

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Santander Brasil started its operations in 1982 through a representation office and has grown via mergers with and acquisitions of more than 50 banks to arrive at its current format: a comprehensive bank with competitive structures in areas such as Commercial Bank servicing individuals and SMEs; and the Wholesale Bank, servicing corporations and stock markets. We have an extremely clear proposition: helping people and business to prosper. This is our way of generating value for all our audiences. Currently, is one of the largest banks in the National Finance System, with more than 30 million active customers, a team of more than 48 thousand employees and a structure comprised by more than 3,300 branches and Banking Service Stations; more than 36,000 ATM's, plus regional offices, technology centres and cultural units. The Bank's positioning in sustainability, as approved by both the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors, is based on three main pillars, which are key for the country's development agenda: Social and Financial Inclusion, Education and Sustainable Business. Therefore, the Bank integrates sustainability in business in virtually all of our operations, from the smallest project to the largest investment.

In 2015, Santander Brasil sat at the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP 21). The Bank presented the study "The Future of Climate Finance" at the Sustainable Innovation Forum, organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with highlight on the position of Santander Group in connection with the role of the financial sector in fighting global warming. At the occasion, Santander Brasil announced the adherence to the Climate Protocol issued by the São Paulo State Government and presented our initiatives to stimulate sustainable practices in Agribusiness.

Santander Asset Management Brasil is managed by Grupo Santander. Therefore, information regarding this modality will not be reported in the Santander Brasil questionnaire and must be consulted in the Group's questionnaire.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Brazil

C0.4

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

EUR

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-FS0.7

(C-FS0.7) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

	Does your organization undertake this activity?	Insurance types underwritten	Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	Agricultural chemicals Agricultural products wholesale Animal processing Animal products wholesale Apparel design & manufacturing Basic plastics
Investing (Asset manager)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	BRSANBCDAM13

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO chairs the Executive Committee of Santander Brasil. This body is responsible for developing the Company's strategy together with the Board of Directors, and responsible for execute that. In a Group level, the CEO chairs the "Inclusive & Sustainable Banking Steering" which promotes, amongst other topics, the transition to a low carbon economy, and fosters sustainable consumption. The Steering feeds into the Santander's Global Board Responsible Banking, Sustainability & Culture Committee (RBSCC) which assists the Board with respect to the Group's responsible banking strategy, taking into consideration climate change related risks and opportunities. The CEO also occupies the position of vice-chairman of the Board.
Board Chair	The Chairman of the Board is responsible for go along the matters evaluated at the Sustainability Committee and approve that when it is necessary (together with the other members of the Board of Directors). Besides that, they are responsible for developing and help to build the Company's Strategy together with the executive committee, including sustainability & climate change related matters and the necessary steps to integrate sustainability principles in the general strategy of the Company business.
Board-level committee	The Sustainability Committee is an advisory body whose role is to assist the Santander Brasil's Board of Directors in the development of guidelines related to sustainability, climate change and social well-being, with the purpose of generating and adding value to society, acting in themes related to sustainability. Besides that, this body monitoring the programs and initiatives related to the Sustainability Practices carried out by the Company. The Chair of this body is also an independent member of the Board of Directors. All matters dealt with by the Sustainability Committee are reported to the Board of Directors.
Director on board	The members of the Board of Directors, together with the Chairman and CEO, are responsible for go along the matters evaluated at the Sustainability Committee and approve that when it is necessary. They are also responsible for develop and help to build the Company's Strategy. One of Santander Brasil's independent board members Chairs the Sustainability Committee.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p> <p>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</p> <p>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</p>	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our own operations</p> <p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our banking activities</p> <p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our investment activities</p> <p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our insurance underwriting activities</p> <p>The impact of our own operations on the climate</p> <p>The impact of our banking activities on the climate</p> <p>The impact of our investing activities on the climate</p>	<p>(RBSCC) Responsible Banking, Sustainability & Culture Committee' purpose is to assist the board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to the responsible business strategy & sustainability issues of the Group, in particular in areas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Formulation of corporate culture & values, including the strategy on responsible business practices & sustainability, monitoring the strategy & practices in this field, evaluating the level of adherence & considering proposals to the board as to advisable changes to the policies & regulations on responsible business practices & sustainability. -Formulation of the Group's strategy regarding its relationships with stakeholders. -Overseeing corporate reputation & engagement with stakeholders regarding social & environmental matters. -Liaise & coordinate with board committees in relation to issues concerning responsible banking (RB) practices & sustainability & ensure that adequate & effective control processes are in place & that risks & opportunities relating to sustainability & responsibility are identified & managed. -Report periodically to the board on the performance & progress made regarding responsible business practices & sustainability, providing advice in relation to these matters, issuing reports & implementing procedures within its area of responsibility at the request of the board or its chairman.. This committee assists the Board in the oversight of climate change within the scope of the Responsible Banking strategy. <p>This Committee meets quarterly, and is supported by the Inclusive & sustainable banking steering group.</p> <p>During 2019, climate change was discussed at all four meetings of the RBSCC covering issues such as TCFD, specific sector analysis, business lines plans and environmental footprint.</p>
Scheduled – some meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding business plans</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p> <p>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</p>	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our own operations</p> <p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our banking activities</p>	<p>The Santander Brasil Sustainability Committee is an advisory board, which is responsible for assist the Board of Director in fulfilling its oversight of sustainability and social development practices integrated into the Company's business.</p> <p>The sustainability committee functions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Discuss, evaluate and propose goals, programs and initiatives to improve & to develop sustainability practices, integrating this practices in the Company's businesses activities; (ii) Monitor the programs and initiatives related to the Sustainability Practices carried out by the Company; and (iii) Ensure that the Board of Directors is aware of the Sustainability Practices and their developments. <p>In the last two years, the Board and the executive committee attended a Climate Change risk and opportunities training session designed to better equip them to address the challenges posed by this subject.</p> <p>In addition, it monitors regulatory issues related to the topic and the Netzero commitment.</p>

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1 Yes	<p>Climate change management is embedded into the core structures of our organization. The topic is overseen by the Board of Directors, with advice from the Sustainability Committee, Risk and Compliance Committee, and Executive Committee.</p> <p>Mr. Tasso Rezende de Azevedo is a member of the Sustainability Committee whose role is to advise the Board of Directors on sustainability issues.</p> <p>Mr. Tasso Azevedo is Brazilian and was born March 25, 1972. He graduated as a forest engineer from the Luiz de Queiroz School of Agriculture at the University of São Paulo, with a specialization in Forest Policy from the University of Oxford and Forest Certification in Sweden. He is a forestry, climate and sustainability consultant, a social entrepreneur, and a leading forestry certification auditor since 1998. Mr. Azevedo is the coordinator of Greenhouse Gas Emission and Removal Estimating System (SEEG) Network a System to Estimate Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Brazil, Peru and India, as well as MAPBIOMAS, a platform to track historical land cover and land use change maps of Brazil, Amazon Basin and other regions through a multi-institutional collaboration. Mr. Azevedo also serves as board member on several organizations including Rainforest Alliance, NEPCon, Imaflora, and Institute of Energy and Environment. Currently, Mr. Azevedo is also member of Sustainability Committee of the Banco Santander (Brasil) S.A. See more at https://www.santander.com.br/ri/administracao-en.</p> <p>In addition, Mr. Tasso is consulted by the Board of Directors on Climate Change issues whenever necessary.</p> <p>We also have members of the Board of Directors with experience in the ESG topic, such as Ms. Marília Rocca, Mr. Sergio Rial and Ms. Deborah Wright.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Sustainability committee	Reports to the board directly	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our banking Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	More frequently than quarterly
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Reports to the board directly	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our banking Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	More frequently than quarterly
Risk committee	Reports to the board directly	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our banking Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	Quarterly

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Santander's remuneration policy includes an important variable component that is directly linked to performance through the achievement of individual, departmental & divisional targets. The result of the annual evaluation of individual performance against planned targets is directly associated to the variable remuneration of all the employees under a "management by objectives" evaluation approach. We have goals related to climate change at different hierarchical levels, that converge with the sustainable business strategy in 2 ways: related to Bank's internal operations (e.g. energy efficiency) & business strategy related to business opportunities (e.g. renewable & green agriculture). Our Annual Variable Compensation ("PPG") program, for which our executives are eligible, contains quantitative and qualitative indicators, including three ESG metrics covering the topics of diversity, financial empowerment, and green finance.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Board/Executive board	Monetary reward	Portfolio/fund alignment to climate-related objectives	The Executive Vice President of Communication, Marketing, Institutional Relations and Sustainability of Santander Brasil has a target related to sustainable business that have an impact in variable remuneration. The goal includes the development of environmental services, as credit lines to end-consumers for the purchase of photovoltaic panels for self-generation of electricity. This data is monthly monitored in the dashboard, which contains the Company's progress on the sustainability agenda, including the sustainable business results (energy, low carbon agriculture, project financing, green bonds, etc.).
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Monetary reward	Portfolio/fund alignment to climate-related objectives	The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) of Santander Brasil has a target related to sustainable business and climate change that have an impact in variable remuneration. The goal includes the development of environmental services, as credit lines to end-consumers for the purchase of photovoltaic panels for self-generation of electricity. This data is monthly monitored in the dashboard, which contains the Company's progress on the sustainability agenda, including the sustainable business results (energy, low carbon agriculture, project financing, green bonds, etc.).

C-FS1.4

(C-FS1.4) Does your organization offer its employees an employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change?

	Employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change	Describe how funds within the retirement scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that ESG criteria are incorporated	Provide reasons for not incorporating ESG criteria into your organization's employment-based retirement scheme and your plans for the future
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>	no comments

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Climate-related time horizon have been defined by our strategic department and embedded into our strategic process. We define short term as up to a year aligned with budget.
Medium-term	1	5	Climate-related time horizon have been defined by our strategic department and embedded into our strategic process. We define medium term as 3 years aligned with financial planning. However, for the purpose of this questionnaire we consider medium-long term as 1-5 years, as time horizons should be consecutive.
Long-term	5	28	We define long-term as 5 years aligned with strategic planning, and, for ad hoc analysis, we define longer term as beyond 5 years. Our commitment to reach net zero emissions by 2050 and aligning our portfolio to meet the Paris Agreement goals is the bank's biggest long-term ambition.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Climate risk is identified in Santander Group Risk Framework as a transversal risk that can be an aggravating factor for the types of traditional risks managed by the Group: credit, market, operational (including reputational risk).

A substantive financial or strategic impact is defined as severe scenarios that could have a negative impact on the levels of capital, liquidity, profitability and/or the share price.

To start to quantify climate change, the Group has identified sectors and geographies that are more likely to be impacted by climate transition and physical risks. Using climate change scenarios, Santander Group has started to assess impacts and effects at borrower level as well as portfolio level that comprise three main group of actions:

1. Work on climate scenarios, key assumptions, main drivers & outputs of the scenarios
2. Translate climate scenarios to risk factors to calculate financial impacts.
3. Adapt climate risk factors to the methodology and credit models to obtain metrics calculation on Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). Additionally Santander identifies, evaluates, monitors and proactively manages its top risks, those that may have a significant impact on its results, liquidity or capital affecting its financial health.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

The top risk identification & assessment process led by strategic risk, within the Enterprise-wide Risk Management department, incorporates Climate Change and it is updated on a quarterly basis to reflect the evolution of the regulatory changes on the Climate agenda. Top Risks are potential risk events that can arise and are not currently contemplated in the elaboration of our Financial/Strategic Plan, causing a deviation from what has been planned. The insights generated as an output of the Top Risks exercise serve as a strong tool to our Risk Profile Assessment, as well as our Business Model evaluation and regulatory exercises (ICAAP and ILAAP).

They can be separated in two different categories:

- Top plausible risks: Risks represented by scenarios with a 5% to 15% likelihood of occurring within a 3-year time-horizon. These risks are associated with threats to the 3-year Financial Plan (P-XX).
- Top Tail Risks: Risks represented by scenarios with a 1% to 5% likelihood of occurring within a 10-year time-horizon. In spite of having a smaller probability of occurrence, in case they materialize, their impact will be more important than the ones caused by plausible risks. These risks are associated with threats to the 10-year Strategic Plan (S-XX)

The Top Risks exercise is integrated within Strategic Risk as a tool for identification, measurement and mitigation of potential internal and external threats that might affect the bank's profitability, solvency and/or liquidity indicators, along with any other qualitative implications.

As a case study, a first approach to incorporate climate change in the Risk appetite statement was approved & its physical & transition risk drivers have been included in the Group's risk framework as factors that could aggravate the existing risk in the medium & long term.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Description of process

Santander Brasil has an Environmental & Social (E&S) risk management system for analysing clients' E&S management in the wholesale segment and part of the retail segment (Empresas 3), that have annual revenues greater than R\$ 20 million, with credit limits or risk exposure greater than BRL 5 million. The analysis is part of the annual credit review for 14 sectors, all of them potentially affected by climate change according the TCFD. The process includes a Social-Environmental Questionnaire (QSA), used to gather information about the client's environmental practices, including carbon emissions, offsets as well as water management.

One example of the climate aspect considered in the assessment is water stress, a physical risk most likely to happen in the Brazilian scenario. Thus, for sectors with greater dependence on water, the E&S Risk assessment takes into account three factors: the quality of the client's water management, the economic sector and water stress data by municipality from the website of the National Water Agency - ANA. The water component is a significant part of the sustainability rating, which in turn influences the financial credit rating.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

At a Global level, Santander has developed an internal Risk Climate Taxonomy & Heatmap: the taxonomy identifies the economic activity sectors that are exposed to Climate Change risks through physical or transition impacts; the heat map assesses each sector's climate related vulnerability on a 5 level scale. This risk classification, complemented with exposure data for each of the sectors and geographies is used to provide quantitative and qualitative measurement of the most relevant Climate Change related risks, to support the metrics & the Group's net zero commitment. Santander Brasil applies the taxonomy & heat map to measure the exposures from the Commercial Banking & wholesale SCIB businesses, which provided a credit risk based view of the materiality of these sectors on the total Group balance sheet & a basic tool to manage the evolution and concentration in Climate Change related transition & physical risks, by sectors. The results of this materiality assessment are being used as an input for the measurement of potential financial impacts.

The Group have made efforts to strengthen the climate change strategy by conducting specific deep dives into sectors particularly impacted & to support business development aligned to our stated sustainability & green lending goals. We are in the process of developing the required systems & tools to recurrently monitor portfolios to understand potential long-term impacts & meet disclosure recommendations.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Current regulation are assessed in the socio-environmental risk analysis, conducted by the E&S risk management system, which is applied to both Santander's wholesale and retail clients in sensitive sectors. This assessment includes an analysis of the client's compliance to all applicable regulation, including licenses, authorizations, fines & certifications. As an example of regulation assessed is the client's compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code. Deforestation can potentialize the climate change's physical risks. In addition, clients with any link with deforestation can bring a reputation risk to the bank.</p> <p>Santander risk framework defines regulatory compliance risk as the risk of non-compliance with legal and regulatory requirements as well as supervisors' expectations, which may result in legal or regulatory sanctions, including fines or other financial implications.</p> <p>The first phase of The Brazilian Central Bank's new regulations on sustainable finance, called Resolution 4943, went into effect July 1, 2022. Santander Brasil is fully compliant with this first phase, which requires the bank to have policies and procedures that look at environmental, social and climate change aspects at client level and at portfolio level.</p> <p>Regarding regulations from the European Banking Authority (EBA), Santander Brasil has sent in the requested data regarding stress test.</p> <p>The bank was already in compliance with the previous Brazilian Central Bank regulation, called Resolution 4327.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Santander Brasil is preparing climate stress test scenarios to meet the next phase of 4943, and is preparing data for the EBA's ESG Pillar 3 reporting requirements.</p> <p>The Sustainability team, with the support of the legal team, assesses how emerging regulation may affect the bank's operations, considering this analyze in the medium-term sustainability strategic planning. Santander Brasil also assess emerging regulation through discussions in specific forums, as Febraban and CEBDS. New regulations in the most carbon-intensive sectors, for example, can affect commodity prices, corporate bonds, equities and certain derivatives contracts. Risks derived from regulatory changes related to climate change are also considered under the Top Risks analysis.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Technological advances in renewable energy, energy storage, energy efficiency and carbon capture and storage to aid the transition to a low-carbon economy could render companies' systems obsolete and make them less competitive in the medium-to-long term.</p> <p>The ESCC Risk team's technology platform has been upgraded to allow client analyses to have separate environmental, social and climate risk ratings. These ratings can be combined to form the overall ESCC rating, which affects the rating of clients in the Corporate segment.</p> <p>In parallel, Santander Brasil has developed a tool (the first of any private-sector bank in Brazil) that detects deforestation at clients who take on farm loan. This tool uses satellite images to detect if the client has deforested during the term of the loan. Since deforested may be done legally in certain cases, when such an alert is generated the bank asks the farmer for a copy of the authorization. If such a permit is not supplied, we call in the farm loan early. This tool is specific to farm loans, not to corporate clients.</p> <p>Technological changes related to renewable energy, energy storage, energy efficiency and carbon capture and storage to aid the transition to a low-carbon economy could render companies' systems obsolete and make them less competitive in the medium-to-long term.</p> <p>Santander's plan to reach out net zero includes an assessment approach of client's response to climate change. These approach leads to a tiering system that will inform how we prioritize engagement topics and enrich dialogue with our customers, while contributing to meeting our own portfolio emissions targets.</p> <p>In March 2022, the Santander Group announced a deal to acquire 80% of Brazil-based ESG consulting firm WayCarbon Soluções Ambientais e Projetos de Carbono. WayCarbon provides three core services to assist clients in developing and implementing strategies to improve their sustainability: ESG consulting, ESG strategy and climate risk management software, and carbon credit origination and trading.</p> <p>This acquisition is a major step toward enhancing Santander's sustainability solutions to support customers across all markets with their transitions to the low-carbon economy. The deal will also help the Bank further advance its own ESG objectives by committing to the voluntary carbon market, reforestation and forest conservation projects, and other kinds of emissions trading.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>Our main lending products to both companies and individuals contain clauses requiring the client to comply with environmental and health & safety legislation.</p> <p>Companies are open to legal liabilities that may arise through claims being brought before the courts by property owners, municipalities, states, insurers, shareholders, and public interest organizations for reasons for such as: failure of companies to mitigate impacts of climate change, failure to prevent the deforestation, and the insufficiency of disclosure around material financial risks. The client's legal risk are assessed by the E&S risk management system to all applicable E&S regulation, including licenses, authorizations, fines, certifications and reports of illegal deforestation.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>Market risks resulting from increased costs and shift in consumer demands, can result in stranded assets, increasing operating costs, reduced demand from products and services and increasing cost/reduced availability to capital.</p> <p>Santander, in a global level, has developed sector specific briefings for carbon intensive sectors. Specifically, these briefings identify and explore topics relevant to each sector linking climate change factors, both transition and physical, to credit risk. They also cover relevant climate policy and regulation, sector specific resource themes, market and technology risks and opportunities. An example of market risk is the automotive industry: decreased sales volumes due to "shared mobility" concept, taxes on vehicles, limited access of vehicles to big cities, increased price of "green" vehicles and/or concentration on laggard provider.</p> <p>As a result, Santander faces the risk of losing current clients. However, this in turn represents an opportunity to contribute to a low carbon economy by supporting clients in all sectors involved in this transformation.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>Santander defines reputational risk as the risk of current or potential negative economic impact to the bank due to damage to its perception on the part of employees, customers, shareholders/investors and the wider community. Santander Brasil has a Reputational Working Group, coordinated by the Compliance area, which assesses situations with potential reputational risk linked to socio-environmental risks (e.g. customers involved in deforestation or other customers or credit operations considered sensitive). The discussion happens monthly and includes the E&S risk and sustainability teams that define actions and recommendations to manage and mitigate the possible risks.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Natural disasters (e.g., floods, storms, drought) that are not easily predictable, can destroy physical assets and damage supply chains locally or across geographies.</p> <p>This climate change risk can crystallize on Santander's balance sheet: write-offs and early retirement of existing assets (e.g., damage to property and assets in "high-risk" locations), increased capital cost (e.g. damage to facilities) and increased insurance premiums and potential for reduced availability of insurance on assets in "high-risk" location.</p> <p>For sectors that are more susceptible for this kind of risk, as the ones with a high dependency on water for example, the E&S risk management system takes into account the client's water management. This composes a significant part of the sustainability rating, which in turn influences the financial credit rating.</p> <p>Acute physical risks are also considered in our Business Continuity Plan, that take into account the branches with risk of floods, the impacts to the business and the actions needed to remediate it.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Chronic physical risks include changes in precipitation patters and extreme variability in weather patterns, rising mean temperatures, chronic heat waves or rising sea levels. Precipitation patterns, as an example, can affect the water availability and interrupt operations that depend directly on this resource.</p> <p>For sectors that are more susceptible for this kind of risk, as the ones with a high dependency on water for example. The assessment looks at three factors: the quality of the client's water management, the economic sector and water stress data by municipality from the website of the National Water Agency - ANA, which is directly affected by the precipitation patters. The water component is a significant part of the sustainability rating, which in turn influences the financial credit rating.</p>

