneration Plan (EVP) and Employee Short-Term Incentive Plan, in FY23 we incorporated our Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions reduction target into the performance measures of our EVP. This integration made it a component of senior executive short-term incentives within our remuneration structure.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO leads the team responsible for reporting to the Board on the development and implementation of Telstra's Sustainability Strategy, Environment Strategy and our comprehensive, company-wide T25 strategy, as well as the overall management and performance of our company. The CEO leads the CEOLT which includes the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Group Executives, and Group General Counsel & Group Executive Sustainability, External Affairs & Legal. The CEO leads management oversight of our T25 Strategy (of which sustainability is an integral part), as well as reviewing and guiding Telstra's Environment Strategy, our three key climate commitments (reducing our absolute emissions by at least 50% by 2030, enabling renewable energy generation equivalent to 100% of our consumption by 2025, and remaining a carbon neutral organisation), as well as our three resource efficiency commitments (reuse or recycle 500,000 mobile phones, modems and other devices each year to 2025, ensuring 100% of Telstra branded packaging is made of renewable or recycled material and is fully recyclable by 2022 (target was achieved in October 2022), and increasing our network waste recycling rate to 85% by 2025). Note that in FY24 (as of June 14, 2024), we announced the following changes: We're increasing our scope 12 emissions reduction target from 50% to 70% by 2030. We will no longer offset our emissions annually or make carbon-neutral claims for our business, products, or brands. Additionally, from FY24, we have increased our device target to reuse or recycle 650,000 mobile phones, modems and other devices each year to 2025. This will be covered in more depth in Telstra's FY24 CDP response. The CEO has overall management responsibility for governance, strategy, risk management and performance (including for climate-related issues) within Telstra.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO leads the team responsible for reporting to the Board on the development and implementation of Telstra's Sustainability Strategy, Environment Strategy and our comprehensive, company-wide T25 strategy, as well as the overall management and performance of our company. The CEO has overall management responsibility for governance, strategy, risk management and performance (including for biodiversity-related issues) within Telstra.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Other committee, please specify :CEO Leadership Team

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEOLT includes the CEO, CFO, Group Executives, and Group General Counsel & Group Executive Sustainability, External Affairs & Legal. With CEO approval, the CEOLT recommends decisions to the Board and approves or endorses Telstra's approach on key climate areas, including briefing the Board and Audit & Risk Committee on important risks and opportunities that must be considered and/or addressed (i.e., climate-related risks and opportunities that have the potential to affect our business strategy and overall performance).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- Other, please specify :Group Executive Sustainability, External Affairs & Legal

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group Executive, Sustainability, External Affairs and Legal is also Telstra's Group General Counsel and leads the provision of legal advice to management and the Board. They also lead a function responsible for policy advice, stakeholder management and community programs across government relations, regulatory, risk and compliance, sustainability, First Nations strategy and engagement, and regional affairs. The Group Executive's climate-related responsibility includes overseeing ESG strategy, reporting and disclosures, targets and management of risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- Other, please specify :Sustainability Executive

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Group Executive Sustainability, External Affairs & Legal

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Executive is accountable for the design and implementation of Telstra's sustainability strategy, and leads management governance of ESG targets. The Sustainability Executive provides regular climate change updates to the CEOLT, Audit and Risk Committee and Board and also chairs the Environment Executives Group. They provide day-to-day leadership on Telstra's climate ambition, determines key priorities, and executes senior management decisions on climate-related matters. This includes providing recommendations to the CEOLT on key climate change focus areas, including appropriate targets and our strategic response to climate impacts.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- Other, please specify :Environment Executives Group

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :CEO Leadership Team

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The role of the Environment Executives Group (EEG) is to provide directional leadership on Telstra's climate ambition, determine key priorities, and execute management decisions on climate-related matters. This includes providing recommendations to the CEOLT on key climate change focus areas, including appropriate targets and our strategic response to climate impacts. The EEG helps to ensure climate change receives the appropriate level of attention in CEOLT discussions when required. The Sustainability Executive chairs the EEG.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Other committee, please specify :CEO Leadership Team

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEOLT membership is made up of the CEO, CFO, Group Executives, and Group General Counsel & Group Executive Sustainability, External Affairs & Legal. With CEO approval, the CEOLT recommends decisions to the Board and approves or endorses Telstra's approach on key biodiversity areas, including briefing the Board and Audit & Risk Committee on important risks and opportunities that must be considered and/or addressed (i.e., biodiversity-related risks and opportunities that have the potential to affect our business strategy and overall performance).

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- Other, please specify :Group Executive Sustainability, External Affairs & Legal

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Group General Counsel & Group Executive Sustainability, External Affairs & Legal

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group Executive, Sustainability, External Affairs and Legal is also Telstra's Group General Counsel and leads the provision of legal advice to management and the Board. She also leads a function responsible for policy advice, stakeholder management and community programs across government relations, regulatory, risk and compliance, sustainability, First Nations strategy and engagement, and regional affairs. The Group Executive's biodiversity-related responsibility includes overseeing ESG strategy, reporting and disclosures, and management of risks and opportunities related to biodiversity.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- Other, please specify :Sustainability Executive

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Group Executive Sustainability, External Affairs & Legal

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Executive is accountable for the design and implementation of Telstra's sustainability strategy and leads management governance of ESG targets. The Sustainability Executive provides regular biodiversity updates to the CEOLT, Audit and Risk Committee and Board and also chairs the Environment Executives Group. She provides day-to-day leadership on Telstra's biodiversity initiatives, determines key priorities, and executes senior management decisions on biodiversity-related matters. This includes providing recommendations to the CEOLT on key biodiversity focus areas, including appropriate targets and our strategic response to biodiversity impacts.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- Other, please specify :Environment Executive Group

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :CEO Leadership Team

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The role of the Environment Executives Group (EEG) is to provide directional leadership on Telstra's biodiversity initiatives, determine key priorities, and execute management decisions on biodiversity-related matters. This includes providing recommendations to the CEOLT on key biodiversity focus areas, including our strategic response to biodiversity impacts. The EEG helps to ensure biodiversity receives the appropriate level of attention in CEOLT discussions when required. The Sustainability Executive chairs the EEG.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

In FY23, we incorporated our Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions reduction target (weighted at 5%) into the performance measures for our Executive Variable Remuneration Plan (EVP), making it a component of senior executive short-term incentives under our remuneration structure. This recognises the critical nature of this target to our organisation's success and each team member's role to achieve it. This EVP plan applies to the CEO and most Group Executives (GEs). Individual EVP Outcomes were determined by multiplying the EVP Scorecard Outcome by a percentage, based on each Senior Executive's individual performance. For most other employees, 5% (Bands A-1) and 7.5% (Bands 2-4) of their Short-Term Incentive (STI) scorecard was also linked to performance against those targets (which included Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction for the first time in FY23).

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our CEO's remuneration includes financial incentives linked to personal and company performance, as outlined in our 2023 Remuneration Report. Each Senior Executive's Individual Executive Variable Plan (EVP) remuneration outcome for FY23 was determined having regard to the EVP Scorecard Outcome, their at-target EVP opportunity and their individual performance and was ultimately at the discretion of the Board. The Board determined the EVP Scorecard Outcome following an assessment of Telstra's performance measures under the FY23 EVP. Positive outcomes were achieved across many of the financial and non-financial measures demonstrating strong delivery against our FY23 Corporate Plan and T25 strategy. In FY23 the EVP Scorecard has been amended to include performance against our Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target, creating a clearer and stronger link between senior executive variable remuneration and progress towards that target.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Telstra's remuneration philosophy is based on linking financial rewards directly to employee contributions and company performance. In FY20, Telstra's revised climate commitments were endorsed by the CEO Leadership Team and approved by the Board. These commitments formed 6 headline targets focused on climate change, energy use and resource efficiency, including enabling renewable energy generation equivalent to 100% of our consumption by 2025, reducing our emissions by 50% by 2030 from a FY19 baseline, reusing or recycling 500,000 mobile phones, modems and other devices each year to 2025, and increasing our network waste recycling rate to 85% by 2025. Doing business responsibly is a key part of our T25 Strategy, which was published in FY22. Two of our climate targets

– to reduce absolute emissions by at least 50% by 2030 (from a FY19 baseline) and to enable renewable energy generation equivalent to 100% of our consumption by 2025 – are part of our T25 Scorecard against which management performance towards our T25 Strategy is assessed. Note that in FY24 (as of June 14, 2024), we announced the following changes: We're increasing our scope 12 emissions reduction target from 50% to 70% by 2030. We will no longer offset our emissions annually or make carbon-neutral claims for our business, products, or brands. Additionally, from FY24, we have increased our device target to reuse or recycle 650,000 mobile phones, modems and other devices each year to 2025. This will be covered in more depth in Telstra's FY24 CDP response. In FY23, we incorporated our Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions reduction target into the performance measures for our Executive Variable Remuneration Plan (EVP), making it a component of senior executive short-term incentives under our remuneration structure. This recognises the critical nature of this target to our organisation's success and each team member's role to achieve it.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Group Executive, Sustainability, External Affairs and Legal

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The remuneration of the Group Executive, Sustainability, External Affairs and Legal included short-term financial incentives linked to both personal and company performance. This included having regard to factors including a specified number of financial, strategic, customer and transformation priorities as well as individual performance. In FY23 our variable remunerations plans have been amended to explicitly include performance against our scope 12 emissions reduction target as one of the specified financial, strategic, customer and transformation priorities, creating a clearer and stronger link between variable remuneration and progress towards that target.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Telstra's remuneration philosophy is based on linking financial rewards directly to employee contributions and company performance. In FY20, Telstra's revised climate commitments were endorsed by the CEO Leadership Team and approved by the Board. These commitments formed 6 headline targets focused on climate change, energy use and resource efficiency, including enabling renewable energy generation equivalent to 100% of our consumption by 2025, reducing our emissions by 50% by 2030 from a FY19 baseline, reusing or recycling 500,000 mobile phones, modems and other devices each year to 2025, and increasing our network waste recycling rate to 85% by 2025. Doing business responsibly is a key part of our T25 Strategy which was published in FY22. Two of our climate targets – to reduce absolute emissions by at least 50% by 2030 (from a FY19 baseline) and to enable renewable energy generation equivalent to 100% of our consumption by 2025 – are part of our T25 Scorecard against which management performance towards our T25 Strategy is assessed. Note that in FY24 (as of June 14, 2024), we announced the following changes: - We're increasing our Scope 12 emissions reduction target from 50% to 70% by 2030. - We will no longer offset our emissions annually or make carbon-neutral claims for our business, products, or brands. Additionally, from FY24, we have increased our device target to reuse or recycle 650,000 mobile phones, modems and other devices each year to 2025. This will be covered in more depth in Telstra's FY24 CDP response. In FY23, we incorporated our Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions reduction target into the performance measures for our Executive Variable Remuneration Plan (EVP), making it a component of senior executive short-term incentives under our remuneration structure. This recognises the critical nature of this target to our organisation's success and each team member's role to achieve it.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The remuneration of the Sustainability Executive included short-term financial incentives linked to both personal and company performance. This included having regard to factors including a specified number of financial, strategic, customer and transformation priorities as well as individual performance. In FY23 our variable remunerations plans have been amended to explicitly include performance against our scope 12 emissions reduction target as one of the specified financial, strategic, customer and The remuneration of the Environment team and other staff directly engaged in environment initiatives included short-term financial incentives linked to both personal and company performance. This included having regard to factors including a specified number of financial, strategic, customer and transformation priorities as well as individual performance. Telstra's Sustainability function and other staff directly engaged in environment initiatives have individual goals linked to the delivery of environment objectives (including climate change and emissions-related objectives such as Telstra's headline targets). They receive monetary rewards based on the successful implementation of those goals. In FY23 our variable remunerations plans have been amended to explicitly include performance against our Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target as one of the specified financial, strategic, customer and transformation priorities, creating a clearer and stronger link between variable remuneration and progress towards that target.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Telstra's remuneration philosophy is based on linking financial rewards directly to employee contributions and company performance. In FY20, Telstra's revised climate commitments were endorsed by the CEO Leadership Team and approved by the Board. These commitments formed 6 headline targets focused on climate change, energy use and resource efficiency, including enabling renewable energy generation equivalent to 100% of our consumption by 2025, reducing our emissions by 50% by 2030 from a FY19 baseline, reusing or recycling 500,000 mobile phones, modems and other devices each year to 2025, and increasing our

network waste recycling rate to 85% by 2025. Doing business responsibly is a key part of our T25 Strategy, which was published in FY22. Two of our climate targets – to reduce absolute emissions by at least 50 per cent by 2030 (from a FY19 baseline) and to enable renewable energy generation equivalent to 100 per cent of our consumption by 2025 – are part of our T25 Scorecard against which management performance towards our T25 Strategy is assessed.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Sustainability specialist

Other sustainability specialist, please specify :Environment team and other environment staff

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The remuneration of the Environment team and other staff directly engaged in environment initiatives included short-term financial incentives linked to both personal and company performance. This included having regard to factors including a specified number of financial, strategic, customer and transformation priorities as well as individual performance. Telstra's Sustainability function and other staff directly engaged in environment initiatives have individual goals linked to the delivery of

environment objectives (including climate change and emissions-related objectives such as Telstra’s headline targets). They receive monetary rewards based on the successful implementation of those goals. In FY23 our variable remunerations plans have been amended to explicitly include performance against our Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target as one of the specified financial, strategic, customer and transformation priorities, creating a clearer and stronger link between variable remuneration and progress towards that target.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Telstra’s remuneration philosophy is based on linking financial rewards directly to employee contributions and company performance. In FY20, Telstra’s revised climate commitments were endorsed by the CEO Leadership Team and approved by the Board. These commitments formed 6 headline targets focused on climate change, energy use and resource efficiency, including enabling renewable energy generation equivalent to 100% of our consumption by 2025, reducing our emissions by 50% by 2030 from a FY19 baseline, reusing or recycling 500,000 mobile phones, modems and other devices each year to 2025, and increasing our network waste recycling rate to 85% by 2025. Note that in FY24 (as of June 14, 2024), we announced the following changes: - We’re increasing our Scope 12 emissions reduction target from 50% to 70% by 2030. - We will no longer offset our emissions annually or make carbon-neutral claims for our business, products, or brands. - Additionally, from FY24, we have increased our device target to reuse or recycle 650,000 mobile phones, modems and other devices each year to 2025. This will be covered in more depth in Telstra’s FY24 CDP response. Doing business responsibly is a key part of our T25 Strategy which was published in FY22. Two of our climate targets – to reduce absolute emissions by at least 50 per cent by 2030 (from a FY19 baseline) and to enable renewable energy generation equivalent to 100 per cent of our consumption by 2025 – are part of our T25 Scorecard against which performance towards our T25 Strategy is assessed. In FY23, we incorporated our Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions reduction target into the performance measures for our Executive Variable Remuneration Plan (EVP), making it a component of senior executive short-term incentives under our remuneration structure. This recognises the critical nature of this target to our organisation’s success and each team member’s role to achieve it.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	<p>Does your organization have any environmental policies?</p>
	<p>Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Telstra's Environmental Policy covers all employees and contractors within the Telstra Group. This policy outlines Telstra's commitment to addressing environmental issues, fulfilling environmental responsibilities, and empowering people and organisations to enhance their environmental performance. It sets targets, integrates climate considerations into our business, emphasises reduced energy consumption, and supports renewable energy generation. One of the key commitments guided by this policy is our commitment to achieving net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050, which is aligned with the Paris Agreement. Additionally, our environmental policy emphasises efficient resource use, recycling, and minimising waste. The policy supports compliance with environmental laws, encourages stakeholder engagement, and mandates training and proactive measures to protect the environment. Telstra is dedicated to using its resources efficiently, safeguarding the environment, and continually improving its environmental management systems. By setting clear performance expectations and integrating environmental objectives into its operations, Telstra demonstrates active leadership in striving to achieve its sustainability goals. This policy supports alignment of all members of the Telstra Group in their efforts to address environmental challenges, improve performance, and contribute to sustainable practices.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions
- Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Commitment to maintaining carbon neutral status of our operations, reducing absolute emissions, and becoming leaders in renewable energy generation