C-FS2.2b

(C-FS2.2b) Do you assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities?

	We assess the portfolio's exposure	Explain why your portfolio's exposure is not assessed and your plans to address this in the future
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2c

(C-FS2.2c) Describe how you assess your portfolio’s exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities.

	Type of risk management process	Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process	Type of assessment	Time horizon(s) covered	Tools and methods used	Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities
Banking (Bank)	A specific climate-related risk management process	100	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium-term	Internal tools/methods	Santander Brazil, in 2022, begin to quantify and qualify climate risk in the portfolio (100% of Wholesale). Evaluating the most sensitive sectors to physical and transition climate risk aligned with the Guidelines for Climate Target Setting for Banks and TCFD. In a Corporate level, Santander Group regularly performs a materiality assessment to determine the most significant climate-material portfolios. Santander developed an in-house tool, "Klima", to identify, monitor, quantify, assess and report environmental and climate-related risk. Klima facilitates integrated management at both Group and subsidiary level.
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2d

(C-FS2.2d) Does your organization consider climate-related information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

	We consider climate-related information	Explain why you do not consider climate-related information and your plans to address this in the future
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2e

(C-FS2.2e) Indicate the climate-related information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of climate-related information considered

Emissions data
Energy usage data
Emissions reduction targets
Climate transition plans
TCFD disclosures

Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee
Data provider
Public data sources

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy
Materials
Capital Goods
Transportation
Automobiles & Components
Consumer Durables & Apparel
Consumer Services
Food & Staples Retailing
Food, Beverage & Tobacco
Household & Personal Products
Health Care Equipment & Services
Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences
Technology Hardware & Equipment
Utilities
Real Estate

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

In 2016, we started to consider climate change related matters in the credit rating of wholesale customers, in 2020, we began to use a water stress calculator in our ESCC Risk assessments. This tool considers the client's economic activity, river basin location and measures adopted to save water, it was developed considering the customer's vulnerability to climate change in general, including as a result of changes in legislation or consumer preferences.

The ESCC Risk team uses a tool to help assess the climate resilience of the 2,000 clients it analyzes, especially for those sectors where resilience (or lack thereof) may not be obvious.

Also, in 2020, Santander Brasil announced a plan to promote sustainable development in the Amazon, in collaboration with the two other largest private-sector banks in Brazil. Part of this plan, called Plano Amazônia, aims to eliminate deforestation in the supply chain of cattle for beef processors in the Amazon and is being implemented by Santander Brasil. Looking ahead we will expect beef processing clients in the Amazon to have a fully traceable supply chain that is deforestation-free by 2025, including indirect suppliers of cattle, as a prerequisite for granting credit.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Banking portfolio

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Water scarcity
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased credit risk

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Credit risk

Company-specific description

Risk taxonomy, heatmaps and exposures calculation form the basis for classifying portfolios and their potential impact from climate risks in a short-time horizon. Santander Brasil is working in an internal climate change risk taxonomy recognizing sectors directly exposed to physical and transition climate risks according to the CNAE. It classifies the industry activity based on guidelines issued by the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), enriched with local knowledge and industry best practices. The heatmap reveals the degree of a sector's financial risk.

Regarding the physical risks, according to Quarta Comunicação Nacional do Brasil à Convenção Quadro das Nações Unidas sobre Mudança do Clima, most of Brazil's natural disasters are related to hydro meteorological and climatological events, in which rainfall (excess or scarcity) is the main responsible for triggering the physical processes that put populations and their economic activities at risk.

Data presented by the IBGE in March 2018 show that, from 2013 to 2015, there was a reduction in renewable water resources in the country. Two major water crises showed that no region of the country is free from suffering from shortages: the one that occurred in the metropolitan region of São Paulo, between 2014 and 2016, and the one in the Federal District, which lasted from early 2017 to mid-2018, when the country's capital experienced a rationing regime with alternation between administrative regions.

Our local taxonomy has identified sectors with greater dependence on water resources – power generation, food & beverage and agriculture, and consequently with greater exposure to the physical risk of climate change.

In a Corporate level, Santander Group regularly performs a materiality assessment to determine the most significant climate-material portfolios. Santander developed an in-house tool, "Klima", to identify, monitor, quantify, assess and report environmental and climate-related risk. Klima facilitates integrated management at both Group and subsidiary level.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

2000000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

15000000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The estimate considers the financial impact that would occur in our balance sheet if one or all of the critical sectors would had a rupture in their production processes as a result of rainfall scarcity.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Santander Brasil has an Environmental & Social (E&S) risk management system for analysing clients' E&S management in the wholesale segment and part of the retail segment (Empresas 3), that have annual revenues greater than R\$ 20 million, with credit limits or risk exposure greater than BRL 5 million. The analysis is part of the annual credit review for 14 sectors, all of them potentially affected by climate change according the TCFD. The process includes a Social-Environmental Questionnaire (QSA), used to gather information about the client's environmental practices, including carbon emissions, offsets as well as water management.

One example of the climate aspect considered in the assessment is water stress. Thus, for sectors with greater dependence on water, the E&S Risk assessment takes into account three factors: the quality of the client's water management, the economic sector and water stress data by municipality from the website of the National Water Agency - ANA. The water component is a significant part of the sustainability rating, which in turn influences the financial credit rating.

The Environmental & Social (E&S) risk management system is already incorporated in the company's risk analysis and therefore there is no additional cost.

Comment

No comments.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Banking portfolio

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Use of lower-emission sources of energy)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

In 2021, the production of solar thermal collectors in Brazil totalled 1.81 million square meters in Brazil and solar thermal energy showed an expansion of 28% compared to 2020. In addition, in 2022 the Brazilian government sanctioned Law No. 14,300/2022, which established the Marco Legal da Microgeração e Minigeração Distribuída, an important step towards the dissemination of this solution.

Santander pioneered the financing of solar power generation projects. We make it possible from large solar plants to the sale of photovoltaic panels to small farmers and homes - product named CDC Solar.

In 2021 the Bank intensified its solar panel funding strategy for individuals and companies. We have improved our financial offered and have extended the payment term to up to 96 months. We also focus our offer to the agro sector through the program Energy + Agro that aims to promote solar energy systems in rural areas with special conditions for agribusinesses.

In addition to the advantages for the consumer, the Solar CDC financing brings good results to the Bank. Even operating at a reduced rate, when we compare the monthly profitability per contract with that obtained in other financing we have a higher result, due to the reduced PDD.

For 2022, Our strategy is based on commercial force actions and an improvement on the website (Energia+).

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

33496

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

63200

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential for financial impact were measured by analysing market projections vs. internal default rates and risk politics. We expect an increase maximum of 50% in 2022. In 2021, Santander Brasil granted around R\$ 5.3 billion in credit for solar energy.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To realize the opportunity, the bank has adopted a strategy that involves offering plans with instalments that match the monthly cost of the conventional electric energy bill, reaching below the value. Increasing the number of commercial partners is also an important factor in achieving this growth. In 2021, Santander Financiamentos, Santander's finance company, tripled the number of commercial partners compared to 2019.

Comment

no comments

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

Our transition plan is voted on at AGMs and we also have an additional feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

In February 2021, the Group's board of directors approved the ambition to be Net-Zero in carbon emissions by 2050. This applies to the Group's operations and emissions from our lending, advisory and investment services. Santander is working to align our climate relevant portfolios with the Paris Agreement goals and set decarbonization targets for the climate material sectors in our portfolio, which includes Santander Brasil's operations.

At the 2022 AGM:

- The board proposed (resolution at the 2022 AGM) a resolution to include ESG metrics in senior executives' long-term incentives, consistent with our commitments. These commitments cover green finance, decarbonization, namely setting targets for 10 sectors before 2024 to fulfil NZBA requirements, and decarbonisation performance for the Power Generation sector against the target.

- 2021 Annual Report was voted and approved that include Group's climate change strategy in terms of how Banco Santander deliver on its change external commitments to align its portfolio with the Paris Agreement, embedding a climate strategy to deliver net zero by 2050.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

ias-2021-climate-finance-2021-en.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	Santander's Group integrated in-house developments with vendors' applications (i.e. Planetrics) to quantify the financial impacts of physical and transition risks from climate change on portfolios and on each counterparty using climate scenarios. Planetrics' modelling methodology translates climate scenarios into economic shocks and models financial impacts on the main credit metrics such as PDs and Loss Given Default (LGD)s For the scenario selection, Santander's Economic Research Department analyses the economic impact of climate change based on the scenarios published by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) and other external sources (e.g. the IEA-Net Zero scenario we used for Portfolio Alignment). The Group perform the scenario expansion and country downscaling to model the impact of global scenarios with a range of variables by country and sector.
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	Santander's Group integrated in-house developments with vendors' applications (i.e. Planetrics) to quantify the financial impacts of physical and transition risks from climate change on portfolios and on each counterparty using climate scenarios. Planetrics' modelling methodology translates climate scenarios into economic shocks and models financial impacts on the main credit metrics such as PDs and Loss Given Default (LGD)s For the scenario selection, Santander's Economic Research Department analyses the economic impact of climate change based on the scenarios published by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) and other external sources (e.g. the IEA-Net Zero scenario we used for Portfolio Alignment). The Group perform the scenario expansion and country downscaling to model the impact of global scenarios with a range of variables by country and sector.
Transition scenarios NGFS scenarios Framework	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	Santander's Group integrated in-house developments with vendors' applications (i.e. Planetrics) to quantify the financial impacts of physical and transition risks from climate change on portfolios and on each counterparty using climate scenarios. Planetrics' modelling methodology translates climate scenarios into economic shocks and models financial impacts on the main credit metrics such as PDs and Loss Given Default (LGD)s For the scenario selection, Santander's Economic Research Department analyses the economic impact of climate change based on the scenarios published by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) and other external sources (e.g. the IEA-Net Zero scenario we used for Portfolio Alignment). The Group perform the scenario expansion and country downscaling to model the impact of global scenarios with a range of variables by country and sector.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

Climate-related scenario analysis are used by Santander Group to set intermediate targets for priority GHG emitting sectors for 2030.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

To set science-based decarbonization targets for its financed sectors, Santander choose a credible scenario that draws a pathway to reach net zero emissions by 2050 and will limit temperature rise to 1.5° C. The scenario we have chosen for sectors for which we have released decarbonization targets is the "International Energy Agency - Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario" (IEA-NZE). The aviation target is aligned to the expected adoption of current technologies, while our expectation is that breakthrough innovation could further accelerate its achievement.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>In February 2021, the Group's board of directors approved an ambition to be net-zero in carbon emissions by 2050 - the organization's longer-term goal. The Group is working to align its climate relevant portfolios (including Santander Brasil's operation) with the Paris Agreement goals and set decarbonization targets for climate material sectors in our portfolio.</p> <p>The Group also committed to raise or mobilize EUR 120bn in green finance between 2019 and 2025 and EUR 220bn by 2030, helping customers transition to a low-carbon economy.</p> <p>In 2021 we also approved our internal taxonomy, the Sustainable finance classification system (SFCS), is our guide on green and social financing. It has a blanket approach for monitoring operations, creating solutions for customers and preventing greenwashing. It is key to designing our sustainable financing proposition. SFCS ensure all climate change adaptation and mitigation activities included through Group's sustainable lending activities are consistent.</p> <p>As part of the Group's net-zero ambition, in 2022, Santander Brasil has set up a Sustainable Finance leader responsible to embed ESG finance in all business areas, ensure consistency with the Group's green finance strategy, and unifying our retail, commercial and investment banking sustainable finance business proposition under the same umbrella.</p> <p>Santander Brasil also includes in its medium-term strategic plan (P-XX), the development of sustainable finance in the different segments: retail, agribusiness, wholesale, capital markets and project finance.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Santander's Group has a customer engagement approach that aims to facilitate the achievement of our emissions targets while enabling us to develop a deep understanding of our customers' transition strategies and support their transition to low carbon business models. The approach will be supported by clear governance processes, involving various internal stakeholders, such as front office teams, the risk reporting functions, as well as senior management to guide the potential portfolio steering actions.</p> <p>Our strategy is structured around four main steps: Collect, Assess, Engage and Review.</p> <p>Collect: obtain information from ongoing dialogue between our relationship managers and customers. We source information from our customers through tailored ESG questionnaires that contain transition focused elements that are designed to help us better understand their decarbonization strategies. We are also sourcing reliable and consistent information from credible third parties to complement our understanding.</p> <p>Assess: how our customers' emissions trajectory aligns with our current and future alignment targets and the perceived quality of each customer's transition plan. Our methodology focuses on four items: Targets, Action Plan, Disclosure and Governance.</p> <p>Engage: understanding of our customers' business models as well as transition risks and opportunities and be able to offer compelling sustainable financing solutions.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>To support our customers' climate objectives the sustainable finance strategy considers a range of sustainable finance solutions and develop a deeper understanding of our clients' businesses and sectors they operate, in addition to the needs and opportunities of each region.</p> <p>One example of research to deeper understand a local opportunity, in 2021, Santander sponsored, together with other companies, the study "Opportunities for Brazil in Carbon Markets", produced by ICC Brasil, providing a positive view of the country's potential in key sectors of the economy.</p> <p>In 2022, the Group also acquired 80% of WayCarbon, a Brazilian consultancy firm that has been advising public and private organizations on climate change and helping create and implement strategies to improve sustainability outcomes. This deal will allow us to engage in the voluntary carbon market, reforestation and forest conservation programmes, and other emissions trading schemes to better support customers' energy transition.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>Santander integrates climate change in a company-wide risk management processes & understands its integration into the business strategy in 2 ways: business strategy related to Bank's internal operations (e.g. emission & reduction targets, energy efficiency) & business strategy related to CC risks & business opportunities (e.g. renewable, energy efficiency, environmental investment funds).</p> <p>As case study, regarding business strategy related to Bank's internal operations, Santander has set targets to reduce the emissions from its own operations. The approach incorporates both a reduction of emissions (by switching to renewable sources for electricity to 100% by 2025) as well as ending the consumption of single-use plastic from operations through the #Desplastifique Program.</p> <p>For this, it created the new 2019-2021 Energy Efficiency plan, approved by The Responsible banking, sustainability & culture committee, which set the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity consumption: a 2.8% reduction of electricity consumption in G10 countries (ten main countries where Santander operate). • Emissions of CO2: a 1.4% reduction of emissions in G10 countries. <p>As a result in Brazil, our electricity consumption per thousand active customers decreased 22.1% in June/2021 compared to the same period of the previous year</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	<p>In 2021, our financial planning considered our sustainable finance targets into annual budgeting (Short-Term 1Y) and our three-year financial plan (P-XX). In these short and medium targets we include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specific green products for Individuals and SME that are part of our Green Book, as solar PV financing - dedicated purpose financing -100% of funds used for green or social investment - for large corporates / institutions/ SMES in any sector - sustainability-linked financing for corporates in any sector <p>Sustainable finance is key to our ambition to be net zero by 2050 and a key lever for implementing the green finance strategy. For that reason, Santander developed the Sustainable Finance Classification System (SFCS) as an internal guide with harmonized criteria to classify green, social and sustainable assets in all the Group's units and businesses. Reviewed by Sustainalytics and available at www.santander.com, it draws on such international industry guidelines, standards and principles as the EU Taxonomy, ICMA, LMA Principles, UNEP FI framework and Climate Bond Standards. It also ensures a consistent approach to sustainable finance across Santander, enabling us to track activities, support product development, mitigate the risk of greenwashing and reinforce our transparency and commitment to promoting and increasing our green, social and sustainability-linked activity. It also allows us to adopt a wider approach in formulating our sustainable finance proposition and adding purpose and sustainability-linked financing to our "Green Book".</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric

Other, please specify (EU Taxonomy Eligibility Ratio)

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

35

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

0

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

0

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

In 2020, the European Parliament adopted the Taxonomy Regulation. It identifies activities deemed sustainable. It states that companies subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD), including financial corporations, must disclose how operations align with the Taxonomy. The primary indicator reported in 2021 is the Eligibility Ratio. It shows the extent to which financed activities are included in the Taxonomy. It's the ratio of an entity's Taxonomy eligibility assets to balance sheet assets (excluding exposure to sovereigns, central banks and the trading portfolio).

The ratio numerator comprises exposure to these four portfolios:

1. Financial corporations.
2. Non-financial corporations.
3. Households.
4. Local governments

The disclosed ratio has been calculated exclusively on the household portfolio (which includes home equity loans, building renovation loans and auto loans).

It should be noted that the numerator and denominator consider different portfolios and, therefore, it is not possible to reach 100% eligibility. The numerator covers minor exposure because it doesn't include certain portfolios the denominator does.

Santander's eligibility ratio is 35% according to mandatory reporting; however, our balance sheet's potential eligibility ratio is 74%.