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

telstra-environment-policy.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- Global e-Sustainability Initiative
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- UN Global Compact
- Other, please specify :Australian Packaging Covenant (APCO); CDP; Climate Active; Joint Audit Cooperation; MobileMuster; UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Business Ambition for 1.5C

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Telstra's sustainability-related engagement activities take many forms, including participation in industry groups, networks, and forums. This is one of the ways we gather stakeholder feedback to stay abreast of evolving social and environmental issues and to develop targeted products, services and programs to improve the experience of our customers and communities. We participate in the following environmental reporting initiatives:

- *CDP: Reporting since 2010 and partnering since 2020 on CDP Supply Chain. Through our 4-year partnership with the CDP, we've become their first Supply Chain Program member in Australia and have joined 200 leading companies with combined annual procurement spend of US\$5.5 trillion. This year we extended our partnership with the CDP for a further three years to continue engaging our suppliers to account for and address their climate change impacts more effectively.*
- *Global Reporting Initiative (GRI): Telstra's first GRI In Accordance report was published in 2012 and we have reported in alignment with the framework ever since, with our latest Bigger Picture Sustainability Report (FY23) prepared in accordance with the Core option. Telstra's Materiality Assessments are also undertaken in line with the GRI standards.*
- *Task force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): Telstra signed up as an official supporter of the TCFD in 2020 and we have since released four TCFD Reports to communicate our processes for climate change governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.*
- *UN Global Compact: We have been a UNGC signatory since FY12 which has involved releasing annual statements of continued support of the program, its Ten Principles, and commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which Telstra also incorporates to its sustainability and climate change-related strategy and targets.*

Other collaborative frameworks and initiatives we participate in include:

- *Australasian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO): Telstra has been a member of APCO since the organisation's official inception. We report annually under the National Packaging Covenant and apply the APCO-governed Australasian Recycling Label on Telstra-branded product packaging to increase consumer awareness of accurate disposal methods. In the past, we have submitted to the APCO awards, and in FY23 Telstra was the recipient of the Telecommunications Industry award. We continue to collaborate with APCO through participation in the National Packaging Targets Implementation (NPTI) working group to provide input on APCO's future Priority Projects.*
- *Climate Active: Between FY20 and FY23, Telstra was certified carbon neutral in its operations under the Australian Government's Climate Active scheme. We will also be submitting certification materials for FY24. However, from FY25 we will no longer be offsetting the emissions from our operations or seeking Climate Active certification. From the end of August 2024, we will also no longer market our products and services as carbon neutral or as having their emissions offset.*
- *Business Ambition for 1.5C: In February 2021 Telstra became a signatory to the United Nations Business Ambition for 1.5C with the goal of setting Science-Based Targets to accelerate action to halve emissions by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050 in line with the Paris Agreement. In December 2021 Telstra's 2030 emissions reduction target was verified by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi).*
- *Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI): Since 2014, we have been part of the GeSI community, engaging in various activities, including collaborating with Fujitsu on the GeSI: Digital with Purpose report – "Delivering a SMARTer2030", which quantifies ICT's benefits across 8 sectors by 2030.*
- *Joint Audit Cooperation (JAC): Telstra joined JAC in 2018, an association of 27 global telecommunications operators that pools results of site audits of common suppliers. JAC's audits aim to verify that suppliers comply with*

internationally recognised sustainability standards within global supply chains. The audit scope is based on twelve sustainability criteria, four of which aligning with our areas of risk. In FY23, 41 sites across 16 Telstra suppliers were selected to complete site audits as part of JAC. As part of JAC, we work with suppliers to build their capability to assess and improve the environmental, social and ethical performance within their own supply chains. Once trained, these suppliers are able to complete audits of their own. Both our CPO and GBS Risk Executive sit on the JAC board. MobileMuster: As a founding member of MobileMuster – Australia’s only voluntary, government-accredited mobile phone recycling scheme – we have supported responsible electronics recycling programs for 24 years.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Sustainable Development Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2021_Telstra_Association Analysis Report_June Analysis_Final.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Lobby Map – An Influence map platform

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

*Telstra works with our key industry associations on environmental matters to remain aligned on material climate change issues. We monitor our memberships with trade associations to ensure this alignment on climate change and energy policy remains the same, enabling us to manage risks and capture opportunities regarding these engagements in line with Telstra's transition plan and climate goals. At the end of FY21, Telstra conducted a review of our alignment with our key industry associations' positions in relation to climate change for the period to ensure our participation remains constructive and in line with our broader interests and positions on key issues. This review found there was broad alignment between Telstra's policy position on energy and climate change and the in-scope member industry associations' positions on these issues and is still considered applicable for our industry association engagement activities in FY23. Additionally, Telstra has processes in place to manage communication and company information, including all our direct and indirect activities that influence policy, law, and regulation. These processes have been designed to ensure that information is accurate (i.e., consistent with our Environment Strategy and Environment Policy), authorised, and appropriately managed. In accordance with Company Policy - External Communication and Social Media Policy (Release of Information Externally), written material for external release must be formally approved prior to release. That policy requires a four-stage sign-off from a Function subject matter expert, Investor Relations, Legal, and Communications. The Sustainability group is responsible for implementing Telstra's Environment Strategy. As part of the Sustainability, External Affairs & Legal function, the Sustainability group is included in the sign-off process for communications relating to Telstra's Environment Strategy and Environment Policy. This process helps ensure that all engagement activities with the potential to influence policy, law, and regulation impacting the climate is consistent with our Environment Strategy and Environment Policy – and therefore aligned to our climate change goals and the goals of the Paris Agreement. Our principles for our engagement activities have been developed to guide and inform our engagement approach and are available on our website. See *In Focus: Sustainability at Telstra* which details our commitment to the UN SDGs including Goal 17.*

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Independent Review of Australian Carbon Credit Units (the “Chubb Review”)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Australia

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

The Chubb Review was an Australian Government-appointed independent review for the integrity of Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU) under Australia's carbon crediting scheme, the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF). The purpose of the Review was to ensure ACCUs and the carbon crediting framework maintain a strong and credible reputation supported by participants, purchasers and the broader community. The Panel examined governance arrangements and legislative requirements of the carbon crediting scheme, as well as the integrity of the key methods used, and other scheme settings affecting the integrity of ACCUs. It considered the broader impacts of carbon projects, including for agriculture, biodiversity, participation of First Nations people, and regional communities. The Panel also examined the requirements for use of ACCUs under Climate Active. Telstra participated in the consultation and submitted a public response which supported the policy with minor exceptions. Telstra supported the Review and remains committed to all action that contributes to building an export-capable Australian carbon offset market that is transparent, efficient, and known globally for its integrity. Telstra's response to the call to submissions for this Review focused on questions relating to "Rigour and integrity of ERF methods and projects", "Co-benefits and other impacts", "Relationship to voluntary Climate Active certification" and "Future". Telstra's position was that the Review should consider: (1) The need to address the deficiency of supply of ACCUs (2) Longer lead times are required to address changes which substantially increase ACCU demand (3) An ACCU minimum would discourage voluntary action and may reduce investment in achieving Australia's emissions target (4) An integrated approach required for emissions reduction and carbon markets is needed at a National level (5) Measurement and verification is critical.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Between FY20 and FY23, Telstra was certified carbon neutral in its operations under the Australian Government's Climate Active scheme (the scheme which was the subject of the Chubb review). We will also be submitting certification materials for FY24. However, from FY25 we will no longer be offsetting the emissions from our operations or seeking Climate Active certification. From the end of August 2024, we will also no longer market our products and services as carbon neutral or as having their emissions offset. As one of Australia's largest voluntary purchasers of carbon credits, it was crucial for Telstra to engage with the Chubb review. However, since we will no longer purchase carbon credits and from FY25 will no longer be seeking Climate Active certification, the outcome of the Chubb review no longer directly impacts our future commitments and plans.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :The Australian Mobile and Telecommunications Association (AMTA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

AMTA's vision is to promote an environmentally, socially, and economically responsible, successful and sustainable mobile telecommunications industry in Australia. AMTA's Policy and Strategy Steering Committee (PSSC) identifies climate change and energy (greenhouse gases) as one of three emerging issues that requires a coordinated industry response. AMTA provides a forum for industry members to collaborate on, building a more sustainable and environmentally responsible industry that is well positioned to tackle climate change and build on our voluntary product stewardship program, MobileMuster. Over the past 3 years, Telstra and AMTA have worked together to expand the products that are accepted through MobileMuster to include modems, landlines and tablets, which has started to expand the type of devices we're jointly recovering to reuse / recycle and helps get Telstra closer to reaching our reuse and recycling goals. Telstra's Network and Technology Regulation Principal holds a position on AMTA's Board of Directors. The role represents AMTA and interfaces with the government and other stakeholders on how best to deliver the productivity, environmental, and social benefits of mobile telecommunications. The climate change positions of AMTA and Telstra are very consistent, and the continual reinforcement of the importance of climate change is exhibited through our Board position and involvement in the MobileMuster program.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

Business Council of Australia

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The BCA supports strong action on climate change, including the following: - The science of climate change, the Paris Agreement and transitioning to net-zero by 2050 - Meeting emissions reduction targets without carryover credits - A market-based carbon price to drive the transition and incentivize investment in low and no-emissions technology - Technology driving the transition, creating new jobs, opportunities and industries. In our FY21 review of our industry associations and alignment of our positions on climate change and energy, our assessment of the BCA concluded that for the vast majority of policy areas, there is alignment between our two positions. Telstra promotes the position of the BCA through our membership with the association, as well as our involvement in their Carbon Credits Working Group which one of our management representatives is a member of. In FY23, we along with other BCA members, participated in groups where the content of BCA submissions were discussed.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :Global System for Mobile Association (GSMA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The GSMA plays a pivotal role in the development of public policy relating to the mobile industry and its customers. The GSMA's public policy team aims to proactively lead the policy debate, represent the mobile industry to governments and regulators, and deliver a regulatory environment that maximises development opportunities and benefits for mobile users. The Mobile Energy Efficiency (MEE) division programme helps industry lower its annual energy costs and reduce carbon emissions. The MEE service ties in with a global initiative (Global e-Sustainability Initiative Energy Efficiency Inter-Operator Collaboration Group: GeSI EE-IOCG). The GSMA is collaborating with the European Commission, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) on standardisation to reduce the environmental impact of ICT goods, networks and services. Telstra promotes GSMA's position on climate change through multiple engagement activities. Telstra's CEO is on the GSMA Board and Telstra has a senior management representative participating in GSMA climate working groups including the Climate Action Taskforce and Scope 3 Methodology Project Group. In addition, Telstra is one of 40 mobile operators that have participated in the GSMA Mobile Energy Efficiency (MEE) Benchmarking initiative aimed at further enhancing the energy efficiency in our operations and service delivery. MEE aids operators in measuring and monitoring the relative efficiency of their radio access networks, identifying underperforming networks, and quantifying potential efficiency gains. The initiative, with Telstra's participation, allowed a baseline and benchmarking protocol to be established, determining where energy efficiency can be optimised, sharing knowledge, and harmonising industry standards with other ICTs. Telstra's engagement in the MEE initiative, its implementation of energy reduction initiatives at all new site builds, and the resultant upgrades, provides a standardised approach for ICT companies internationally and promotes improved efficiency across the GSMA membership.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :Global e-Sustainability Initiative (GeSI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

GeSI is a strategic partnership of ICT companies and organisations committed to creating and promoting technologies and practices to foster economic, environmental, and social sustainability. Formed in 2001, GeSI's vision is a sustainable world through responsible, ICT-enabled transformation. GeSI fosters global and open cooperation, informs the public of its members' activities to improve their sustainability performance, and promotes innovative technologies for sustainable development. GeSI's membership includes over 30 of the world's leading ICT companies; the organisation also collaborates with a range of international stakeholders committed to ICT sustainability objectives. These partnerships include the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). Such collaborations help shape GeSI's global vision on evolution of the ICT sector, and how it can best meet the challenges of sustainable development. In FY23, Telstra's Responsible Business Principal was on the GeSI Board and a senior management representative was a member of the GeSI Climate Change Committee, advocating the role of ICT as an enabler of low carbon economic growth.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

50000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Telstra's funding aims to support the important work of GeSI, spanning broader sustainability topics including environment and climate change. The funding fees represent the approximate amount of membership fees in FY23 (in AUD).

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Carbon Market Institute (CMI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Carbon Market Institute (CMI) is an independent and non-partisan industry body for business and climate in Australia. Their mission is to help businesses manage risks and capitalise on opportunities in the transition to a net-zero emissions world by 2050. CMI is committed to leading and informing the community on the benefits of transition, developing and promoting efficient and effective emissions reduction policy building integrity, linkages and liquidity in carbon markets, supporting members to successfully transition, and building capacity and expertise for a decarbonised economy. As one of the largest voluntary purchasers of carbon credits in Australia, Telstra advocates for and promotes transparency and integrity in carbon markets. Telstra engages with and participates in the activities of the CMI, such as through its membership of the CMI's Corporate Climate Leadership Working Group (CCL WG). The role of the CCL WG is to bring together large corporates in the CMI membership to connect individuals, share knowledge, insights and successful strategies, and discuss the key challenges and various approaches in managing the corporate climate leadership agenda. Telstra is particularly engaged with CMI on topics that are most closely aligned with Telstra's strategic direction and policy stance, and we therefore promote their position on climate change through involvement in the CCL WG and other engagements.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

40000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Telstra's funding aims to support the important work of the CMI, spanning broader sustainability topics including environment and climate change. The funding fees represent the approximate amount of membership fees in FY23 (in AUD).

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

GRI

TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Governance

Risks & Opportunities

Strategy

Emission targets

Other, please specify :Other metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

34-44

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Telstra Annual Report 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Annual Report 2023

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Emissions figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Row 293

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

greenhouse-and-energy-information-registered-corporation-2022-23.xlsx

(4.12.1.8) Comment

National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Section 19- Emissions and Energy Report Telstra Group Limited for the Reporting Year 2022-23

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Governance
- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy
- Emissions figures
- Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 4-6, 7-14, 16-18, 20-26, 30-35

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Telstra - Climate Change Report 2022.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Telstra Climate Change Report 2022

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Strategy

Other, please specify :**Other metrics**

Governance

Emission targets

Emissions figures

Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 9, 57-71

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Telstra Bigger Picture 2023 Sustainability Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Bigger Picture 2023 Sustainability Report

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Governance

Risks & Opportunities

Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 1

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

telstra-environment-policy.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Group Environment Policy

Row 6

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Emissions figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Sustaining our planet tab

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

telstra-bigger-picture-sustainability-report-data-pack-2023.xlsx

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Telstra-Bigger-Picture-2023-Data-Pack

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Not defined

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify : 'Accelerated Action - Less than 2°C'

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050
- 2060
- 2070
- 2080
- 2090
- 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)
- ☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Sensitivity to impairment thresholds, impact on operational and capital allocations and expenditure

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- ☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate
- ☑ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Impact on customers

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions & Parameters: Utilising RCP2.6 and SSP1 this scenario assumes global co-operation to decarbonise driving low emissions, innovation, and technological solutions. It also assumes that Global temperature range is limited by around 2C by 2100, with 2% national GDP growth and a population of 36.6 million. It assumes that global emissions peak as soon as possible and decrease to net zero by 2050, with 98% renewable generation by 2050, as well as a high uptake of digitization, automation and energy efficiency measures. Time Horizons: This scenario utilises the same time frames for 2100, however our analysis is limited to 2030 and 2050, which are consistent with our defined time horizons for climate-related risk assessment for short (up to 3 years), medium (3-10 years) & long (greater than 10 years) term; and are relevant to Telstra's existing financial and strategic planning timeframes.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Scenario 1: Accelerated Action - Less than 2°C Inputs & Analytical Choices: To support Telstra's assessment of this scenario, SSP1 was also used to provide an aligned analysis of the potential transition impacts of a below 2-degree world. The CSIRO Australian National Outlook 'Green and Gold' and Australian Energy Market Operator 'Step Change' scenarios were also used as part of our analysis, providing a more focused, regional, and sectoral context to our scenarios for Australia, where the majority of our operations are based. Along with transition-centred modelling tools as part of our analytical methods, such as the Global Trade and Environment Model (GTEM-C). We used these publicly available scenarios, customising them to our business model, to identify which sectors are likely to experience growth, which could decline, and how these could impact Telstra. We also qualitatively assessed how the needs and expectations of consumers may change under varying scenarios by assessing shifts in brand attributes and comparing these to current consumer perceptions of brand performance.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify : 'Divided World – 2-3°C'

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2025 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2070 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2030 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2080 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2040 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2090 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2050 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2100 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2060 | |

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)
- Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Sensitivity to impairment thresholds, impact on operational and capital allocations and expenditure

Relevant technology and science

- Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate
- Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Impact on customers

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions and Parameters: Using RCP4.5 and the Shared Socio-economic Pathway - SSP3, this scenario details a fragmented decarbonisation journey and low economic growth with trade barriers and regional conflict. The scenario assumes Global temperature range is limited to 2-3C with national GDP growth of 1.3%

between 2020 and 2030. Global emissions peak by 2040 and renewable generation sits at 97% by 2050, however innovation is constrained by low economic growth. Time Horizons: This scenario utilises the same time frames for 2100, however our analysis is limited to 2030 and 2050, with a key milestone assumption including a global peak in emissions in 2040.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Scenario 2: Divided World – 2-3°C Inputs & Analytical Choices To support Telstra’s assessment of this scenario, SSP3 was also used to provide an aligned analysis of the potential transition impacts of a rocky transition involving regional rivalry. The CSIRO Australian National Outlook ‘Slow Decline’ and Australian Energy Market Operator ‘Fast Change’ scenarios were also used as part of our analysis, providing a more focused, regional, and sectoral context to our scenarios for Australia, where the majority of our operations are based. Along with transition-centred modelling tools as part of our analytical methods, such as the Global Trade and Environment Model (GTEM-C). We used these publicly available scenarios, customising them to our business model, to identify which sectors are likely to experience growth, which could decline, and how these could impact Telstra. We also qualitatively assessed how the needs and expectations of consumers may change under varying scenarios by assessing shifts in brand attributes and comparing these to current consumer perceptions of brand performance. Note: Only one selection could be made in Column 6 “Temperature alignment of scenario”. This scenario covers both selections ‘2.0°C - 2.4°C’ and ‘2.5°C - 2.9°C’.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :‘Changed Climate – More than 4°C’

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2025 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2070 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2030 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2080 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2040 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2090 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2050 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2100 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2060 | |

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)
- Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Sensitivity to impairment thresholds, impact on operational and capital allocations and expenditure

Relevant technology and science

- Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate
- Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Impact on customers

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions and Parameters: Using RCP8.5 and SSP5, this scenario has limited decarbonisation and is the most challenging to adapt, whilst economic and social development continues to rely heavily on fossil fuel resources. This scenario shows Global temperature range of 4C with national GDP growth of greater than 3.6%, and only 65% renewable generation by 2050, as well as innovation being driven by globalization and improvement in the living standards in a digital world. Time Horizons: This scenario uses the same time frames for 2100, however our analysis is limited to 2030 and 2050. No global emissions peak occurs within this time frame, and emissions are expected to rise beyond 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Scenario 3: Changed Climate – More than 4°C Inputs & Analytical Choices To support Telstra’s assessment of this scenario, SSP5 was also used to provide an aligned analysis of the potential transition impacts of continued fossil-fuel development. The CSIRO Australian National Outlook ‘Thriving Australia’ and Australian Energy Market Operator “Slow Change’ scenarios were also used as part of our analysis, providing a more focused, regional, and sectoral context to our scenarios for Australia, where the majority of our operations are based. Along with transition-centred modelling tools as part of our analytical methods, such as the Global Trade and Environment Model (GTEM-C). We used these publicly available scenarios, customising them to our business model, to identify which sectors are likely to experience growth, which could decline, and how these could impact Telstra. We also qualitatively assessed how the needs and expectations of consumers may change under varying scenarios by assessing shifts in brand attributes and comparing these to current consumer perceptions of brand performance.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Physical risk resilience: The increase in bushfire and flood frequency and severity, and the health, safety and well-being of our staff, contractors, and community members, represent the highest short-term risk areas when assessing our climate physical risks. One example is the Black Summer bushfires in 2019-2020 which caused significant disruption to our assets and services. We found that over 30% of our above-ground assets are currently exposed to at least one climate hazard. Under the Changed Climate scenario (greater than 4C rise above pre-industrial levels), this increases to over 50% in 2050. The most common hazard exposure was to chronic temperature increase. However, its impact on our operations is low. In financial terms, we found the cost of asset loss and service disruption between now and 2030 under all three scenarios would be projected to average 44 million per annum, noting exposure will be non-linear. Between FY30 and FY50 the financial impact ranged from 50 million per annum in the Accelerated Action scenario to 86 million per annum in the Changed Climate modelling. We found costs associated with service disruption had a greater material impact than asset damage in instances of acute events. In addition, while our network has inherent redundancy, the mains electricity network, on which we are reliant, may not. These findings have given clearer direction to our operations teams who continue to work on improving the power resilience of our network to reduce service disruption, including building climate considerations into the design and construction of future assets. While the current average impact per annum is not financially material, it is possible that the consequences of a particular event or multiple events in a given year could be material. Analysis in FY23 also shows that impacts from the chronic increase in temperature on our infrastructure (such as replacing failed equipment or providing additional cooling) and staff (for example, heat-related illness) are not operationally or financially material. However, we continue to refine our data capture processes and update findings accordingly. Analysis of our key global suppliers found that our supply chain is vulnerable to disruption from the physical impacts of climate change now and into the future. This risk is concentrated in certain locations and products. We mitigate these impacts by requiring our suppliers to have business continuity plans, having backup suppliers in different locations, and holding critical stock on hand.

Transition risk resilience: Our scenario analysis found our exposure to impacts from transition risks is at its highest in the short- to medium-term as the global community accelerates action towards a decarbonised economy. At Telstra, we believe these challenges also present opportunities for sustainable business growth. However, to better understand the challenges we face in the short- to medium-term, we will update our transition risk assessment in FY24 to include a future scenario that limits global heating to 1.5 C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century. Overall, when stress-testing our business resilience against the three future climate scenarios, we found we are resilient now and into the future. Inherent redundancy within our network helps to minimise service disruption from physical impacts. Additionally, our relatively short-duration planning cycles allow us to adapt quickly to regulatory change and leverage the opportunities of a decarbonising economy. We will continue to revisit and update our scenario analysis as our network, business, or the availability of climate data changes. At present, we are awaiting the Australia-specific climate model data, which accompanies the

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) sixth assessment report (AR6) and will incorporate these datasets if there has been a material change to the observed trends. The outcomes of our physical and transition scenario analysis have informed our efforts in risk and opportunities identification, assessment, and management. These insights have further influenced our strategy and financial planning, enhanced the resilience of our business model and strategy, supported capacity building initiatives, and shaped our target setting and transition planning processes. In FY23, the outcomes were used in InfraCo's decision-making processes regarding how to prioritise LCR battery replacements to increase resilience to climate impacts. Additionally, findings of the analysis have been instrumental in updating the design standards for Telstra's network equipment.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

We are committed to achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2050, aligned with the Paris Agreement. To achieve this, we have set an emissions reduction target that has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as aligned to a trajectory to limit global warming to 1.5C. In FY23, we achieved a 19% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions compared to the previous year and have achieved a cumulative 30% reduction against our baseline year of FY19. We achieved this by improving the energy efficiency of our network and our infrastructure, accelerating the decommissioning of legacy technology and leveraging the reduced

emissions intensity of the electricity grid as the use of renewable energy increases. Telstra's strategic focus is on decarbonising the grid through investment in renewable energy, thereby reducing reliance on non-renewable energy from fossil fuels. Our target is to enable renewable energy generation equivalent to 100% of our consumption by 2025. Approximately 97% of our total FY23 Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions stem from electricity consumption across our network, data centres, offices, and other buildings. Our network sites, including fixed network sites and data centres, represent the largest share of this electricity usage. Given the scale of our operations and substantial energy needs, we believe that setting a clear target and implementing strategies to enhance energy efficiency in our operations and assets while also capitalising on the decreasing emissions intensity of the electricity grid due to increased use of renewable energy. This approach aligns with the company's overall strategic objectives.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Telstra receives feedback from its shareholders through regular investor engagement and surveys. These engagements enable Telstra to understand shareholders' key concerns, identify potential gaps in our environment program, and consequently leverage this feedback to review and improve its climate strategy and goals. The Board reviews the Environment Strategy annually, including both our mitigation and adaptation plans. During FY23, the Board received progress updates on the implementation of our Environment Strategy, including performance against our six Environment Strategy goals, and approved our environmental performance reporting. Telstra works to get internal feedback from our leadership team during Governance Forums and Environment Risk Forums. The forums inform leadership on our climate change and efficiency targets and risk management processes all of which inform our climate transition plan. To acquire external feedback on Telstra's climate risk management and disaster response, Telstra engages with our stakeholders and partners which include local groups such as emergency services and councils. We continue to improve our understanding of risks through creating a disaster database to build a baseline view of climate-related events. As part of this, we are seeking more information about the location of suppliers to build a more complete view of our exposure and continue to improve post-event data collection.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Telstra's transition to net zero by 2050 relies on the continued decarbonisation of the energy supply, especially in Australia where the majority of our emissions are created. Our short-term forecast in Australia relies on actual decarbonisation following the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO)'s Integrated System Plan. Our ability to transition our equipment relies on the market supplying new and emerging technology - from our vehicle fleet continuing to transition to hybrids and electric vehicles, to off-grid power supply for our exchanges and the infrastructure and network hardware and software equipment.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In FY23, Telstra continued to make progress on better understanding, adapting to and preparing for current and future climate risk. Our most significant physical climate-related risk is the loss of mains power during an extreme weather event such as a severe storm or bushfire. This risk is likely to increase as acute climate events become increasingly frequent and intense. In response, we are focused on enhancing the power resiliency of our network through continued investment in initiatives such as backup battery systems. We are also upgrading payphones in disaster prone areas to keep communities connected when they need it most. In addition, we have taken steps to integrate current and future climate intelligence into our geospatial systems to help embed climate considerations into our network planning activities. We have an ongoing program to improve battery life at our mobile network sites. The program focuses on battery replacement, power resiliency and reliability using disaster risk data to prioritise battery replacement. This is to enable our sites to operate through short-term mains power interruptions. We are also participating in pilots of emerging technology. For example, a hydrogen fuel cell trial we are involved in aims to determine the technical and commercial viability of deploying fuel cell generators using hydrogen produced from renewable energy sources as an alternative backup source during power outages - allowing customers to stay connected. Our operations teams have also worked to improve the power resiliency at high priority sites through the deployment of extended battery backup, and piloting of automatic transfer units (ATUs) which automatically switch our assets to backup generation, if deployed, when a mains electricity outage is detected.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Telstra - Climate Change Report 2022.pdf, Telstra Annual Report 2023.pdf, Telstra Bigger Picture 2023 Sustainability Report.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate change presents both risks and opportunities to Telstra's products and services and has influenced our network and ICT solutions and strategy in the short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. Climate-related weather events, such as bushfires, coastal inundation and flooding, cyclones, chronic increase in average annual temperature and urban flash flooding can damage our infrastructure and cause network disruptions, which impacts our ability to provide services. Our FY22 scenario analysis showed that as atmospheric emissions increase, a greater number of our assets will become exposed to at least one climate hazard and that the number of assets exposed to more than one hazard also increases. The analysis also considered the potential financial impacts of extreme events from asset loss, asset damage and service disruption. We found that, cumulatively over the period to 2050, bushfires are projected to cause the greatest impact to our Australian assets, and that service disruption from physical hazards is projected to be more material than asset damage. The outcome of this financial assessment has guided our implementation of the following strategies: • Further enhance our monitoring capability: We are enhancing our business processes to capture more climate-related events and their financial impacts so that we can continually update our financial assessment. • Incorporate climate impacts in our financial plans: Our initial assessment will give us a basis to test the resilience of our financial plans to address any climate-related impacts. • Network planning: The underlying climate risk assessment gives us a clearer view of climate risk relevant to our physical infrastructure and will inform our network planning in the future. These actions could result

in reducing the physical exposure to our assets and to mitigate potential service disruptions to our customers. • Asset replacement: With a clearer view of the parts of our network that are more exposed to climate risk we intend to use this information to inform our approach to future technology roadmaps. Given the long legacy of the technology in our network, advancements in technology need to be considered should there be a need to replace our impacted assets. • Continue to enhance our reporting capability: The progress we have made in our financial assessment so far will enable us to provide relevant and meaningful information in meeting the TCFD disclosure recommendations and to address other regulatory and stakeholder expectations.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related opportunities related to technological improvements have influenced Telstra's strategy to grow our business in a way that helps suppliers and customers manage their carbon emissions in the short- and medium- term. Telstra enables avoided emissions from 11 key uses of technology, including Cloud technology, Climate Smart Agriculture, HVAC control systems, and residential buildings smart meters. Deloitte found that through provision of these technologies, in 2021, Telstra enabled its customers to avoid an estimated 2.4 tonnes of CO₂e for every one tonne emitted in Australia. To 2030, Deloitte found the total cumulative avoided emissions that could be enabled by Telstra's services and products are estimated at 41 MtCO₂e. This could be even larger with greater uptake of Telstra's existing technologies or the implementation of new technologies (Deloitte: Enabling Positive Climate Action – see full report for details, assumptions and qualifications). We also actively work with our suppliers to gain better insights into our emissions and identify reduction opportunities. We have partnered with CDP through their Supply Chain Program to engage our suppliers to more effectively account for and address their climate change impacts. This partnership enables us to deliver training, tools and support on environmental disclosures to over 400 suppliers, an increase from approximately 200 suppliers in 2022. This covers 80% of our spend.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our business strategy is heavily influenced by technology, and we acknowledge the potential for developing new ICT solutions in the near and medium term through research, development, and innovation. Our scenario analysis indicates that investing in R&D can help create low-carbon goods and services and enhance our business's sustainability practices. As part of our approach, we established a carbon farm in regional NSW, where we trialled new and advanced technologies such as aerial drones, telemetry, robotics, and artificial intelligence. These technologies were used for various aspects of farm management, including seeding, pest and weed management, environmental condition monitoring, weather forecasting, carbon storage estimation, as well as finance and risk management. In FY23, in collaboration with our partner AirSeed, we successfully concluded the initial stage of planting at the farm, with over 400,000 seed pods planted across 110 hectares, and each location marked for future monitoring. We have created an Internet of Things (IoT) network that integrates sensors and data from a TAWN (Telstra Advanced Weather Network) station, providing our planters with precise information on environmental factors that could affect their work, from approaching wind and rain to moisture levels in the soil. Through the planting of native trees and shrubs, we expect the project will sequester 160,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide over the next 25 years. The project also serves an additional purpose - the rejuvenation and improvement of local nature and biodiversity. Transforming the land from a sheep station into a forest ecosystem will create a wildlife corridor for local animals and improve the land's resilience to water stress and drought. Our efforts were acknowledged in 2022 when we received an Australian Financial Review Sustainability Leaders Award for Innovation in the Technology, Media, and Telecommunications category, for our environment strategy and innovative use of maggot fertilizer in drone seed planting on the carbon farm.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate change poses risks and opportunities to Telstra's operations that have the potential to substantially impact our business in the short-, medium-, and long-term. For example, Telstra's operations face risks such as higher energy usage and costs due to increased temperatures and heat load risk across our networks in Australia. We identified temperature change as being a key risk for our infrastructure and assets in our most recent scenario analysis. Our Environment Strategy commits us to mitigating our climate change impacts and helping our customers and communities to do the same. Our efforts to improve energy and emissions performance covers our operations and broader value chain. Our network sites, including fixed network sites and data centres, are our largest consumers of electricity, so we look for opportunities to invest in and implement energy reduction and efficiency initiatives where possible. We increased our investment in energy reduction projects, including both energy efficiency and decommissioning, from 21.1 million in FY22 to over 49.0 million in FY23. In FY23, our energy efficiency programs delivered a collective annualised saving of 23,485tCO₂e and 30,177MWh electricity. In addition to our energy efficiency projects, we saved a further 79,406tCO₂e and 100,566MWh annualised through decommissioning network equipment.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital allocation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revenues | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct costs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acquisitions and divestments |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indirect costs | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to capital | |