C-FS3.6

(C-FS3.6) Does the policy framework for your portfolio activities include climate-related requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies?

Yes, our framework includes both policies with client/investee requirements and exclusion policies

C-FS3.6a

(C-FS3.6a) Provide details of the policies which include climate-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of policy

Credit/lending policy

Risk policy

Policy related to other products and services

Engagement policy

Other, please specify (Climate Change and Environmental Policy, Defence Sector Policy, General Sustainability Policy, Sustainable and Responsible Investment Policy, Sustainable Finance Classification System, Information on the integration policies of sustainability risks)

Portfolio coverage of policy

100

Policy availability

Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy

ias-2021-climate-finance-2021-es.pdf

do-Defence sector policy-en.pdf

do-environmental-social-and-climate-change-risk-policy-en.pdf

ias-2021-sustainable-finance-classification-system-sfcs-en.pdf

do-Climate change and environmental management policy-en.pdf

do-informative-note-on-sfdr.pdf

2022_03 - SAM Holding - SRI_Policy_EN.pdf

do-general-sustainability-policy-en.pdf

Criteria required of clients/investees

Disclosure of Scope 1 emissions

Disclosure of Scope 2 emissions

Disclosure of Scope 3 emissions

Set a science-based emissions reduction target

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

Industry sectors covered by the policy

Energy

Transportation

Household & Personal Products

Health Care Equipment & Services

Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences

Software & Services

Technology Hardware & Equipment

Telecommunication Services

Real Estate

Exceptions to policy based on

<Not Applicable>

Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

Santander Group has a General Sustainability Policy (GSP) which explains the Bank's action framework, in both its internal operations & its banking activities. Additionally, climate-related risk management criteria are included in our Environmental, Social & Climate Change Risk Policy (ESCCRP). The third-party Certification Policy, through the Principles of Responsible Behaviour for Suppliers, also covers E aspects. The Sustainable Finance Classification System (SFCS) lays down the methodology for categorizing, tracking & reporting on sustainable financial products & services.

C-FS3.6b

(C-FS3.6b) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries and/or activities exposed or contributing to climate-related risks.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of exclusion policy

All Coal
Coal mining
Other, please specify (Mining & Metals & Soft Commodities)

Year of exclusion implementation

2020

Timeframe for complete phase-out

By 2030

Application

New business/investment for new projects

Country/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Brazil

Description

Environmental, Social & Climate Change Risk Policy:

This document sets out Santander Group's criteria for (i) investing in entities, &/or (ii) providing financial products &/or services to customers involved in the following activities:

- Oil & gas: Exploration, extraction, production, & treatment including refining, transportation, storage and wholesale distribution
- Power generation and transmission: All power plants regardless of energy source and the construction and maintenance of electricity transmission lines
- Mining: prospecting & mining research, mining development & exploitation, restoration & recovery of the exploited natural space
- Metals: processing of ores to extract the metal they contain, production of alloys from ingots, processing of by-products: scree, gangue, slag & sand
- Soft Commodities: production & wholesale distribution of timber products for processing into lumber, wood-based cellulose, paper & textiles; soy; palm oil; rubber; cocoa; coffee; cotton; sugarcane; biomass or biofuels, as well as beef production in High-Risk Geographies

The policy describes prohibited activities & activities where Santander will pay particular attention in regard to sectors defined above

Prohibited activities (Examples)

- Any projects or activities for oil & gas extraction, power generation or transmission, mining, manufacturing, plantations or other major infrastructure projects located in areas classified as Ramsar Sites, World Heritage Sites or by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as categories I, II, III or IV
- Any projects, or expansion of existing facilities, north of the Arctic Circle
- From 2030, any entities with more than 10% of revenues, on a consolidated basis, directly derived from coal fired power generation
- New clients with coal-fired power plants, except for transactions for the specific financing for renewable energy
- New clients with thermal coal mine projects worldwide
- Any exposure to thermal coal mining worldwide by 2030
- Extraction of native tropical wood species not certified to FSC
- Palm oil processors that are not certified to RSPO

Activities requiring special attention (Example)

- Activities with an impact on tropical forests, tropical savannahs, & savannah biomes or located in High-Risk Geographies

During 2020 this policy was applicable. It should be noted that it is reviewed on a yearly basis is approved by the Group's board of directors & applies to the whole Group.

C-FS3.8

(C-FS3.8) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your climate-related policies?

	Climate-related covenants in financing agreements	Primary reason for not including climate-related covenants in financing agreements	Explain why your organization does not include climate-related covenants in financing agreements and your plans for the future
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS3.8a

(C-FS3.8a) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization's financing agreements to reflect and enforce your climate-related policies.

Types of covenants used	Asset class/product types	Please explain
Covenants related to compliance with your policies	Corporate loans Retail loans Corporate real estate Retail mortgages Trade finance Project finance Debt and equity underwriting	In the contracts of banking products and services with corporate clients, such as Corporate loans, Retail loans, Trade Finance and Project Finance, there are contractual clauses that allow for their early expiration or even rescission, in case the client violates the clauses of the Social, Environmental and Climate Policy included in these instruments.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17319.38

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20302.41

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

37621.79

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6434.25

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27765.03

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

34199.28

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

9.09714822181508

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2019 Santander Brazil assumed the goal of consuming only renewable energy in its entire operation by the end of 2025. This goal will be achieved through by the purchase of energy (location-mased), supported by its own Energy Trader area, and by through the leasing of power plants (market-based). The goal is monitored monthly by members of its executive committee, through the responsible banking dashboard, and reported annually in our Annual Report.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In December 2021, 53,3% of all its consumption was already coming from this type of energy, one growth of 6,5 p.p. compared to 2020. Emissions in this category were higher because in the previous reporting year our operations were reduced due to the pandemic scenario.

In addition, the electricity emission factor (tCO2/MWh) in Brazil in 2021 was higher when compared to the previous year. Therefore, considering that more than 90% of our energy comes from our grid, Brazil's emission factor directly influenced the increase in energy emissions. However, we have a goal of being 100% renewable by 2025 and we are on the way to expand our renewable sources on the grid (such as, for example, being supplied by solar power plants). In early 2022, we opened a solar power plant on the roof of two administrative buildings. There are more than 3 thousand solar panels that will produce enough to supply almost 800 homes or 100 small stores. In technical terms, we estimate 1,500 MWh of energy generation per year from a renewable source.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2018

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

2844.925

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

2

Target year

2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

53

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

52.0408163265306

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs 1.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2019 Santander Brazil assumed the goal of consuming only renewable energy in its entire operation by the end of 2025. This goal will be achieved through by the purchase of energy (location-mased), supported by its own Energy Trader area, and by through the leasing of power plants (market-based). The goal is monitored monthly by members of its executive committee, through the responsible banking dashboard, and reported annually in our Annual Report. In December 2021, 53,3% of all its consumption was already coming from this type of energy, one growth of 6 p.p. compared to 2020.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2021, we made progress with the implementation of renewable energy in the Radar and Digital Generation buildings. From 2022, these facilities will be supplied by one of the five largest solar plants built in urban areas.

in Brazil, advancing our commitment to 100% renewable energy by 2025.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of 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	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	1	164
Implemented*	1	163.71
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Waste reduction
--	-----------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

164

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Our head building has a plant that dehydrates the waste organic food from the restaurants and common areas. The generated biomass is transformed, through composting, in windrows, a substrate compost that is used in the gardens and green areas of the administrative buildings.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Waste reduction
--	-----------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

163.71

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

With the "Aterro Zero Project", we started a series of actions to zero out shipping of garbage to sanitary landfills throughout Brazil, providing an alternative destination to non-recyclable waste. We seek, for example, solutions for the use of waste in the generation of energy or heating of ovens. The project is already implemented in seven administrative buildings.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	<p>Banco Santander Brasil has three buildings certified by the NBR ISO 14001 standard: Headquarters, Radar and CPD Campinas. According to the standard, the company must have environmental objectives, action plans to achieve the stipulated goals and inform users about the goals. Santander's certification objectives are related to the bank's own objectives: water, energy and waste. In 2021, for the Headquarters, we reached 100% of renewable energy and 88% of residues with sustainable destination (recyclable).</p> <p>Despite this, in 2021, with the Deplastifique program, we reached the goal of eliminating all single-use (disposable) plastics from our buildings and stores by 2021. The total reduction of plastic waste reached 52% compared to the previous year.</p> <p>Finally, to encourage the use of alternative transport among our employees, we offer spaces for bicycles at Headquarters, Radar and Geração Digital. We also developed the "Carona Amiga" program, offering parking spaces for those who adopt this practice.</p> <p>In 2021, to engage our employees on the matter, we launched the Carbon-meter, which measures the Bank's carbon emissions in real time and makes this information available on NOW, our internal platform.</p> <p>The initiative aims to engage our staff in our commitment to being Net Zero by 2050. At the end of the year, another step was taken: we began encouraging our employees to reduce their own carbon footprints.</p> <p>To this purpose, a calculator that estimates individual emissions based on lifestyle, transportation, and energy consumption has been developed, in addition to offering tips for changing habits. We also provide special financing terms for the purchase of solar power generation equipment, bicycles, and electric vehicles.</p>
Other (External initiatives)	<p>We transformed the Vila Olímpia station in the city of São Paulo into the first sustainable station in the country, thus increasing the efficiency with which natural resources are being used on site. As a result, the station now generates 70% of its power from solar panels and boasts a water recycling system.</p>
Other (Internal initiatives)	<p>With the "Landfill Zero" project, we initiated a series of actions to end the disposal of non-recyclable waste in Brazil's landfills, providing an alternative destination for non-recyclable trash. We seek solutions to repurpose waste to, for instance, generate energy or heat ovens. The project has already been implemented in seven buildings (Headquarters, Digital Generation, Álvares Penteado, Santander Lighthouse Porto Alegre, Santander Lighthouse São Paulo, Investment Block, and Data Center).</p>

C-FS4.5

(C-FS4.5) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of climate change?