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The outcomes of Telstra's comprehensive process for identifying, evaluating, and addressing climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced nearly all facets of our financial planning. This includes: CAPEX and OPEX: Telstra expects that rising temperatures in Australia will likely increase energy consumption and direct/indirect costs to operate its telecommunications network infrastructure. To address this, Telstra is considering climate change risks and opportunities in CAPEX and OPEX decisions. We invested 49 million in FY23, to achieve a yearly emissions reduction of over 100,000 tCO₂e. Capital allocation: In FY23, Telstra continued to trial a shadow carbon price, recognising that aligning emissions reduction with financial decision-making is critical to achieving our targets. The pilot focused on understanding the emissions and energy costs associated with investment decisions. Acquisitions: In FY23 we have incorporated a staged screening mechanism into our mergers and acquisitions process to review possible merger/acquisition candidates for impacts to our emissions reduction target and a range of physical and transition climate-related risks. Initial screening and subsequent risk profiling is based on factors including industry type, location, and scale of operations. Access to capital: When engaging with investors, banks, and other capital providers, Telstra includes our publicly available climate action targets and performance as part of a comprehensive strategy. Climate-related risks and opportunities, such as Telstra's climate action targets and performance, have the potential to influence the company's access to capital from these providers based on their interests. Assets: Telstra uses an Enterprise Likelihood and Consequence Table matrix to assess the risks and opportunities associated with the acquisition and development of assets, allowing the company to invest in cost-effective assets.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

Other, please specify :Internal methods, including a shadow carbon price

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

30000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0.83

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Telstra actively manages and addresses climate-related issues through its central governance procedures. This involves overseeing and tracking progress against Telstra's Sustainability Strategy. As part of this process, we regularly assess our most significant sustainability impacts on the economy, the environment, and society. Our assessments are carried out in compliance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, using a double materiality methodology that considers both impact materiality and financial materiality perspectives. The results of our material risk assessment, including sustainability-related risks, are provided in the Material Risks and Understanding our Climate Risks sections of our 2023 Annual Report. This has informed the objectives of the Sustaining Our Planet pillar in our sustainability strategy, which is a consideration in Telstra's capital investment decisions. To ensure we are funding programs which reduce emissions, emissions reduction potential is now a criterion in annual budget planning for discretionary initiatives. Since FY19, we have invested over 75 million in emissions reduction programs across our networks and infrastructure, including over 49 million in FY23, which will deliver over 100,000tCO2e annualised emissions reduction. In addition to decarbonisation, these projects have also reduced our operational costs by reducing our annual energy, maintenance, and carbon credit expenses. These initiatives only reflect the specific investment in emissions reduction activities and do not include broader investment to upgrade our network, which also delivers emissions reduction benefits.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

Other, please specify :Internal methods, including a shadow carbon price

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

19000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0.12

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Telstra actively manages and addresses climate-related issues through its central governance procedures. This involves overseeing and tracking progress against Telstra's Sustainability Strategy. As part of this process, we regularly assess our most significant sustainability impacts on the economy, the environment, and society. Our assessments are carried out in compliance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, using a double materiality methodology that considers both impact materiality and financial materiality perspectives. The results of our material risk assessment, including sustainability-related risks, are provided in the Material Risks and Understanding our Climate Risks sections of our 2023 Annual Report. Telstra uses scenario analysis to inform its operational expenditure decisions. This process helps the Operations team understand and prepare for evolving exposure to physical climate-related risks, which are essential for network resilience and adaptation planning. In FY23, the activities involved evaluating risk exposure to fire, flood, and cyclones, assessing infrastructure design standards, updating backup power systems, and allocating funds to at-risk sites.

[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Existing or pending legislation
- Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Telstra has trialled a shadow carbon price to understand the emissions and energy costs associated with its capital and operational investment decisions. This approach identifies the potential future tonnes of CO₂e associated with future investments to enable more informed strategic decision-making. The shadow carbon price also plays a role in the allocation of funds from Telstra's central emissions reduction budget. Telstra conducts periodic reviews of its shadow carbon price based on industry benchmarks and market forecasts. Factors considered in the price calculation include analysis of relevant abatement unit prices, and examination of current and proposed international carbon taxes. The spot prices of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) are also taken into account. As external carbon prices, including RECs and ACCU prices, are fluctuating, volatile commodities, Telstra closely monitors these and other long-term carbon price drivers.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

50

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

50

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Operations
- Procurement
- Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Capital and operational investments, and the allocation of funds from Telstra's central emissions reduction budget.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

0.6

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

In FY22, we trialled a shadow carbon price, recognising that aligning emissions reduction with financial decision-making is critical to achieving our emissions targets. The pilot focused on understanding the Scope 2 emissions and energy costs associated with our capital investment decisions. Different carbon price options were considered, and a shadow carbon price of 40/tonne was applied to investments considered at our Company Investment Forum over Q2 and Q3. In FY23, we expanded the trial, incorporating a shadow carbon price into the financial planning of capital and operational projects that contribute to our Scope 2 emissions. For a selection of in-year investment decisions presented to the Company Investment Forum, a shadow carbon price of 50/tonne was applied. The % of emissions covered by this internal carbon price was not material.
 [Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We focus on our top 200 suppliers by their emissions impact.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

200

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

Impact on plastic waste and pollution

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

Less than 1%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Telstra continues to actively work with device suppliers to ensure that the devices supplied are recyclable in Australia and do not contain hazardous or toxic chemicals that may impact the recyclability of the device.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

0

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

- Business risk mitigation
- Procurement spend
- Strategic status of suppliers
- Other, please specify :Contribution to Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Telstra prioritises which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues through multiple channels. To effectively manage our supplier relationships, Telstra has a Supplier Governance Framework and supporting Playbook which assesses suppliers against 12 categories of risk, including environmental practices. Telstra's Supplier Code of Conduct also sets out minimum standards of behaviour that Telstra Group expects its suppliers to meet in the areas of environment, including those related to climate. In FY23, we engaged with over 400 suppliers on climate issues through our CDP Supply Chain program. This covers approximately 80% of our total annual spend with suppliers. In order to identify these suppliers, we screen all of our suppliers to identify those which contribute significantly to Telstra's Scope 3 emissions. This includes suppliers with a high emissions impact, supplier spend or strategic importance to Telstra. Additionally, Telstra applies analytics over our spend data to identify priority suppliers to engage with. In FY23, Telstra was shortlisted for The World Procurement Awards in Environmental and Social Impact for working with suppliers towards a low carbon economy. This award recognises the procurement function that is significantly reducing the environmental impact of their business through innovative and collaborative approaches across the business and supply base.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Product lifecycle
- Product safety and compliance
- Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Telstra is committed to optimising the resources we use, reducing consumption and waste across our business, and investing in circular solutions that are designed to be sustainable across their life cycle. Under the Telstra Supplier Code of Conduct, suppliers must work to reduce the environmental footprint of their operations, and the products and services they provide to Telstra. Suppliers must also adopt circular economy principles and minimise environmental impacts at all stages of the product life cycle – design, manufacturing, distribution, use, and end of life (EOL) where possible. Suppliers must embed eco-design in their products and services to:

- Use at least 50% recycled materials where possible, or select simple and sustainably sourced materials. On request, suppliers must provide relevant data substantiating the recyclability of products and services;*
- Use non-hazardous materials to ensure safe and efficient recyclability;*
- Design for easy disassembly so all product components are easily repairable and recyclable without causing damage to the product;*
- Design to minimise energy use and reduce emissions across the life cycle;*
- Design for minimum required packaging made from at least 50% renewable or recycled content which is 100% recyclable; and*
- Have a “take-back” program in place for responsible end of life product disposal/management, participate in a product stewardship program or work with Telstra Group for responsible product / equipment EOL management.*

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Telstra’s Supplier Code of Conduct sets out the minimum standards we expect from our suppliers to meet (in the areas of labour and human rights, health and safety, environment, business integrity, cyber security and privacy, and supplier diversity) and forms part of our standard purchasing terms. Suppliers must minimise the adverse environmental impacts of their operations, products, and services. We expect suppliers to implement an environmental management system in line with recognised standards such as ISO 14001 or the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS). Environmental areas include: - Environmental Laws, Permits and Reporting - Product Content - Climate Change and Energy Consumption - Pollution Prevention and Circularity. Through our policies, Supplier Governance Framework, training and audit program, CDP Supply Chain program, we work with our suppliers to assess whether they are meeting our standards.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- On-site third-party audit
- Other, please specify :Scope 1, 2, and 3 verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Telstra's Supplier Code of Conduct (SCOC) outlines that suppliers must identify, monitor, and minimise GHG emissions and energy consumption from their own operations and supply chain. Telstra has committed to becoming carbon neutral by 2050 and we expect our suppliers to help us achieve this. Additionally, we expect suppliers to set emissions reduction targets in line with Telstra's targets, which include science-based targets (SBTs). We obtain this information from suppliers through the CDP Supply Chain disclosure and require that the information is third-party verified and publicly disclosed. On request, suppliers will work with us to set emissions targets, and support Telstra in providing data on Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions and energy consumption (including energy efficiency ratings and lifecycle carbon footprint), for products and services the supplier provides to Telstra. In addition to the SCOC, we may also include more specific environment requirements in our contract terms based on the risks and opportunities identified. In October 2022, we launched Telstra's new standard emissions reduction clause and guidance for purchases. This requires suppliers to understand, report, verify, reduce and track their climate change impacts in support of our 2030 target. By the end of FY23, 41 suppliers had signed up to these new clauses which contractually committed them to disclosing and reducing their absolute emissions.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Complying with regulatory requirements

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Within Telstra's supplier contracts, there is a clause related to suppliers' obligations to comply with all regulatory requirements in their respective region. In Australia, these include obligations under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Act (2007), among others. Telstra expects that all suppliers will conduct their activities in line with this clause. We also expect our suppliers to monitor their own, and their suppliers' compliance with our Supplier Code of Conduct (SCOC) which requires them to adhere to all laws in the relevant jurisdiction. Suppliers must notify Telstra if they become aware of an actual breach or reasonable likelihood of breaching of the SCOC and ensure timely correction of any identified non-conformance. We work with our suppliers to assess whether they are meeting the SCOC in a number of ways, including conducting governance meetings, reviewing reports and public records, monitoring adverse media alerts, and undertaking questionnaires and audits.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment

Other, please specify :Internal dashboard

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Telstra encourages our top suppliers to participate in the CDP Supply Chain Program to ensure they consider climate-related issues and maintain transparent oversight of their operations. We aim to reach a supplier response rate of at least 60% for CDP Supply Chain and often exceed that target. In FY23, we extended our partnership with the CDP for a further three years to continue engaging our suppliers to account for and address their climate change impacts. This partnership enables us to deliver training, tools, and support on environmental disclosures to over 400 suppliers, an increase from approximately 200 suppliers in 2022. This covers approximately 80% of our spend. In FY23, we were recognised on the 2022 CDP Supplier Engagement Leaderboard. We are among the top 8% assessed for supplier engagement on climate change, based on our 2022 CDP disclosure. We were also shortlisted for The World Procurement Awards in Environmental and Social Impact for working together with suppliers towards a low carbon economy. This award recognises the procurement function that is significantly reducing the environmental impact of their business through innovative and collaborative approaches across the business and supply base.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Information collection

- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

8

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

In FY23, Telstra directly engaged with more than 5,800 suppliers across 92 countries, and approximately 78% of our total procurement spend was with our top 100 suppliers. We chose to engage and prioritise these 100 suppliers because they have the largest impact on our GHG emissions from purchased goods and services. In FY23, we extended our partnership with CDP for a further three years to continue engaging our suppliers to account for and address their climate change impacts more effectively. In October 2022, we launched Telstra's new standard emissions reduction clause and guidance for purchases. This new clause requires suppliers to understand, report, verify, reduce and track their climate change impacts in support of our 2023 target. By the end of FY23, 41 suppliers had signed up to these new clauses which contractually committed them to disclosing and reducing their absolute emissions. Measures of Success: We have engaged our top suppliers through CDP to ascertain more accurate levels of GHG emissions and identify opportunities to collaborate on reducing emissions. Our measure of success for our supplier engagement initiatives is to get at least 90 responses. In FY23, we received 163 responses, surpassing our success measure by over 81%. Of these respondents, 75% publicly disclosed their emissions data, over 80% have set emissions reduction targets and 59 total suppliers have validated or are in the process of validating SBTi targets. Impact of Engagement: The desired impact of engagement through the Supplier Governance Framework is to identify areas of high risk to guide supplier engagement, so we can consistently manage the potential impact to our business. Because supplier operational failures can impact Telstra's ability to

operate its telecommunications network and infrastructure, this engagement strategy works to reduce climate-related supplier risk and positively impacts our business through improved business continuity, financials, customer satisfaction, and reputation. In FY23, we incorporated data collected through the CDP Supply Chain Program targeted at Telstra's top suppliers to understand and reduce our Scope 3 emissions and continue working together to maintain our carbon neutral status. Telstra was also able to use the total spend across all suppliers to calculate our Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

Tier 2 suppliers

Tier 3 suppliers

Tier 4+ suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

Less than 1%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

2

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The Telstra Smart Modem 3 (TSM3) has been developed to be Australia's most sustainable modem, reflecting Telstra's commitment to resource optimisation, reduced consumption and waste, and investment in circular solutions. It is the first modem by an Australian Internet Service Provider (ISP) made from recycled plastics, closing the materials loop by manufacturing modems from recycled units. The TSM3 exemplifies sustainability in Telstra's product design and development, leading the industry in demonstrating the feasibility of circular economy modems. Telstra's engagement with suppliers in developing the TSM3 has been crucial. By collaborating with suppliers to source recycled plastics and sustainable materials, Telstra ensures that sustainability is embedded throughout the supply chain. This partnership influences suppliers to adopt more environmentally friendly practices and materials, fostering a culture of sustainability beyond Telstra. The TSM3 is designed with environmental impact in mind, incorporating sustainability into its consumer proposition. The modem's development, packaging, and delivery feature sustainable material choices, 100% recyclable zero-plastic packaging, removal of unnecessary cables and plastic, prevention of unnecessary shipments, and the establishment of an end-of-life returns process. This engagement significantly impacts Telstra's environmental actions by demonstrating a commitment to reducing waste and promoting recycling. The impact extends to the entire lifecycle of the product, from material selection to end-of-life processing, thereby reducing the environmental footprint and setting a benchmark for the industry. Additionally, it encourages suppliers to innovate and align with Telstra's sustainability goals, creating a broader positive impact on the environment. Engaging with suppliers on developing the TSM3 has also demonstrated how sustainability benefits can be translated into value for the business and strategic advantage. Business benefits of the TSM3 include savings of 20 million as a result of the prevention of shipments, annualised savings of 3 million from the refurbishment of devices, and improved shipment efficiency from new packaging and pallet optimisation.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Sustainable supply chain management encompassing both social and environmental considerations

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
- Other information collection activity, please specify :Code of conduct featuring climate KPIs

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Telstra engages with suppliers on climate-related issues in the onboarding process, and each year through multiple compliance mechanisms. Telstra's Supplier Code of Conduct (SCOC) is the primary guideline for supplier compliance and onboarding. Telstra engages with 100% of our Tier 1 suppliers through the Code which includes Environmental Considerations, such as Environmental Laws, Permits and Reporting, Product Content, Pollution Prevention, Resource Efficiency, and Climate Change and Energy Consumption. In FY23, we hosted our 4th supplier forum with a number of our top suppliers to discuss our expectations in the SCOC on climate change. We also use KYS (Know Your Supplier), a secure web-based platform which provides a central repository for suppliers to respond to Telstra's questions on 12 supplier risk categories, as well as upload and maintain information about their compliance with the SCOC and evidence of their accreditations. As of

30 June 2023, we have onboarded 1,204 suppliers on the KYS platform, up from 1,055 in FY22. Of these, 53% have completed the KYS Questionnaire, up from 38% in FY22. Success of this engagement is measured through monitoring supplier compliance with the SCOC through audits. For 5 years, we have worked with the Joint Audit Cooperation (JAC), whose audits aim to verify that suppliers comply with internationally recognised sustainability standards within global supply chains. In FY23, 41 sites across 16 Telstra suppliers were selected to complete site audits as part of JAC. We work with suppliers to build their capability to assess and improve environmental, social and ethical performance within their own supply chains. Once trained, these suppliers are able to complete audits of their own. Impact: Telstra's approach to sustainable supply chain management encompasses both social and environmental considerations. The key principles of our approach are reflected within the SCOC and other key procurement policies and processes. As part of the requirements, suppliers must seek to reduce GHG emissions through energy efficient alternatives which reduce energy consumption and costs. Telstra prefers suppliers who provide products rated in accordance with recognised standards such as Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) and ENERGY STAR. The impact of engagement is a responsible and well-managed supply chain, including visibility into supplier efforts to reduce climate-related and other environmental impacts.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives; Complying with regulatory requirements

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Through our eCycle program and our involvement in MobileMuster, a recycling program managed by the Australian Mobile Telecommunications Association (AMTA), we recycle e-waste, communicate the positive impacts with our customers, and encourage customers to reduce e-waste. Australians store an estimated 38 million electronic devices in their homes. We are helping all our customers reduce the number of unwanted devices in their homes and businesses by making it easier for this technology to be reused or recycled. Enabling the valuable precious metals and materials in old technology to re-enter the economy reduces reliance on extracting raw materials, which has a positive and wide-reaching environmental impact. Telstra provides mobile phone and accessory recycling opportunities via our retail stores and postal options for 100% of our customers. This program is accessible to 100% of our customers because responsible management of e-waste is one of our most material product stewardship activities. As such, we are committed to promoting circular economy principles regarding the technology used by our customers and across our network by allowing all customers to access e-waste recycling facilities. This responsible practice is applied to products, including phones, tablets, and modems.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of Engagement: As a founding member of MobileMuster – Australia’s only voluntary, government-accredited mobile phone recycling scheme – we have supported responsible electronics recycling programs for 24 years. In May 2021, we kicked off a three-month trial to accept a larger range of devices in the MobileMuster program, including landline phones, modems, routers, tablets, Telstra TV streaming boxes, smart home technology, wearables, gaming devices and IoT devices. The trial’s results showed that modems (73%), landline phones(14%), and tablets (4%) were the most commonly recycled products. As a result, in FY22, AMTA expanded the products that are accepted through MobileMuster to include modems, landline phones, and tablets, which has started to increase the number of devices we’re jointly recovering to reuse / recycle and getting us closer to reaching our reuse and recycling goals. Measure of Success: At the end of FY21, we announced a new target of success to reuse or recycle 500,000 mobile phones, modems and other devices annually. In FY23, we exceeded this target, reusing or recycling 632,919 mobile phones, modems and other devices via the Telstra eCycle program, repurposing 254,133 of those. From FY24, we have increased our

device target, to reuse or recycle 650,000 mobile phones, modems and other devices each year to 2025. We also recycled 378,786 devices through the Telstra eCycle program via MobileMuster and other partners.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Telstra's commitment to good governance is exemplified through our robust corporate governance framework, which supports open, clear, and timely communication with all our shareholders. This framework encompasses comprehensive reporting on all aspects of the company's performance, including environmental performance. By aligning with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Telstra transparently shares our climate-related governance, strategy, risks, targets, and activities with our shareholders. This approach not only builds trust and accountability but also allows Telstra to gather and use feedback from shareholders to enhance our climate strategy and goals. We engage with Telstra's shareholders on environmental issues such as climate change and plastics through our Annual General Meeting, which takes place after we release our full-year results, and through an annual Investor Day, which took place for 2023 on November 14. All Telstra shareholders are encouraged to attend the Annual General Meeting and Investor Day. The materials from the Investor Day are

accessible to all shareholders and are made publicly available after the event on Telstra's website. We welcome questions and feedback from our shareholders at any time, including through individual meetings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of Engagement: ESG considerations are fundamental to Telstra and are a core element of our T25 Strategy. Our ESG ambitions and progress are important to Telstra's shareholder and hence our commitment to transparency and reporting. Our ESG ambitions and progress are important to Telstra's shareholder and hence our commitment to transparency and reporting. Telstra engages with our shareholders through our communications and Investor Days to ensure they are informed about our T25 Strategy, understand their concerns, identify gaps in our environmental program, and use their feedback to assess and improve the company's environmental strategy and objectives. Measure of Success: We welcome shareholder questions at any time and conduct open Q&A sessions with Telstra's management teams during our Annual General Meeting and Investor Day. We also welcome one-on-one engagement with investment market participants on their questions and concerns relating to our ESG strategy and progress. An indicator of success for this engagement includes the absence of significant concerns communicated to us by shareholders about our environment strategy and goals, as well as motions and votes in relation to our climate targets at our Annual General Meeting and Investor Day. In FY23, our engagements with our shareholders suggest that our shareholders are informed and satisfied with our progress in this area.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Various stakeholders including customers, employees, investors, and community partners

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Collaborate with stakeholders in the identification of material impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Telstra conducts an annual materiality assessment to pinpoint Telstra's most significant sustainability impacts. As part of this process, we check how our work affects the world around us and what issues are most important to us and our stakeholders. We look at different sources of information, such as our business goals, global trends, best practices, risks, and feedback from different stakeholders who care about what we do. This helps us to improve our sustainability report and our sustainability strategy. It also helps us to see what challenges could impact our business in the future and to report on them in our Annual Report. Our materiality process follows a two-year cycle, alternating between a comprehensive materiality assessment and a desktop review. These assessments include peer reviews, industry and global reporting standard reviews, internal reviews, and survey results, including feedback from customers, regulators, employees, community partners, investors, our CEOLT, and members of the Board. In FY23, we gathered direct feedback and insights through surveys from our extensive and diverse employee base, including all permanent, fixed-term, casual, contract, and agency labour employees in the Telstra Group and its owned and controlled entities included within our Telstra Group HR System.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effect of engagement: Employee perspectives are incorporated into our materiality tool, which ranks and sorts Telstra's top priority impacts for reporting (validation). This includes applying weighting and loading methodologies to determine the significance of each impact relative to others identified. In FY23, the result of our employee engagement highlighted the following priority sustainability issues: 1. Privacy, cybersecurity and data protection 2. Network resilience and reliability 3. Customer experience 4. Health, safety and wellbeing 5. Engaging, developing and enabling people These results were then combined in our materiality tool with our additional routes of enquiry to formulate Telstra's overall FY23 material sustainability impacts: 1. Privacy, cyber security and data protection 2. Ethical business practices 3. Network resilience and reliability 4. Energy and emissions 5. Customer experience
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

- Other initiative type, please specify :Emissions enablement, product recycling, customer emissions reporting

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Telstra collaborated with Deloitte (Deloitte: Enabling Positive Climate Action. See the full report <https://www.telstra.com.au/content/dam/tcom/about-us/community-environment/pdf/ontrib-enablement-report-digital.pdf> for details, assumptions and qualifications) to estimate the emissions enablement from digital technologies (supported by Telstra) and its contribution towards Australia's 2030 emissions reduction target. This work profiles the role of digital technology to help businesses reduce or avoid emissions – providing tangible use cases and case studies to help customers understand application to them. Telstra also partners with customers and technology resale/ recycling providers to provide services for the responsible collection and recycling of technology – reducing waste to landfill and associated emissions. In FY23, we worked with our supply chain to make modems from old recycled modems – introducing a more circular market for materials reuse. Read more here: <https://www.telstra.com.au/connected/environment/recycling-old-modems-to-make-new-ones> (How we're recycling old modems to make new ones - Telstra) In FY23, we partnered with Microsoft on the Microsoft Cloud for Sustainability Manager software platform (<https://www.telstra.com.au/business-enterprise/products/sustainability/microsoft-sustainability-manager#:text=Microsoft%20Sustainability%20Manager%20empowers%20organisations,and%20waste%20sustainability%20management%20capabilities.>) – to help customers track, analyze and report carbon emissions. This platform was developed and tested leveraging Telstra data – and made available as a Telstra service offering in FY24.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- Improved resource use and efficiency
- Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)
- Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)
- Other, please specify :Enabling customer's emissions reduction

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- > 5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

41

(5.12.11) Please explain

By 2030, annual avoided carbon emissions enabled by Telstra could reach 4.2 MtCO2 e, the equivalent of reducing the number of passenger vehicles on Australian road networks by 1.3 million passenger vehicles. Over the decade to 2030, the total cumulative avoided emissions that could be enabled by Telstra's services and products are estimated at 41 MtCO2 e. This could be even larger with greater uptake of Telstra's existing technologies or the implementation of new technologies (Deloitte: Enabling Positive Climate Action – see full report for further detail, assumptions and qualifications).

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Innovation

New product or service that reduces customers' operational emissions

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Deloitte found that Telstra enables customers to avoid emissions from 11 key uses of technology and connectivity offerings. These uses avoid emissions across six major sources of emissions in the economy. For each use case, the estimation of avoided emissions adjusts for the number of technologies required to operate a solution and hence to realise avoided emissions. This adjustment recognises that in most cases, only a portion of the emissions avoided by each use case can be attributed to Telstra, to the extent that other technologies are required to operate a solution. Additional details on the enablement framework can be found on full report <https://www.telstra.com.au/content/dam/tcom/about-us/community-environment/pdf/telstra-enablement-report-digital.pdf>

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

3.4

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

With the rapid adoption of emissions-avoiding digital technologies, Telstra, as Australia's largest telecommunications provider, has a major role to play in achieving Australia's environmental ambitions. In FY23, Deloitte found that Telstra's potential contribution to avoiding emissions is nationally significant, the equivalent of about 1% of the average annual reduction in emissions required to meet Australia's reduction target of 43% below 2005 levels by 2030. This can be achieved through applications like smart metering and smart HVAC controls, as well as avoiding emissions-intensive activities (such as airplane or car travel) by using tech to work or access services digitally. Telstra's own commitments include reducing Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 50% by 2030 (from a FY19 baseline), enabling renewable energy generation equivalent to consumption by 2025, reducing absolute emissions by at least 50% by 2030 and being carbon neutral from 2020. In FY24 (as of June 14, 2024), we announced the following changes: We're increasing our scope 12 emissions reduction target from 50% to 70% by 2030. We will no longer offset our emissions annually or make carbon-neutral claims for our business, products, or brands. As the world approaches the 1.5-degree warming threshold, we recognize the need for more direct climate action. In response, we're enhancing our existing climate program by raising our emissions reduction targets. For further details, please visit our exchange blog.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Telstra uses the operational control approach for our environmental performance data because it allows us to account for 100% of the greenhouse gas emissions from our operations over which we have control to implement and enforce policies. By adopting this approach, we can fully manage and report emissions from these operations. This method is effective because Telstra has the authority to implement and enforce operational policies across our controlled operations. This direct influence enables us to actively manage and reduce emissions, supporting our commitment to sustainability. The operational control approach aligns with best practice approaches as outlined in the GHG Protocol and is consistent with our financial reporting. This allows us to maintain consistency across all reporting frameworks. This alignment simplifies the integration of financial and environmental data, facilitating a clearer understanding of our overall performance and impact.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Telstra uses operational control for reporting our environmental performance data because this is consistent with our financial reporting, and the consolidation approach that we have employed for years. This method aligns with best practice approaches as outlined in the GHG Protocol, ensuring that our emissions reporting is accurate, reliable, and in harmony with our financial data. By using a consolidation approach that mirrors our financial reporting, we maintain consistency across all reporting frameworks. This alignment simplifies the integration of financial and environmental data, facilitating a clearer understanding of our overall performance and impact.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Telstra uses operational control for reporting our environmental performance data because this is consistent with our financial reporting, and the consolidation approach that we have employed for years. This method aligns with best practice approaches as outlined in the GHG Protocol, ensuring that our emissions reporting is accurate, reliable, and in harmony with our financial data. By using a consolidation approach that mirrors our financial reporting, we maintain consistency across all reporting frameworks. This alignment simplifies the integration of financial and environmental data, facilitating a clearer understanding of our overall performance and impact.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Digicel Pacific

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Data relating to Digicel Pacific following its acquisition (which closed in FY23) has been excluded from Telstra's targets, climate change and circular economy data in FY23 given the challenges in compiling timely and quality environment data that aligns to the GHG Protocol. A detailed program of work has been launched to align environment data processes and controls with the aim to quantitatively disclose the Digicel Pacific impact in our FY24 reporting.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

- Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In FY23, we revisited the operational control boundaries associated with our international portfolio to formulate a site-specific assessment view on our emissions accounting approach, in alignment with the GHG protocols and through legal review. Following this change, a few sites were re-classified to scope 3, moving out of our scope 1 and scope 2 total, improving the data quality of our emissions to better manage and reduce our overall emissions footprint.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

- Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

In FY23 Telstra developed an Environmental Change Management Procedure to help govern environment reporting process and provide change management procedures around methodology, data and calculations including when base year recalculation and a significance threshold. The significance threshold for recalculation of scope 1, 2 and 3 is 5%. A change management process is also triggered which will trigger either a review by the service owner if the change is below 5% or will require approval of the change control group if it falls outside the threshold.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

Australia - National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Public Sector Standard

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Telstra did not disclose market-based Scope 2 emissions as part of its FY23 annual reporting. The calculation of Scope 2 emissions using the market-based method is something we are considering over the medium term (1-3 years), however at this stage the approach is to continue with the location-based method given this is the method required for our mandatory reporting against the Australian NGER Act.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Recently acquired business: Digicel Pacific Limited

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

07/12/2022

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Data relating to Digicel Pacific Limited following its acquisition (which closed in FY23) has been excluded from Telstra's targets, climate change and circular economy data in FY23 given the challenges in compiling timely and quality environment data that aligns to the GHG Protocol. A detailed program of work has been launched to align environment data processes and controls with the aim to quantitatively disclose the Digicel Pacific impact in our FY24 reporting.

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47203.56

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 1 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way through semi-automated collation of energy consumption data inputs from external and internal suppliers, which are then subject to robust quality assurance and analytical procedures, in line with NGER regulations. Then, NGA emission factors have been applied (in line with NGER Act) and International emission factors (in line with reputable international emission factor sources and agencies). This includes transport fuel related emissions from Telstra's fleet vehicles and contractors under Telstra's operational control that consume diesel, petrol and ethanol, and stationary energy related emissions from the consumption of natural gas and LPG at Telstra's facilities across all geographies.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1259291.69

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 2 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way through semi-automated collation of purchased electricity consumption data inputs from suppliers, which are then subject to robust quality assurance and analytical procedures, in line with NGER regulations. Then, NGA emission factors have been applied (in line with NGER Act and International emission factors (in line with reputable international emission factor sources and agencies).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1093652

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 3 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way utilising spend-based and material-based data and aligning this data with LCA databases (ecoinvent 3.4, AusLCI and ExioBase 3) and other published sources (e.g. National GHG Accounts Factors) to calculate the GHG emissions. The methodology followed the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2013).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

473719

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 3 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way utilising spend-based and material-based data and aligning this data with LCA databases (ecoinvent 3.4, AusLCI and ExioBase 3) and other published sources (e.g. National GHG Accounts Factors) to calculate the GHG emissions. The methodology followed the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2013).