Yes

C-FS4.5a

(C-FS4.5a) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change, including any taxonomy used to classify the products(s).

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Banking	Project finance
---------	-----------------

Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

Internally classified

Description of product

Project Finance is a modality of financial structuring for the realization of large projects, where the main source of revenue for the payment of debt service of its financing and the resulting product or service comes from the cash flow generated by its own operation. This model is especially attractive for financing infrastructure works such as basic sanitation, energy generation and transmission, transport, logistics and PPPs.

Explanation about the number of "portfolio value" and "% of total portfolio value": The number of R\$51,6BI represents the total number of sustainable businesses in 2021. Of these, 14% disbursed to Project Finance (renewable energy).

Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Mitigation
Adaptation

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

51613134689.16

% of total portfolio value

14

Type of activity financed/insured or provided

Renewable energy

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6434

Comment

Santander Brazil's scope 1 covers the administrative buildings and branches emissions of:

- i) Stationary combustion: generators and gas used in the kitchens
- ii) Mobile combustion: own fleet (executive and security), helicopter and jet (executive)
- iii) Fugitive emissions: fugitives from the air conditioning

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27755

Comment

Santander Brasil has the goal of using 100% renewable energy by 2025. By the end of 2021, 53,3% of consumption was already of this type of energy. In location-based Santander Brazil reports the energy of GRID and the one purchased in the Free Market.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9181

Comment

Santander Brasil has the goal of using 100% renewable energy by 2025. By the end of 2021, 53,3% of consumption was already of this type of energy. In market-based Santander Brazil reports the distributed generation, that consists of small scale renewable-energy generators. Since the bank has a lease agreement directly with these power plants, its was considered was a self-produced.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2383

Comment

This category reports the tons of paper used for our forms, business cards, slips and invoices, hygiene supplies. In addition, we consider here the fuels purchased for helicopter use.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

This source has been considered in previous years, calculating the emissions to build new buildings for offices or banking branches. As no new buildings were built in 2020, this source was not relevant.

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

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5684

Comment

As Santander Brasil has self-generation energy, the loss of this energy is calculated through a production estimate. This source refers to electricity transmission and distribution losses in Brazil. According to the Brazilian Ministry of Mines and Energy, T&D losses amounted to 17% of electricity generation in 2021. Therefore, we calculated emissions using the emission factors of Brazil's GHG Protocol program to 25938MWh, which represents 5684 tCO2e in scope 3 of the bank.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16977

Comment

This source has been included due to cash in transit transportation activities. Activity data is obtained from our supply chain. As services are shared by different banks, participation of Santander in the total distances incurred, and proportional use of fuel, is estimated, based on the value paid for services. About 5.8% of this value represents the cost of fuel. After estimating volumes of fuel, emission factors from Brazil's GHG Protocol program are used to calculate the emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

164

Comment

This source was considered in relation to the volume of generated waste sent to the landfills of the Headquarters, Radar, Geração Digital, Álvares Penteado and Rio Branco 70 buildings. and green areas of administrative buildings. Recycling and composted organic waste are excluded from this data. Also, in 2021, with the "Landfill Zero" project, we initiated a series of actions to end the disposal of non-recyclable waste in Brazil's landfills, providing an alternative destination for non-recyclable trash. We seek solutions to repurpose waste to, for instance, generate energy or heat ovens. The project has already been implemented in seven buildings (Headquarters, Digital Generation, Álvares Penteado, Santander Lighthouse Porto Alegre, Santander Lighthouse São Paulo, Investment Block, and Data Center). Data activity comes from our suppliers. Factors from the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program are used to calculate landfill emissions, considering a 30-year decline.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2949

Comment

This source measures both air travel and land travel. For flights, activity data is obtained from our supply chain (travel agency), informing distances divided into short, medium and long haul. Emissions are calculated using DEFRA 2015 factors adopted by Brazil's GHG Protocol Program. For employee owned automobile travel, activity data is collected from reimbursement procedures filled by employees in our data system. After estimating average volumes of fuel, emission factors from Brazil's GHG Protocol program are used to calculate emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

193

Comment

In 2021 Banco Santander Brazil had charters that moved employees between the administrative buildings and the main bus and subway terminals. Activity data has been obtained from our supply chain, based on contracted distances of bus commuting lines. After estimating average volumes of fuel, emission factors for fuels have been used from Brazil's GHG Protocol programme.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Under the operational control approach of Santander Brazil' GEE inventory, emissions from all upstream leased assets are included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

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

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Category not reported in our inventory.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Brazil GHG Protocol Programme

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6434.25

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We reduced emissions in scope 1 as we had a lower consumption of fuels in general, when compared to the previous year.

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Santander Brasil has the goal of using 100% renewable energy by 2025. By the end of 2021, 53% of consumption was already of this type of energy. In location-based Santander Brazil reports the energy of GRID and the one purchased in the Free Market. And, in market-based, is reported the distributed generation, that consists of small scale renewable-energy generators. Since the bank has a lease agreement directly with these power plants, its was considered was a self-produced.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

27755.85

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

9181

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Emissions in this category were higher because in the previous year our operations were reduced due to the pandemic scenario. In addition, the electricity emission factor (tCO2/MWh) in Brazil in 2021 was higher when compared to the previous year.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2383

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Four sources were considered here: first, the use of paper, which represents 2,282 t CO2e. Activity data was obtained from our supply chain (purchasing paper for both internal use and printed material). A US EPA life cycle emission factor was used to calculate emissions. Secondly, electricity consumption and waste generation in outsourced activities (eg call centers) were considered. Activity data was obtained from our suppliers and Brazil's GHG Protocol Program emission factors were used. Third, the use of fuel in leased helicopters. Fuel consumption was estimated based on average values per flight hour. Emissions were calculated using the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program factors. Fourth, the consumption of LPG gas, calculated from the consumption of the fuel itself and using the data available in the GHG Protocol program.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

This source has been considered in previous years, calculating the emissions to build new buildings for offices or banking branches. As no new buildings were built in 2021, this source was not relevant.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5684

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (We used the transmission and distribution losses of electricity in Brazil (according to the Ministry of Mines and Energy) and the emission factors of Brazil's GHG Protocol program)

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

0

Please explain

As Santander Brasil has self-generation energy, the loss of this energy is calculated through a production estimate. This source refers to electricity transmission and distribution losses in Brazil. According to the Brazilian Ministry of Mines and Energy, T&D losses amounted to 17% of electricity generation in 2021. Therefore, we calculated emissions using the emission factors of Brazil's GHG Protocol program to 25938MWh, which represents 5684 tCO2e in scope 3 of the bank.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16977

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

This source has been included due to cash in transit transportation activities. Activity data is obtained from our supply chain. As services are shared by different banks, participation of Santander in the total distances incurred, and proportional use of fuel, is estimated, based on the value paid for services. About 5.8% of this value represents the cost of fuel. After estimating volumes of fuel, emission factors from Brazil's GHG Protocol program are used to calculate the emissions.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

164

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

Please explain

This source was considered in relation to the volume of generated waste sent to the landfills of the Headquarters, Radar, Geração Digital, Álvares Penteadó and Rio Branco 70 buildings, and green areas of administrative buildings. Recycling and composted organic waste are excluded from this data.

Also, in 2021, with the "Landfill Zero" project, we initiated a series of actions to end the disposal of non-recyclable waste in Brazil's landfills, providing an alternative destination for non-recyclable trash. We seek solutions to repurpose waste to, for instance, generate energy or heat ovens. The project has already been implemented in seven buildings (Headquarters, Digital Generation, Álvares Penteadó, Santander Lighthouse Porto Alegre, Santander Lighthouse São Paulo, Investment Block, and Data Center).

Data activity comes from our suppliers. Factors from the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program are used to calculate landfill emissions, considering a 30-year decline.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2949

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

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

100

Please explain

This source measures both air travel and land travel. For flights, activity data is obtained from our supply chain (travel agency), informing distances divided into short, medium and long haul. Emissions are calculated using DEFRA 2015 factors adopted by Brazil's GHG Protocol Program. For employee owned automobile travel, activity data is collected from reimbursement procedures filled by employees in our data system. After estimating average volumes of fuel, emission factors from Brazil's GHG Protocol program are used to calculate emissions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

193

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

In 2021 Banco Santander Brazil had charters that moved employees between the administrative buildings and the main bus and subway terminals. Activity data has been obtained from our supply chain, based on contracted distances of bus commuting lines. After estimating average volumes of fuel, emission factors for fuels have been used from Brazil's GHG Protocol programme.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Under the operational control approach of Santander Brazil' GEE inventory, emissions from all upstream leased assets are included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As a provider of financial services, this source of emissions is not applicable to our operation.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.7

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

34199

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

48834

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

57

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

We had an increase because the total of scope 1 and 2 was higher compared to the previous year (our scope 2 was higher compared to the previous year). This was because in 2020 our operation was reduced due to the pandemic scenario, which impacted our energy emission. Also, in 2021 the energy factor in Brazil was higher, which directly impacted the increase in our emissions in this scope. As a result, we had an increase in the indicator result of emissions per FTE