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

145504

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions arising from the use of Stationary and Transport fuels directly related to the operation of Telstra's Network and ancillary to it are based on the emission coefficients contained in the National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors, August 2019 prepared by the Department of the Environment and Energy - <https://publications.industry.gov.au/publications/climate-change/climate-change/climate-science-data/greenhouse-gas-measurement/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-august-2019.html>.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36943

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 3 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way utilising spend-based and material-based data and aligning this data with LCA databases (ecoinvent 3.4, AusLCI and ExioBase 3) and other published sources (e.g. National GHG Accounts Factors) to calculate the GHG emissions. The methodology followed the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2013).

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6239

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emission coefficient for waste is based on National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors, August 2019 prepared by the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency - <https://publications.industry.gov.au/publications/climate-change/climate-change/climate-science-data/greenhouse-gas-measurement/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-august-2019.html>. Refer to Table 47, page 79. Category B has been used, "Commercial and Industrial Waste". Emission factor (tCO2-e/t waste) 1.2.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15629

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee air travel and rideshare emissions are calculated using the methodology prescribed by the UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). The DEFRA method is endorsed by the Australian National Carbon Offset Standard. Translating the DEFRA methodology to the Australian context, short haul (domestic) flights are those taken within States while medium haul flights are to and from capital cities such as between Melbourne and Sydney, Sydney and Brisbane or Melbourne and Brisbane. Long Haul flights are trans-Tasman and other international journeys. <http://www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk/>

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85814

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 3 GHG emissions have been assessed utilising spend-based and material-based data and aligning this data with LCA databases (ecoinvent 3.4, AusLCI and ExioBase 3) and other published sources (e.g. National GHG Accounts Factors) to calculate the GHG emissions. The methodology followed the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2013).

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 3 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way utilising spend-based and material-based data and aligning this data with LCA databases (ecoinvent 3.4, AusLCI and ExioBase 3) and other published sources (e.g. National GHG Accounts Factors) to calculate the GHG emissions. The methodology followed the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2013).

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24340

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 3 GHG emissions have been assessed by utilising spend-based and material-based data and aligning this data with LCA databases (ecoinvent 3.4, AusLCI and ExioBase 3) and other published sources (e.g. National GHG Accounts Factors) to calculate the GHG emissions. The methodology followed the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2013).

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

516344

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 3 GHG emissions have been assessed by utilising spend-base and material-based data and aligning this data with LCA databases (ecoinvent 3.4, AusLCI and ExioBase 3) and other published sources (e.g. National GHG Accounts Factors) to calculate the GHG emissions. The methodology followed the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2013).

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2156

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 3 GHG emissions have been assessed by utilising spend-base and material-based data and aligning this data with LCA databases (ecoinvent 3.4, AusLCI and ExioBase 3) and other published sources (e.g. National GHG Accounts Factors) to calculate the GHG emissions. The methodology followed the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2013).

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63847.5

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 3 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way utilising spend-base and material-based data and aligning this data with LCA databases (ecoinvent 3.4, AusLCI and ExioBase 3) and other published sources (e.g. National GHG Accounts Factors) to calculate the GHG emissions. The methodology followed the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2013).
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30737.55

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 1 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way through semi-automated collation of energy consumption data inputs from external and internal suppliers, which are then subject to robust quality assurance and analytical procedures, in line with NGER regulations. Then, NGA emission factors have been applied (in line with NGER Act and International emission factors (in line with reputable international emission factor sources and agencies). This includes transport fuel related emissions from Telstra's fleet vehicles and contractors under Telstra's operational control that consume diesel, petrol and ethanol, and stationary energy related emissions from the consumption of natural gas and LPG at Telstra's facilities across all geographies.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31868.91

(7.6.2) End date

06/29/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 1 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way through semi-automated collation of energy consumption data inputs from external and internal suppliers, which are then subject to robust quality assurance and analytical procedures, in line with NGER regulations. Then, NGA emission factors have been applied (in line with NGER Act and International emission factors (in line with reputable international emission factor sources and agencies). This includes transport fuel related emissions from Telstra's fleet vehicles and contractors under Telstra's operational control that consume diesel, petrol and ethanol, and stationary energy related emissions from the consumption of natural gas and LPG at Telstra's facilities across all geographies.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33085.44

(7.6.2) End date

06/29/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 1 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way through semi-automated collation of energy consumption data inputs from external and internal suppliers, which are then subject to robust quality assurance and analytical procedures, in line with NGER regulations. Then, NGA emission factors have been applied (in line with NGER Act) and International emission factors (in line with reputable international emission factor sources and agencies). This includes transport fuel related emissions from Telstra's fleet vehicles and contractors under Telstra's operational control that consume diesel, petrol and ethanol, and stationary energy related emissions from the consumption of natural gas and LPG at Telstra's facilities across all geographies.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36904.76

(7.6.2) End date

06/29/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 1 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way through semi-automated collation of energy consumption data inputs from external and internal suppliers, which are then subject to robust quality assurance and analytical procedures, in line with NGER regulations. Then, NGA emission factors have been applied (in line with NGER Act) and International emission factors (in line with reputable international emission factor sources and agencies). This includes transport fuel related emissions from Telstra's fleet vehicles and contractors under Telstra's operational control that consume diesel, petrol and ethanol, and stationary energy related emissions from the consumption of natural gas and LPG at Telstra's facilities across all geographies.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47204

(7.6.2) End date

06/29/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 1 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way through semi-automated collation of energy consumption data inputs from external and internal suppliers, which are then subject to robust quality assurance and analytical procedures, in line with NGER regulations. Then, NGA emission factors have been applied (in line with NGER Act) and International emission factors (in line with reputable international emission factor sources and agencies). This includes transport fuel related emissions from Telstra's fleet vehicles and contractors under Telstra's operational control that consume diesel, petrol and ethanol, and stationary energy related emissions from the consumption of natural gas and LPG at Telstra's facilities across all geographies.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

879870

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 2 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way through semi-automated collation of purchased electricity consumption data inputs from suppliers, which are then subject to robust quality assurance and analytical procedures, in line with NGER regulations. Then, NGA emission factors have been applied (in line with NGER Act) and International emission factors (in line with reputable international emission factor sources and agencies). Regarding market-based Scope 2 emissions, Telstra does not have any low emissions contractual instruments or specific supplier emissions factors data in place or available in the reporting period.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1092010.6

(7.7.3) End date

06/29/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 2 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way through semi-automated collation of purchased electricity consumption data inputs from suppliers, which are then subject to robust quality assurance and analytical procedures, in line with NGER regulations. Then, NGA emission factors have been applied (in line with NGER Act.) and International emission factors (in line with reputable international emission factor sources and agencies). Regarding market-based Scope 2 emissions, Telstra does not have any low emissions contractual instruments or specific supplier emissions factors data in place or available in the reporting period.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1130583.8

(7.7.3) End date

06/29/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 2 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way through semi-automated collation of purchased electricity consumption data inputs from suppliers, which are then subject to robust quality assurance and analytical procedures, in line with NGER regulations. Then, NGA emission factors have been applied (in line with NGER Act.) and International emission factors (in line with reputable international emission factor sources and agencies). Regarding market-based Scope 2 emissions, Telstra does not have any low emissions contractual instruments or specific supplier emissions factors data in place or available in the reporting period.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1210145.3

(7.7.3) End date

06/29/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 2 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way through semi-automated collation of purchased electricity consumption data inputs from suppliers, which are then subject to robust quality assurance and analytical procedures, in line with NGER regulations. Then, NGA emission factors have been applied (in line with NGER Act.) and International emission factors (in line with reputable international emission factor sources and agencies). Regarding market-based Scope 2 emissions, Telstra does not have any low emissions contractual instruments or specific supplier emissions factors data in place or available in the reporting period.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1259291.7

(7.7.3) End date

06/29/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Telstra's Scope 2 GHG emissions have been assessed in a robust and detailed way through semi-automated collation of purchased electricity consumption data inputs from suppliers, which are then subject to robust quality assurance and analytical procedures, in line with NGER regulations. Then, NGA emission factors have been applied (in line with NGER Act.) and International emission factors (in line with reputable international emission factor sources and agencies). Regarding market-based Scope 2 emissions, Telstra does not have any low emissions contractual instruments or specific supplier emissions factors data in place or available in the reporting period.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

858073

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Supplier-specific method
- Hybrid method
- Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions associated with Telstra's purchase of goods and services have been assessed using a hierarchy of calculation methods. The three methods used are: (i) supplier specific method using supplier data where available to develop Telstra specific supplier emissions factors (ii) hybrid method based on supplier emissions and revenue data sourced from the CDP supply chain program to generate Telstra specific supplier emissions intensity factors (iii) supplier spend-based method use an input-output approach whereby suppliers are mapped to spend categories and emission factors (tCO2-e/ spend) are sourced from Exiobase. Supplier specific emissions factors sourced from the supplier, supplier revenue and emissions data sourced from CDP, Telstra spend data allocated to supplier, country and product type. GHG factors are from input-output database Exiobase.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

481440

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Supplier-specific method

Hybrid method

Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions associated with Telstra's purchase of capital goods have been assessed using a hierarchy of calculation methods. The three methods used are: (i) supplier specific method using supplier data where available to develop Telstra specific supplier emissions factors (ii) hybrid method based on supplier emissions and revenue data sourced from the CDP supply chain program to generate Telstra specific supplier emissions intensity factors (iii) supplier spend-based method uses an input-output approach whereby suppliers are mapped to spend categories and emission factors (tCO2-e/ spend) are sourced from Exiobase. Includes procurement spend categories. Procurement categories such as regulatory payments, energy and travel have been excluded as they have either been accounted for in scope 1 and 2, another scope 3 category or do not contribute to emissions. Internal spend such as for staff payments and spend associated with Telstra subsidiaries are also excluded.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

105465.5

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions arising from the use of electricity and fuels directly related to the operation of Telstra's network and ancillary activities, are accounted for both domestically and internationally. These are based on the emission coefficients contained in the National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors, February 2023 prepared by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water and other relevant regional electricity emission factors for international sites. Includes electricity and energy use related to the operation of Telstra's network and ancillary activities.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

29079

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Supplier-specific method

Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions associated with Telstra's purchase of upstream transportation and distribution services have been assessed using a hierarchy of calculation methods. The three methods used are: (i) supplier specific method using supplier data where available to develop Telstra specific supplier emissions factors (ii) hybrid method based on supplier emissions and revenue data sourced from the CDP supply chain program to generate Telstra specific supplier emissions intensity factors (iii) supplier spend-based method uses an input-output approach whereby suppliers are mapped to spend categories and emission factors (tCO2-e/ spend) are sourced from Exiobase Includes transportation and distribution of products purchased from suppliers and products shipped to customers.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2621

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions associated with the waste generated in Telstra's operations is calculated by using tonnes of waste by destination (general landfill, recycling etc.) applied to the relevant emissions factor for the various waste streams. The waste specific emission factors are sourced from Climate Active (tCO2-e/tonne). Includes total waste generated from Telstra's operations (network and non-network waste).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4576

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions associated with employee air travel calculated using the methodology prescribed by the UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). The DEFRA method is endorsed by the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard, where flights are categorised by haul type (short, medium or long) and emission factors are sourced from Climate Active (tCO2-e/pax.km). Emissions associated with fuel type activity (taxi/ride share) calculated using total distance travelled and multiplied by Climate Active emission factors (tCO2-e/km). Includes Telstra's employees business related air travel and fuel type activity.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

56780.9

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions associated with employee commute have been assessed based on staff numbers and location. Assumptions are applied to staff numbers including average distance travelled, commuter mode (car, public transport, walk etc.) and work from home. These assumptions are derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics data and Climate Active assumptions and Climate Active emission factors (tCO2-e/km or tCO2-e/pax.km). Includes Telstra's employees commute per city and region.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

109743

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions associated with Telstra's leased assets not under Telstra's operational control (not included in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions) are calculated using the National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors for Australian assets and relevant regional electricity emission factors for international leased assets. Includes electricity use in international portfolio. Non-electricity energy emissions and refrigerants have been excluded as they are determined to be immaterial.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15978

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions associated with the downstream transportation and distribution of Telstra's products has been calculated using product shipment data. Assumptions derived from Victoria Integrated Survey of Travel and Activity (VISTA) travel data and the % split between online vs instore sales, the distance products travel and the mode of transport. Climate Active emission factors (tCO₂-e/km or tCO₂-e/pax.km) are then applied to km travelled by transport mode. Includes transport and distribution of Telstra products purchased in store, as shipped products are captured in Category 4.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable for Telstra as Telstra does not sell products for the purposes of further processing.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

146975

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Supplier-specific method

Average spend-based method

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Life Cycle Assessment data used where available; key inputs are product life and kWh/annum consumption. Australia grid emission factor is applied to kWh/annum consumption commencing the year of purchase to the end of the expected product life.

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

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions associated with the use of our products are calculated using Life Cycle Assessment data and information where available. Key inputs include expected product life (years) and electricity consumption (kWh/annum). Lifetime emissions are estimated by applying a rolling Australia wide grid emission factor to the annual electricity consumption commencing in the year of purchase to the end of the expected product life. The entire lifetime emissions are accounted for in the year of purchase. Includes electricity use of electronic devices.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

835

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions associated with the disposal of Telstra products is estimated using product shipment data and assumptions around mode of disposal within different product categories. Climate Active emission factors for recycling and landfill are then applied to the tonnes of waste within each disposal category. Recycling and landfill of electronic devices and accessories.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable for Telstra as Telstra treats products leased to customers the same as sold products. All emissions associated with leased products are included in Category 11 and Category 12.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable for Telstra as Telstra does not own franchise stores.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

54245.8

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

Investment-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions associated with Telstra's investments have been assessed using a hierarchy of calculation methods. The two methods used are: (i) average-data method which leverages the investee's total revenue (ii) investment-specific method which is based on Telstra's proportional share of the investee's scope 1 and 2 emissions. For the average - data method emission factors are sourced from the input-output data base Exiobase. Includes current Telstra portfolio of investments. [Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

06/29/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

864238

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

434938

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

110634

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

24659

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2290

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1572

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

44751

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

102082

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

13388

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

144197

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1399

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

49164.1

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

06/29/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

851667

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

391566

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

127722

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

35167

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2468

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1017

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

42829

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

10662

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

11270

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

194965

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1730

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

38757.8

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

06/29/2020

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1033272.6

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

471558.3

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

132883.6

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

34873.4

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

4309.8

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

9697.3

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

40634.6

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

115561.4

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

23765.9

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

378242.6

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2242.6

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

52091.1

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

06/29/2019

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1093652

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

473719

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

145504

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

36943

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

6239

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

15629

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

85814

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

137620

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

24340

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

516344

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2156

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

63847.5

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

telstra-bigger-picture-sustainability-report-assurance-statement-2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | |

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

telstra-bigger-picture-sustainability-report-assurance-statement-2023.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 1

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

187.2

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.02

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Applied the FY23 national emission factor to both FY23 solar consumption and FY22 solar consumption and reported the difference (FY23 Estimated Emissions - FY22 Estimated Emissions)/FY23 Scope 1 and 2 Emissions. (7395.48- 7108.27)/910607) 0.02% Note: Renewable energy doesn't use NGA emission factors (as there are no emissions), they were just applied for calculative purposes.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44073.4

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.84

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

This figure was arrived at by taking the energy efficiency and decommissioning annualized savings in AUS in FY23 and subtracting it against the FY22 figure. (FY23 Emissions reduction - FY22 Emissions reduction)/FY23 Scope 1 and 2 Emissions) (102891- 58817)/910607 4.84%

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105933.5

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11.63

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to a change in the published NGA emission factors between FY22 and FY23, with domestic grid decarbonisation leading to this decrease in emissions. (FY23 Domestic Emissions based off NGA Scope 1 and 2 Emission Factors from FY22 - FY23 Domestic Emissions based off NGA Scope 1 and 2 Emission Factors from FY23)/FY23 Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (993123.714-887190.177)/910607 105933.5/910607 11.63%

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

30548.1

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

16.8

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

172.7

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30466.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

856723.478

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.226

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

83.363

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.73

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11163.07

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188.917

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

712.584

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1840.556

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.549

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2581.447

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.562

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1201.254

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40.964

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5562.943

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.003

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.206

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Telstra Domestic</i>	30467
Row 2	<i>Telstra International</i>	271

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Telstra Domestic</i>	856723
Row 2	<i>Telstra International</i>	23146

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30737.55

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

879870.9

(7.22.4) Please explain

Telstra adopts GHG Protocol's operational control approach, accounting for all emissions from operations over which it has control. This aligns with the consolidated accounting group, as the same Group Structure document that underpins financial reporting is utilised for emissions reporting to determine operational control for scope 1 and 2. Those entities that are deemed not in operational control (i.e. scope 1 and 2), are captured in our scope 3 emissions (i.e. joint ventures, and associated entities and other investment entities are captured in category 15). The calculation of scope 2 emissions using market based is something we are considering over the medium term 1-3 years, however at this stage the approach is to continue with location based given this is the method required for our mandatory reporting against the Australian NGER Act.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

*Not applicable as Telstra's Scope 1 and 2 captures all operationally controlled entities under the consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]*

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

	Where published information has been used, please provide a reference
Row 1	N/A

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Allocating the energy use (and associated carbon footprint) to different customers is challenging to measure due to the complexity of Telstra's telecommunications network, and because some parts of the network are shared between different products and services. Most network buildings house multiple equipment/product types

which are not individually metered. Some energy is also used by the customer to power equipment on their own site, such as handsets, routers and switches. We are currently working with suppliers to obtain data, as well as reviewing public LCAs for equipment provided by certain suppliers. We have begun including this requirement into Telstra's supplier code of conduct.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Allocating the energy use (and associated carbon footprint) to different customers is challenging to measure due to the complexity of Telstra's telecommunications network, and because some parts of the network are shared between different products and services. Most network buildings house multiple equipment/product types which are not individually metered. Some energy is also used by the customer to power equipment on their own site, such as handsets, routers and switches. We are currently working with suppliers to obtain data, as well as reviewing public LCAs for equipment provided by certain suppliers. We have begun including this requirement into Telstra's supplier code of conduct.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We are in the process of estimating emissions at the product category level. The intent is to make available to our customers the emissions associated with the use of Telstra's product and services.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

- More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

123058

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

123058

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1293017

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1293017

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

10728.7

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

10728.7

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

10728.7

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1416075

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1426804

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

103.86

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Use of Ethanol fuels for transport

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

118295.32

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

13388.78

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Use of gasoline and diesel fuels for transport and stationary purposes

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4658.73

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

18.84

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Use of Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas for stationary purposes

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

123057.92

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

13407.62

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

24136.3

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

13407.6

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

10728.7

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

10728.7

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1237728.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

10728.08

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1248456.16

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

149.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

149.61

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15722.63

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15722.63

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1001.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1001.73

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2584.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2584.32

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6327.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6327.08

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2360.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2360.03

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27141.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27141.61

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2.17

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

40.11

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

910607

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

22702

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

24.06

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Drivers of our emissions intensity performance include changes to state-based emissions factors for electricity published by the Commonwealth Government; improving our infrastructure and network energy efficiency, accelerating the decommissioning of legacy technology and leveraging the reduced emissions intensity of the electricity grid as the use of renewable energy increases.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

42.99

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

910607

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

Other, please specify :Petabytes

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

21181

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

18.98

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Drivers of our emissions intensity performance include changes to state-based emissions factors for electricity published by the Commonwealth Government; improving our infrastructure and network energy efficiency, accelerating the decommissioning of legacy technology and leveraging the reduced emissions intensity of the electricity grid as the use of renewable energy increases.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

5136490

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Gigajoules

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

10

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Drivers of our emissions intensity performance include changes to state-based emissions factors for electricity published by the Commonwealth Government; Reductions were observed in both Clayton and St Leonards, with St Leonards completing some decommissioning works in FY23. These reductions were also driven by the Ultimo Data Centre. Additionally, energy efficiency and decommissioning projects at various major sites, including North Sydney Exchange, Northcote Exchange, Exhibition Exchange, and West Adelaide Exchange, contributed to the reductions. Additionally, the HFC decommissioning project is being completed alongside the UMS Abolishment program, which also played a role.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

8473

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Tonnes

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

20

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Telstra generated 8,473 tonnes of waste in FY23, a 20% Increase from FY22 (7,071 tonnes). The recycling rate was up by 27% in FY23, while 5,154 tonnes of waste was attributed to e-waste. This rise in waste is largely due to the initiation of new projects. Conversely, the landfill rate experienced a modest rise of 1.1%.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Other, please specify :Recycling

(7.52.2) Metric value

6427

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Tonnes

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

27

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

27% increase in recycled materials, due to increase in e-Waste to 6,427 waste generated in FY23 compared to 5,046 tonnes in FY22.

Row 4

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Other, please specify :Device reuse/recycling

(7.52.2) Metric value

632919

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Units

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

14

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Re-use/recycling of devices increased from FY22 due to the design and implementation of more circular solutions of Telstra's products and lifespan increases through repair, refurbish, re-use and trade-in initiatives.

Row 5

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water consumption

(7.52.2) Metric value

1158

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Megalitres

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

23

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Telstra consumed 1,158 megalitres of water in FY23, a 22% decrease from FY22 (1,503 megalitres). This metric does not include water consumption from sites where water is paid for by third parties. This metric value includes Australia operations only.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

TELS-AUS-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/03/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

47204

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1259292

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1306496.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

653248.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

30737.6

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

879869.9

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

910607.500

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

60.60

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers Telstra's entire Scope 1, 2 emissions profile and has been validated by the SBTi. The target is based on a 1.5-degree trajectory. All of Telstra's reported emissions sources are included within the target.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To reduce our absolute emissions by at least 50% by 2030, based on the commitment to the Paris Agreement and consistent with the associated ICT sector ambition. It is expected to be achieved through a range of initiatives including increasing investment in energy efficiency programs, advancements in new technology, building

climate change considerations into long term business planning as well as the progressive decarbonisation of the electricity grid as the uptake of renewables grows. Please note Telstra has not committed to an exact date to achieve this target in 2030, so 30 June is an estimate.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Telstra recognises that it has a responsibility to reduce its emissions. This target was set to support Telstra's transition to a low-carbon economy and supports our climate change commitments. To achieve this goal, Telstra conducted a thorough greenhouse gas inventory to understand the emissions associated with different business activities and across various locations in which we operate. This data enabled Telstra to identify the four areas where we have the largest direct emissions; Network sites, Data centres, Offices, retail and residential, and Vehicles. In addition, Telstra understands it has a responsibility to contribute to reducing the emissions produced by its partners, suppliers, customers and products – Scope 3 emissions. To support this target, Telstra has partnered with CDP through their Supply Chain Program to engage our suppliers to better account for and address their climate change impacts. Since Jun 2020, 89% of our top 100 suppliers have disclosed their environmental impacts to Telstra via CDP. Understanding our various sources and the contributions they individually had, we were able to implement focused and effective emissions reductions initiatives to support our goal of reducing emissions by at least 50% by 2030 (from a FY19 baseline).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

TELS-AUS-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/07/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

- Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1093652

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

473719.0

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

145504

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

36943

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6239.0

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15629.0

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

85814.0

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

137620.0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24340.0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

516344.0

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2156.0

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

63847

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2601807.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2601807.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

18.2

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

5.6

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1.4

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0.24

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0.6

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

3.3

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

5.29

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0.94

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

19.85

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0.08

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

2.45

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1300903.500

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

858073

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

481440

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

105465

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29079

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2621

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4576

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

56781

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

109743

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15978

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

146975

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

835

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

54246

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1865812.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

 No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

56.58

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

This target covers Telstra's entire Scope 3 emissions profile and has been validated by the SBTi. This is an extension of Abs1 but since our Scope 3 target was set at a different date, we are reporting it separately here. The target is based on a 1.5-degree trajectory. All of Telstra's reported emissions sources are included within the target.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To reduce our absolute emissions by at least 50 per cent by 2030, based on the commitment to the Paris Agreement and consistent with the associated ICT sector ambition. It is expected to be achieved through a range of initiatives including increasing investment in energy efficiency programs, advancements in new technology, building climate change considerations into long term business planning as well as the progressive decarbonisation of the electricity grid as the uptake of renewables grows. Please note Telstra has not committed to an exact date to achieve this target in 2030, so 30 June is an estimate.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Telstra recognises that it has a responsibility to reduce its emissions. This target was set to support Telstra's transition to a low-carbon economy and supports our climate change commitments. To achieve this goal, Telstra conducted a thorough greenhouse gas inventory to understand the emissions associated with different business activities and across various locations in which we operate. This data enabled Telstra to identify the four areas where we have the largest direct emissions; Network sites, Data centres, Offices, retail and residential, and Vehicles. In addition, Telstra understands it has a responsibility to contribute to reducing the emissions produced by its partners, suppliers, customers and products – Scope 3 emissions. To support this target, Telstra has partnered with CDP through their Supply Chain Program to engage our suppliers to better account for and address their climate change impacts. Since Jun 2020, 89% of our top 100 suppliers have disclosed their

environmental impacts to Telstra via CDP. Understanding our various sources and the contributions they individually had, we were able to implement focused and effective emissions reductions initiatives to support our goal of reducing emissions by at least 50% by 2030 (from a FY19 baseline).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

No other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 2

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency

- Percentage of packaging from recycled or certified sustainable sources

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

31.0

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Although this is part of our Sustainability 2022 Targets, this target is not part of an emissions reduction target. This target is also part of our commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 12).

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goals – Goal 12

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Oth 1

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

metric tons of waste recycled

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

56.0

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Although this is part of our Sustainability 2030 Targets, this target is not part of an emissions reduction target. This target is also part of our commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 9).

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :United Nations Sustainable Development Goals - Goal 9

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

02/25/2020

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

06/29/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In December 2019, Telstra Corporation announced our commitment to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050 in line with the Paris Agreement. This target was therefore set in 2019 and covers Telstra's entire Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions profile. As per SBTi's definition of Net Zero, Telstra's target aims to reduce emissions by an average of 90% across Scope 1, 2 and 3, with any residual emissions offset using reputable carbon credits. Telstra plans to have our Net Zero target formally certified by SBTi in FY24. Telstra Corporation also achieved Climate Active Carbon Neutral certification in 2020.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective of the target is multifaceted. We are a member of the United Nations Global Compact's Business Ambition for 1.5C, pledging to help limit global temperature rise to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels. Our Net-Zero target, aligned to the Paris Agreement supports this. The target helps to minimise our transition risk exposure, as our operations teams are looking to utilise new and emerging technologies to deploy a net-zero emissions network of the future. The target helps to drive our legacy network decommissioning and energy efficiency programs which deliver energy and emissions savings and associated energy cost savings. Please note Telstra has not committed to an exact date to achieve this target in 2030, so 30 June is an estimate.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We expect we will need to use carbon offsets or credits for any remaining emissions that cannot be reduced.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The Board reviews our environment strategy annually, including climate related issues, risks, opportunities and progress against our targets and metrics, including our long-term net-zero by 2050 commitment. Our Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) receives twice yearly environment risk updates, including summaries of performance against our environment strategy targets. Our Environment Executives Group provides leadership on Telstra's environmental ambition, determining key priorities and executes management decisions on environment-related matters, including assessing progress on our climate targets.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	Numeric input
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implemented	1100	23485.17
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

- Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2872

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

730088

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

98598

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We conduct physical inspections for our network sites to identify faults affecting power consumption and review equipment performance to identify optimisation opportunities.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Blanking Panels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1082

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

283200

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

290712

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We conduct physical inspections for our network sites to identify faults affecting power consumption and review equipment performance to identify optimisation opportunities.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :BMS

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

938

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

268362

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2224488

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We conduct physical inspections for our network sites to identify faults affecting power consumption and review equipment performance to identify optimisation opportunities.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Demand Flow Chilled Water Optimisation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1422

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

375023

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2127157

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We conduct physical inspections for our network sites to identify faults affecting power consumption and review equipment performance to identify optimisation opportunities.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :DM Touch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1810

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

447200

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2336459

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We conduct physical inspections for our network sites to identify faults affecting power consumption and review equipment performance to identify optimisation opportunities.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

- Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1418

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

439959

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4705627

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We conduct physical inspections for our network sites to identify faults affecting power consumption and review equipment performance to identify optimisation opportunities.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Electronically Commutated Fan Upgrade

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2437

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

628021

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We conduct physical inspections for our network sites to identify faults affecting power consumption and review equipment performance to identify optimisation opportunities.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

- Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10310

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2534960

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

11507048

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We conduct physical inspections for our network sites to identify faults affecting power consumption and review equipment performance to identify optimisation opportunities.

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Rectifier Efficiency Upgrade

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

771

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

224888

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

405646

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We conduct physical inspections for our network sites to identify faults affecting power consumption and review equipment performance to identify optimisation opportunities.

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Small Site Cooling Manager

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

425

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

103740

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

648765

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We conduct physical inspections for our network sites to identify faults affecting power consumption and review equipment performance to identify optimisation opportunities.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Telstra complies with regulatory requirements, such as those associated with NGER reporting. With energy use (specifically electricity consumption) in our telecommunications networks being our most material environmental impact and accounting for around 97% of our total carbon emissions (Scope 12) in FY23, maintaining compliance with the NGER Act's reporting requirements is an important regulatory and legal obligation for Telstra. Based on our FY23 GHG emissions, Australian operations, which are subject to compliance with the NGER Act, make up 99% or 30,465 tCO₂e of Telstra's Scope 1 emissions and 97.4% or 856,726 tCO₂e of our Scope 2 emissions. To minimise the risk of non-compliance with the NGER Act, Telstra has implemented systems and processes for the collection and disclosure of data and has, in accordance with our obligations, reported to the Clean Energy Regulator (CER) on an annual basis. In addition, energy cost and carbon emissions are considered in several key processes that impact the way that Telstra designs and deploys technology and assesses financial investments, including Guidelines for Financial Investment and Technology Delivery Processes. Telstra has implemented an accommodation standard for commercial buildings which includes mandatory energy, water, and waste saving requirements for new fit outs. New office based and portable ICT equipment must meet the Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) Silver standard at a minimum, where relevant.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Since 2011, we have invested over 100 million in improving the energy efficiency of our facilities. This year, we invested 49 million in energy reduction projects that delivered collective savings of 23,485 tCO2e and 30,177MWh electricity.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Telstra engages its workforce to save energy in the workplace through environmental induction training, campaigns and communications. Communication channels include the sustainability newsletter, Yammer, Telstra Today employee news articles, briefings at company "All in" livestream events, and environmental inductions which are built into Telstra's Business Essentials program.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Remuneration for our executives and the majority of our global employees includes a variable component linked to performance against a range of personal and company objectives. These company objectives are aligned to selected T25 Strategy objectives and in FY23 included absolute scope 12 emissions reduction. In addition to this, executives and staff with climate-related accountabilities have their personal objectives and hence variable remuneration tied to climate-related outcomes.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We introduced shadow carbon price in FY22 and extended this for a selection of major in-year investment decisions in FY23.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have partnered with the Victorian Government's Renewable Hydrogen Commercialisation Pathways Fund program to trial the use of hydrogen fuel cells as backup power at selective sites in place of diesel generators. The fuel cells use green hydrogen fuel, which is generated from renewable energy sources. The trial will enable us to test the suitability of green hydrogen fuel cells to provide additional site power, and assess their technical and commercial viability to provide reliable extended back up power should mains power fail. If successful, this technology could enable emissions reductions by avoiding the need for less efficient diesel-generated power, and reduce the associated risk of environmental harm should a generator leak or fail. Five sites in regional Victoria are participating in the trial to demonstrate the reliability of renewable hydrogen as a zero-emissions fuel for generator backup power. This trial forms part of the Victorian Government's aim to help kick-start investment in the renewable hydrogen sector, working to meet ambitious climate change ambitions to reach its net-zero emissions target by 2045.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As at October 2023, Telstra had supported renewable energy projects worth more than 1.1 billion, which are expected to be completed between 2020 and 2030. This is part of Telstra's investment in a number of climate-related projects including renewable energy PPAs, carbon credit purchases, energy efficiency and decommissioning initiatives, disaster response, power resilience, adaptation and other initiatives.