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	12667	Increased	58	The sum of scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021 totaled 34,199.29. In 2020, the combination of scope 1 and 2 was 21,532 that is, from 2021 to 2020 we had a difference of 12,667.29. The calculation made was the difference of scope 1 and 2 (12,667.29) divided by the emissions of the previous year (21,532) and multiplied by 100. We reached the value of a 58% increase from 2020 to 2021. This occurred for two reasons: In 2020, our operations were reduced due to the pandemic scenario. In addition, in 2021 the electricity emission factor (tCO2/MWh) in Brazil was higher when compared to the previous year. Therefore, considering that more than 90% of our energy comes from our grid, the emission factor in Brazil directly influenced the increase in energy emissions
Other emissions reduction activities	6603	Decreased	50	This reduction refers only to scope 1. In 2021 we had a total of 6,434 of scope 1, and in 2020 we had a total of 13,037 of scope 1. The calculation made was the difference of scope 1 (6,603) divided by the total of scope 1 from the previous year, year 2020 (13,037) and multiplied by 100. We reached a 50% reduction in scope 1 alone. This was because our consumption in general of all fuels was lower when compared to the previous year
Divestment	0	No change	0	no changes
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	no changes
Mergers	0	No change	0	no changes
Change in output	0	No change	0	no changes
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	no changes
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	no changes
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	no changes
Unidentified	0	No change	0	no changes
Other	0	No change	0	no changes

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	149805	707305	857110
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	75805	111256	187061
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	48404	<Not Applicable>	48404
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	124209	111256	235465

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

946525

Metric numerator

Total Energy Consumption (GJ)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

GJ

% change from previous year

4

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

We have a goal of consuming 100% renewable energy by 2025 and we are on track to achieve this commitment. Our energy consumption decreased by 4% in 2021 when compared to the previous year, and at the same time we increased our consumption of energy from renewable sources. In 2021 we use 53% renewable energy, an increase of 6% compared to the previous year

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

C2227 Santander VIE 202021 CDP-verification..pdf

Page/ section reference

The whole document.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

C2227 Santander VIE 202021 CDP-verification..pdf

Page/ section reference

The whole document.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

C2227 Santander VIE 202021 CDP-verification..pdf

Page/ section reference

The whole document.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

C2227 Santander VIE 202021 CDP-verification..pdf

Page/section reference

The whole document.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Fossil fuel switch

Project identification

Buenos Aires Ceramic Fuel Switching Project

Verified to which standard

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

25000

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

25000

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Fossil fuel switch

Project identification

Barbosa Ceramic Fuel Switching Project

Verified to which standard

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.39

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

0.39

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Change internal behavior

Drive energy efficiency

Stress test investments

Other, please specify (Advance and consolidate the use of such price during the investment and spending decision regarding internal emission reduction projects)

GHG Scope

Scope 1

Scope 2

Application

In 2021 Santander Group continued to be a carbon neutral organization acquiring carbon credits from 5 projects in 5 countries which provided the necessary credits to offset all out internal emissions. We drew up an internal plan and put out a call to tender to select the projects to obtain the required carbon credits. We then assigned to each country unit a project through which it could offset its emissions. Projects include renewable energies, reforestation and conservation and are certified under the sector's most recognized international standards, like the Gold Standard, the Verified Carbon Standard or the Clean Development Mechanism. A system has been devised by which each country must pay for its own carbon offsets. This set up is intended to work as an internal carbon pricing mechanism for the management of our environmental footprint.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

3

Variance of price(s) used

During 2021, Santander Group has advanced in the implementation of an effective global carbon price of €3 per tonne. This figure has been calculated as the weighted average of carbon credits purchased to offset emissions in each project from our core geographies.

Type of internal carbon price

Offsets

Impact & implication

In 2020 Santander Group made significant progress achieving its commitment of becoming carbon neutral in 2021 by offsetting the emissions generated by its own operations, including all scope 1 & 2 emissions & scope 3 emissions from business travel & commuting. From 2021 on, Santander committed to remain being carbon neutral by investing in projects to offset our emissions, offered by providers in core geographies where Banco Santander operates.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

14

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

14

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

57

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

To expand our impact and engage our chain, since 2017 Santander Brasil has joined the CDP Supply Chain, inviting suppliers to report their climate management information. The suppliers were chosen according to two criteria: i) Criticality of the service to the environment; and ii) Scope 3 of the emissions inventory. This includes suppliers of: transportation of value, paper and print, IT, construction, travel and others.

In 2021, 33% of the 238 invited suppliers reported information about their emissions, in addition to the risks and opportunities of the topic for their business. The percentage of suppliers indicated in "% of suppliers by number" represents the number of suppliers invited to provide information (238 suppliers) out of the total number of suppliers at the end of 2021 in Brazil (1659 suppliers).

We prioritize engaging the transport sectors, which have a strong representation in emissions; in addition to suppliers that we had already engaged in the previous year so that we can maintain engagement and follow the evolution of actions over the years. In addition, we want to increasingly engage our chain by advancing our Netzero 2050 commitment to supporting our chain towards a low carbon economy.

Given that in the first item we indicated that we engaged 14% of the bank's suppliers on climate change, the expenditure also represents 14% of the total spent on all the bank's suppliers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

By inviting suppliers to report their climate management through CDP Supply, Santander contributes to improving suppliers' transparency on climate-related issues, encouraging their climate change strategy. Through this action, we managed to obtain a total of 80 suppliers who reported information on their emissions, in addition to the risks and opportunities of the topic for their businesses. This information helps us to assess how our value chain has acted on climate issues and plan initiatives to support them in a transition to a low carbon economy. Addressing the topic of climate change with our suppliers is part of our ESG strategy and Netzero commitment.

We measure success through the percentage of supplier participation.

Comment

No further explanation needed.

C-FS12.1b

(C-FS12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your clients.

Type of clients

Customers/clients of Banks

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from long-term customers)

% client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

0

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Other, please specify (customers and non-customers and impacted by ESG content on our social medias. As we chose to make a free communication, we do not measure the portfolio of customers reached, but the total impressions / reach we had with our content on social networks)

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In June 2021, we sponsored the Global Citizen Forum, where former U.S. Vice President Al Gore spoke about the environment, climate change, and sustainable development. Considering the social networks of the Globo Group and Santander, we registered a total of 7.5 million impressions.

In December, we held the "Rio: The Green Investment Capital of Brazil" event at the "Museu do Amanhã", which discussed opportunities on the ESG agenda for the city of Rio de Janeiro and Brazil. The meeting had 17 speakers and 363 in-person attendees, as well as 7.8 million impressions and 3.8 million views on digital channels.

In addition, during the year, we hosted six live stream sessions on agribusiness-related themes, including climate change, opportunities and trends, the importance of risk management in the industry, and the role of financial institutions. Overall, we registered 376,000 impressions on our social networks

C12.1d

C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

In July, 2020, Santander Brasil along with other two large private-sector banks have announced a comprehensive plan aimed to drive the sustainable development of the Amazon. The plan includes ten measures targeting the three areas considered the top priority for the region: environmental conservation and the development of a bioeconomy; investment in sustainable infrastructure; and the guarantee of basic human rights in the Amazon.

Actions included in plan are:

- Driving sustainable chains in the region (e.g. cocoa, acai and nuts) through differentiated financing facilities and/or financial and non-financial instruments;
- Facilitating investment in basic infrastructure for social (e.g. power, internet, housing and sanitation) and environmental (e.g. water transport) development;
- Promoting a market for green footprint assets and financial instruments- Attracting investment and promoting associations to develop technologies that drive the bioeconomy;
- Supporting local agents and leaders working on socio-economic development projects for the region.

In September 2021, we hosted the "Bioeconomy in Focus" event in collaboration with Bradesco and Itaú. The meeting put a spotlight on the importance of the sector to Brazil's GDP and featured an opening panel of CEOs, who took stock of the first year of the Amazon Plan. In the first week, the video of the event garnered 2.9 million views and impacted 9.3 million people through Santander Brasil's social media channels alone.

Also, in 2021, to engage our employees on the matter, we launched the Carbon-meter, which measures the Bank's carbon emissions in real time and makes this information available on NOW, our internal platform. The initiative aims to engage our staff in our commitment to being Net Zero by 2050. At the end of the year, another step was taken: we began encouraging our employees to reduce their own carbon footprints. To this purpose, a calculator that estimates individual emissions based on lifestyle, transportation, and energy consumption has been developed, in addition to offering tips for changing habits. We also provide special financing terms for the purchase of solar power generation equipment, bicycles, and electric vehicles.

We also promoted a dialogue between Sérgio Rial, the Bank's CEO until December 2021, and employees. In June, we held a special edition on sustainability, addressing topics such as bike lanes, CO2 emissions, and conscious use of resources.

At the end of 2021, 98% of the professionals in our branch network were trained in sustainable business. In addition, we launched the Wholesale Certification program at the end of the year, concentrating on environmental, social, and governance matters. This certification is mandatory for career progression within the organization.

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

np-2021-02-22-santander-fija-sus-primeros-objetivos-de-descarbonizacion-con-la-ambicion-de-alcanzar-cero-emisiones-netas-en-2050-en.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Our global ambition is to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. This applies both to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from our operations (of which we have been carbon neutral since 2010) and to indirect emissions, related to our lending services, advice and investment.

Globally, our strategy encompasses four fronts of action and public commitments:

Align our portfolio with Paris Agreement goals: Building on the globally climate-critical sectors in our portfolio, the first two decarbonization goals are: Stop providing financial services to energy sector customers that earn more than 10% of their revenues from thermal coal by 2030; Zero our exposure to thermal coal mining by 2030.