Row 8

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Other :Building Design specifications

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy efficiency considerations are integrated into all building services capital works projects. This mandatory step reviews each capital works project for its impact on energy and water consumption. Inherent energy efficiency gains are captured through this process, with funding made available for any incremental costs required to realise any cost-effective energy efficiency opportunity identified through this process. To achieve high levels of energy efficiency at one of our data centres, Telstra required that the design of the facility achieve a stringent Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE). As a result of extensive consideration of energy efficiency at the concept and detailed design phase and its specific inclusion in the tender documentation, it is estimated that 1,300,000 tCO₂e will be avoided over a 30-year period at the data centre. These initiatives are ongoing and the final reported reduction in emissions and cost savings will provide further impetus to employ initiatives across the Telstra networks that contribute to emissions reductions.

Row 9

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Other :Draft industry specific Scope 3 guidance for telecommunication operators

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are co-leading a working group jointly developed by the GSM Association (GSMA), Global Enabling Sustainability Initiative (GeSI) and the Technical Standardization Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU-T) to draft industry specific scope 3 guidance for telecommunication operators. This guidance is intended to harmonise methods for telecommunication operators to assess and report their scope 3 emissions and to increase its coverage and transparency. We also continue to work with other telecommunications operators as part of the Joint Audit Cooperation (JAC) to engage common suppliers on their emissions reduction targets and plans. This includes performing site audits by independent third-party auditors.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

3

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Telstra Smart Modem 3

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Telstra Smart Modem 3 is an internet modem used to provide internet access through VDSL or Ethernet. The modem uses Wi-Fi 6 technology

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

ISO 14040 & 14044

[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1**(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service**

TSM3 - Telstra Smart Modem 3

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

275

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The Life Cycle Assessment of the modem was conducted in accordance to ISO standards with the methodology and approach reviewed by an independent third party for compliance against ISO standards. This review included data quality as well. The review found that the authors of LCA assessment have in general followed the recommendations of ISO 14044:2006.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The LCA methodology and approach was reviewed by an independent third party for compliance against ISO standards. The review was conducted against the guidelines ISO 14040:2006 and ISO 14044:2006. The review procedure followed recommendations of ISO 14071. The review found that the authors of LCA assessment have in general followed the recommendations of ISO 14044:2006. The analysis was then reviewed through Telstra's own review process, including product & technology leads, Head of Environment, Legal team and communications team.

[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

TSM3-Telstra Smart Modem 3

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Installed energy efficient chipsets

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

Completed

Row 2

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

TSM3-Telstra Smart Modem 3

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

Initiative 2

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Provided efficient power supply unit

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

Completed

Row 3

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

TSM3-Telstra Smart Modem 3

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

Initiative 3

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Removed the Digital enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT)

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

Completed

[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:

No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

No

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project generates a clean form of electricity through renewable wind energy sources. The project activity involves total capacity of 100.8 MW wind power projects which are installed at villages around Belaguppa Mandal of Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh in India.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16147

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our offsets were sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased were consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives included: • governance of the carbon credit program • enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice • improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considered both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework. However, from 1 July 2024 Telstra Group will no longer be offsetting the emissions from our operations through the use of carbon credits. We continued to offset emissions associated with mobile phone plans and mobile broadband plans until 31 August 2024, but no longer do so.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considers both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework. Our offsets have been sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased are consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives include: - robust determination of the project's emission impact (additionality) and governance around the carbon credit program - enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice - improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considers both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project generates a clean form of electricity through renewable wind energy sources. The project activity involves total capacity of 100.8 MW wind power projects which are installed at villages around Belaguppa Mandal of Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh in India.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

46348

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our offsets were sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased were consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives included: • governance of the carbon credit program • enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice • improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considered both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework. However, from 1 July 2024 Telstra Group will no longer be offsetting the emissions from our operations through the use of carbon credits. We continued to offset emissions associated with mobile phone plans and mobile broadband plans until 31 August 2024, but no longer do so.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our offsets have been sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased are consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives include: - robust determination of the project's emission impact (additionality) and governance around the carbon credit program - enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice - improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considers both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project generates a clean form of electricity through renewable wind energy sources. The project activity involves total capacity of 100.8 MW wind power projects which are installed at villages around Belaguppa Mandal of Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh in India.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

62505

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our offsets were sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased were consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives included: • governance of the carbon credit program • enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice • improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considered both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework. However, from 1 July 2024 Telstra Group will no longer be offsetting the emissions from our operations through the use of carbon credits. We continued to offset emissions associated with mobile phone plans and mobile broadband plans until 31 August 2024, but no longer do so.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our offsets have been sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased are consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives include: - robust determination of the project's emission impact (additionality) and governance around the carbon credit program - enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice - improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considers both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project generates a clean form of electricity through renewable wind energy sources. The project activity involves total capacity of 50 MW wind power projects which are installed around the village around Bercha village, Ratlam District of Madhya Pradesh state, India.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

23295

285

General

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our offsets were sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased were consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives included: • governance of the carbon credit program • enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice • improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considered both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework. However, from 1 July 2024 Telstra Group will no longer be offsetting the emissions from our operations through the use of carbon credits. We continued to offset emissions associated with mobile phone plans and mobile broadband plans until 31 August 2024, but no longer do so.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our offsets have been sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased are consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives include: - robust determination of the project's emission impact (additionality) and governance around the carbon credit program - enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice - improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considers both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework.

Row 5

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project generates a clean form of electricity through renewable wind energy sources. The project activity involves total capacity of 50 MW wind power projects which are installed around the village around Bercha village, Ratlam District of Madhya Pradesh state, India.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

99685

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our offsets were sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased were consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives included: • governance of the carbon credit program • enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice • improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considered both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework. However, from 1 July 2024 Telstra Group will no longer be offsetting the emissions from our operations through the use of carbon credits. We continued to offset emissions associated with mobile phone plans and mobile broadband plans until 31 August 2024, but no longer do so.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our offsets have been sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased are consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives include: - robust determination of the project's emission impact (additionality) and governance around the carbon credit program - enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice - improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considers both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework.

Row 6

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Landscape projects

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project involves the strategic and planned burning of savanna areas during the early dry season to reduce the risk of late dry season wild fires.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our offsets were sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased were consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives included: • governance of the carbon credit program • enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice • improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considered both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework. However, from 1 July 2024 Telstra Group will no longer be offsetting the emissions from our operations through the use of carbon credits. We continued to offset emissions associated with mobile phone plans and mobile broadband plans until 31 August 2024, but no longer do so.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our offsets have been sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased are consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives include: - robust determination of the project's emission impact (additionality) and governance around the carbon credit program - enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice - improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considers both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework.

Row 7

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Solar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project generates a clean form of electricity through renewable solar energy sources. The project activity involves total capacity of 977 MW solar power project which are installed in Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Telangana states of India.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

253282

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting
 Market leakage
 Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our offsets were sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased were consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives included: • governance of the carbon credit program • enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice • improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considered both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework. However, from 1 July 2024 Telstra Group will no longer be

offsetting the emissions from our operations through the use of carbon credits. We continued to offset emissions associated with mobile phone plans and mobile broadband plans until 31 August 2024, but no longer do so.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our offsets have been sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased are consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives include: - robust determination of the project's emission impact (additionality) and governance around the carbon credit program - enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice - improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considers both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework.

Row 8

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Solar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project generates a clean form of electricity through renewable solar energy sources. The project activity involves total capacity of 977 MW solar power project which are installed in Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Telangana states of India.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

746718

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting

- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our offsets were sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased were consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives included: • governance of the carbon credit program • enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice • improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considered both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework. However, from 1 July 2024 Telstra Group will no longer be offsetting the emissions from our operations through the use of carbon credits. We continued to offset emissions associated with mobile phone plans and mobile broadband plans until 31 August 2024, but no longer do so.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our offsets have been sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased are consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives include: - robust determination of the project's emission impact (additionality) and governance around the carbon credit program - enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice - improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considers both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework.

Row 9

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Solar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project generates a clean form of electricity through renewable solar energy sources. The project activity involves total capacity of 977 MW solar power project which are installed in Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Telangana states of India.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1000000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage
- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Our offsets were sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased were consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives included: • governance of the carbon credit program • enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice • improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considered both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework. However, from 1 July 2024 Telstra Group will no longer be offsetting the emissions from our operations through the use of carbon credits. We continued to offset emissions associated with mobile phone plans and mobile broadband plans until 31 August 2024, but no longer do so.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Our offsets have been sourced from projects that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Credits purchased are consistent with the Australian Government's Climate Active program guidelines and our annual product disclosure statements provide details around our portfolio and the projects. When sourcing carbon credits and selecting the appropriate carbon-crediting program, our overarching objectives include: - robust determination of the project's emission impact (additionality) and governance around the carbon credit program - enhancing adoption of low, zero or negative emissions technology and practice - improving environmental and social impact. Telstra's carbon credit assessment framework considers both risks associated with the project proponent and project partner aligned to our supplier governance framework.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

- Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging
- Eliminate single-use plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale
- Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances

(10.1.3) Please explain

Telstra's packaging targets are aligned with the 2025 Australian National Packaging Targets, but we did not stop there. We chose to adopt an accelerated timeframe to achieve these targets by end of calendar year 2022. Telstra is committed to being proactive in our industry, to support and influence our supply chain partners. To do this, we set a specific packaging target that 100% of Telstra branded packaging is made of renewable or recycled material and is fully recyclable in the consumer's kerbside bin with zero plastics, by the end of 2022. We successfully achieved this goal by October 2022. We have a governance framework with regular bi-monthly reporting to track and manage progress against plastics targets. Telstra's sustainable packaging strategy is nested under the broader Sustainable Strategy. The Board reviews and refreshes the strategy on a regular basis.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Mobile devices, modems

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

996

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

% virgin fossil-based content

% post-consumer recycled content

(10.4.3) % virgin fossil-based content

67.5

(10.4.6) % post-consumer recycled content

32.5

(10.4.7) Please explain

Telstra's modems and other devices incorporate various plastic components, which are integral to their design and functionality. These plastic elements are carefully selected and utilized to ensure durability, safety, and efficiency in the devices' performance while also considering the environmental impact of plastics. In FY23, as we continued to innovate and enhance the sustainability of our technology, we made significant strides in our environmental commitments by incorporating recycled plastics into our Smart Modem 3. To minimise the environmental impact of the new generation Telstra Smart Modem 3, we removed all unnecessary plastics, including the clingfilm on the logo, and changed the modem enclosure from white to black, allowing us to use over 80% recycled plastics. Additionally, we conducted a proof of concept using plastics from end-of-life modems recovered by the Telstra eCycle takeback program to build new modems, which we believe is a first in the industry globally.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

1.51

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

% virgin renewable content

(10.5.4) % virgin renewable content

100

(10.5.7) Please explain

Telstra uses APCO's Packaging Recyclability Evaluation Portal tool which identifies the individual material component and weight for each product packaging. This datapoint multiplied by the total number of product shipped (for each product) is used to estimate the total amount of material (e.g., plastics, cardboard) used across Telstra branded packaging. Reported packaging target data was assured and verified by EY.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

% technically recyclable

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

100

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

We are committed to optimising the resources we use, reducing consumption and waste across our business, and investing in circular solutions that are designed to be more sustainable across their lifecycle. In October 2022, we met our commitment for 100% of Telstra branded packaging to be made of renewable or recycled material and be fully recyclable. Together with our design creative partners and sustainability experts Birdstone, we transformed packaging and branding of nearly 100 products to ensure they are fully recyclable. We have integrated sustainability metrics, including conducting material assessments and collecting compliance information from suppliers. We assess all packaging components as part of this process and use this to build packaging and design optimisation once we complete our concept work. We also use the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation's (APCO) Packaging Recyclability Evaluation Portal Analysis Tool for all new and upcoming device packaging.

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

996

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

Preparation for reuse

Recycling

(10.6.3) % prepared for reuse

14

(10.6.4) % recycling

32.5

(10.6.12) Please explain

Telstra is committed to embedding circular economy principles in how we design, develop, manage and operate our networks - as well as the products we put out to market. Our strategy has been designed to focus on both the resources we use, and the waste generated by our operations, as well as the waste we generate from the manufacturing, distribution, and use of our products. We are proud of our ambitious approach to improving our use of natural resources, because we know that by leading change across our organisation, we can also help our customers, suppliers, contractors, and partners do the same. Our FY23 target was 500,000, which we exceeded, reusing or recycling 632,919 mobile phones, modems and other devices. From FY24 (the reporting year following the one covered by this CDP response), we have increased our device target, to reuse or recycle 650,000 mobile phones, modems and other devices each year to 2025.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :# compliance breaches, # high potential incidents, # environmental incidents that require statutory notification

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

We found 1.3% of our Australian fibre network and 2.5% of our above ground assets are in protected land areas such as National Parks or Indigenous Protected Areas.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes (partial assessment)

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Australia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Daintree National Park, Northern Queensland. Direct proximity to the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area (Indigenous Values) and Great Barrier Reef Marine Park protected area.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Telstra owns, maintains, and operates network equipment in National and State parks, as well as other ecologically significant and biodiversity-sensitive locations. As an example, adjacent to the Daintree National Park, Telstra operates a radio tower that provides network connectivity services in the area. Operations include the maintenance of network technologies and supporting infrastructure, including back up power provided by a diesel generator.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Physical controls

Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

A diesel spill has the potential to affect biodiversity in the area. Mitigation measures include network and infrastructure maintenance, inspections, site design standards. Our work spans diverse environments across Australia, including the desert, the Daintree, remote National Parks, the islands of the Torres Strait, and even under the sea with our subsea cable network. As a result, there are many sites located in or near areas important for biodiversity where we have ongoing activities. However, reporting on all these individual sites would be too extensive, so we have chosen to highlight only one site in this report. Connectivity solutions are a powerful enabler of nature-positive outcomes, but they require significant infrastructure and network equipment, which can present risks to nature and biodiversity. Therefore, our approach to considering, planning for, and working with nature is tailored to each stage of our infrastructure lifecycle. When we plan for new or major upgrades to existing infrastructure, we consider the need to work in environmentally sensitive locations. This means employing the best appropriate methods for design and construction to reduce the risk of harm to habitats, flora and fauna as well as areas of cultural significance. We also consider how we can help regenerate nature by managing soil and erosion risk, and remediating and revegetating land as we go.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Progress against targets

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

Climate change-related standards

- ASAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The verification standards used are ISAE 3000 and ASAE 3410 Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, in accordance with the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Audit) Determination 2009. Verified data includes, progress towards the target to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO2e) by at least 50% by 2030 (%), progress towards the target to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions (tCO2e) by at least 50% by 2030 (%), progress towards enabling renewable energy generation equivalent to 100% of consumption by 2025, and the target to ensure 100% packaging is made from renewable or recycled material and is fully recyclable by 2022.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

telstra-bigger-picture-sustainability-report-assurance-statement-2023.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- Other data point in module 7, please specify :Total energy consumed

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

Climate change-related standards

ASAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The verification standards used are ISAE 3000 and ASAE 3410 Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, in accordance with the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Audit) Determination 2009. Verified data includes total energy consumed (GJ).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

telstra-bigger-picture-sustainability-report-assurance-statement-2023.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Telstra completed its acquisition of Digicel Pacific during FY23. As a result, the information in this CDP submission excludes Digicel Pacific and the markets in which it operates.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer, Telstra Corporation Limited

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