The second action front is to support clients in the decarbonization of their operations. In 2022, Grupo Santander published the Sustainable Finance Classification System, which brings together a set of criteria that guide the framing of operations with social and environmental characteristics. In the Agro sector, to encourage the adoption of systems for generating solar energy in the countryside, in 2021 we created the Energia+ Agro program, with special conditions for the sector. Also, throughout the year, we held six lives with topics relevant to this sector, such as climate change; opportunities and trends. In total, we recorded 376 thousand impressions on our social networks.

We also have guidance for agro customers on the correct use of land and the preservation of natural resources, which includes, among other measures, reducing the use of fertilizers, discarding packaging and mitigating socio-environmental risk.

In relation to the sanitation sector, throughout 2021, we carried out advisory and financing operations for projects in this area, which together totaled R\$5.6 billion. At the beginning of the year, we held three days of debates and reflections on this sector. The event's videos had more than 700,000 views and impacted 8.7 million people on social media. Our third action is to keep our operations carbon neutral, achieving 100% electricity supply from renewable sources by 2025 and maintaining the neutralization of GHG emissions from our operations. The fourth action is to integrate climate into our risk management: In 2021, we participated in the climate stress tests initiated by the Group. The data from the Brazilian operation fed the analysis that is being made globally, with a view to adapting our risk management to the new European Central Bank regulation.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change
Carbon tax
Circular economy
Climate-related targets
Emissions trading schemes
International trade agreement
Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation
Methane emissions
Sustainable finance
Taxes on products
Traceability requirements

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

Bill 2148/15 + Decree 11.075/22: Carbon Tax and Market

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Brazil

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Meetings with public agents for engagement, dialogue and search for information on the progress of public policies

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

not applicable

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are attempting to influence them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

For the statements of ICC please see: <https://www.iccbrasil.org/solucoes/publicacoes/>

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Febraban CEBDS Coalizão Brasil, Clima, Florestas e Agricultura)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are attempting to influence them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

- For the statements of CEBDS in English, including open letter to the Presidential candidates, please see: <https://cebds.org/publicacoes/>
- For the statements of the Brazilian Coalition, please see: <https://www.coalizaobr.com.br/home/index.php/en/what-we-propose/position-papers>
- For the statements of Febraban please see: <https://portal.febraban.org.br/pagina/3059/37/pt-br/responsabilidade-socioambiental>

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol)

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Inventário de emissões GHG Protocol.pdf

Page/Section reference

all document

Content elements

Emissions figures

Comment

Document is our inventory of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Document published in the GHG Protocol

C-FS12.5

(C-FS12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	CDP Signatory Net Zero Banking Alliance Net Zero Asset Managers initiative Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UNEP FI Other, please specify (Equator Principles)	The corporate world is confronted with one of its greatest challenges and an enormous opportunity: the need to revolutionize business to combat climate change, which is already having an impact on people and economies around the globe. Since we are fully aware of the critical role banks play in the transition to a low-carbon economy, we are accelerating the transformation of our governance structure, risk management, and commercial strategy to provide an even more meaningful and agile contribution to customers and the country. We are committed to achieving net-zero carbon emissions from our customer portfolios by 2050, and we have made strides in outlining the steps required to fulfill this goal. We are committed to Net Zero Banking Alliance, TCFD (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures), the European Central Bank, and the Brazilian Central Bank

C14. Portfolio Impact

C-FS14.0

(C-FS14.0) For each portfolio activity, state the value of your financing and insurance of carbon-related assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all carbon-related assets

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

26000000000

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8970000000

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

2.64

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

<Not Applicable>

Lending to coal

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4000000000

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

0.41

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

<Not Applicable>

Lending to oil and gas

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

19000000000

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8970000000

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

1.93

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.1

(C-FS14.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on the climate?

	We conduct analysis on our portfolio's impact on the climate	Disclosure metric	Please explain why you do not measure the impact of your portfolio on the climate
Banking (Bank)	Yes	Portfolio emissions Other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD)	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.1a

(C-FS14.1a) Provide details of your organization's portfolio emissions in the reporting year.

Banking (Bank)

Portfolio emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

33682052.4

Portfolio coverage

3.39

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (PCAF)

Please explain the details and assumptions used in your calculation

According to the PCAF's global GHG accounting and reporting standard, Santander Group assess the financed emissions of the sectors our targets cover based on on-balance credit exposure (power generation, energy, steel and aviation)

Sector boundaries: The scope selection (indicated before) and sector boundary selection aim to target the activities with the highest emission intensity.

- For the power generation sector, the Group are analysing upstream/generation business in the value chain.
- For energy, the Group are focusing on upstream companies and integrated companies undertaking their own upstream production in oil and gas.
- The Group analysis also covers companies that attribute over 10% of their revenue to steel production.
- The aviation sector's climate change impacts involve emissions of CO2e, nitrogen oxides and water vapour as well as cirrus cloud cover.

Financed emissions information relies on a wide range of sources for emissions, physical intensities and production data. Trucost is the main source for fossil fuels emission and production. Asset Resolution and annual reports fillings have been used as secondary sources in order to cover information gaps. As third option, Transition Pathway Initiative is used for gathering physical emission intensity for certain sectors, including O&G and Steel.

C-FS14.1b

(C-FS14.1b) Provide details of the other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics used to track the impact of your portfolio on the climate.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Portfolio metric

Other, please specify (Financial emissions intensity (mtCO2e/EUR bn lent))

Metric value in the reporting year

1.57

Portfolio coverage

3.39

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

0

Calculation methodology

The numerator is calculated adding up the absolute financed emissions assessed for the Power generation, oil and gas, steel and aviation portfolios.

According to the PCAF's global GHG accounting and reporting standard, Santander Group assess the financed emissions of the sectors its targets cover based on on-balance credit exposure.

Sector boundaries: The scope selection (indicated before) and sector boundary selection aim to target the activities with the highest emission intensity.

- For the power generation sector, the Group is analysing upstream/generation business in the value chain.
- For energy, the Group are focusing on upstream companies and integrated companies undertaking their own upstream production in oil and gas.
- The group analysis also covers companies that attribute over 10% of their revenue to steel production.
- The aviation sector's climate change impacts involve emissions of CO2e, nitrogen oxides and water vapour as well as cirrus cloud cover.

Financed emissions information relies on a wide range of sources for emissions, physical intensities and production data. Trucost is the main source for fossil fuels emission and production. Asset Resolution and annual reports fillings have been used as secondary sources in order to cover information gaps. As third option, Transition Pathway Initiative is used for gathering physical emission intensity for certain sectors, including O&G and Steel.

For the denominator figure, the Group uses our lending on-balance exposure assessed for the finance emissions calculation (power generation, energy, steel and aviation)

C-FS14.2

(C-FS14.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's portfolio impact?

	Portfolio breakdown	Please explain why you do not provide a breakdown of your portfolio impact
Row 1	Yes, by industry	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.2b

(C-FS14.2b) Break down your organization’s portfolio impact by industry.

Portfolio	Industry	Portfolio metric	Portfolio emissions or alternative metric
Banking (Bank)	Other, please specify (Power generation)	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	5407372.13
Banking (Bank)	Energy	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	23840813.93
Banking (Bank)	Other, please specify (Aviation)	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	1814099.45
Banking (Bank)	Other, please specify (Steel)	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	2619766.89

C-FS14.3

(C-FS14.3) Did your organization take any actions in the reporting year to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world?

	Actions taken to align our portfolio with a 1.5°C world	Please explain why you have not taken any action to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.3a

(C-FS14.3a) Does your organization assess if your clients/investees’ business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world?

	Assessment of alignment of clients/investees’ strategies with a 1.5°C world	Please explain why you are not assessing if your clients/investees’ business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	Yes, for some	<p>The most carbon-intensive industries for Santander Group as identified in the climate materiality assessment are power generation, oil & gas, transport & mining & metals. To fulfil NZBA we conduct analysis of how well positioned are our customers in those industries in terms of current & expected level of emissions from their activities to be aligned to our Net Zero pathway towards 2050.</p> <p>Our climate strategy to help our customers’ transition to a low-carbon economy prioritizes engagement over divestment. Decarbonization targets should not push us to divest in certain sectors only to be replaced by other financial institutions with weaker climate ambitions.</p> <p>We are putting in place multiple levers to implement our sectoral emissions intensity targets for the power sector. These levers include customer engagement; dedicated portfolio steering governance; data collection as part of the risk analysis process; exclusion policy reviews, as well as linking targets to remuneration for senior managers. We consider customer engagement a priority tool for reaching our targets, through products, services and advice in supporting our customers’ transition.</p> <p>Our customer engagement approach aims to facilitate the achievement of our emissions targets while enabling us to develop a deep understanding of our customers’ transition strategies and support their transition to low-carbon business models. The approach will be supported by clear governance processes, involving various internal stakeholders, such as front office teams, the risk reporting functions, as well as senior management to guide the potential portfolio steering actions. It is structured around four main steps: Collect, Assess, Engage and Review.</p>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility		Please select

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Other, please specify (No financing of meatpackers from the Brazilian Amazon who cannot demonstrate zero illegal deforestation in their full supply chain starting in 2025. Only finance certified native tropical wood species (FSC) and palm oil processors (RSPO).)	CITES Other, please specify (Amazon Plan; UN Global Compact; CDP Supply Chain; RAMSAR)

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) 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
Row 1	Please select	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
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C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

no additional informations

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Patricia Souto Audi is director of the Social Environment and Climate Responsibility Policy, and she's member of executive committee.	Board/Executive board

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Santander Brasil started its operations in 1982 through a representation office and has grown via mergers with and acquisitions of more than 50 banks to arrive at its current format: a comprehensive bank with competitive structures in areas such as Commercial Bank servicing individuals and SMEs; and the Wholesale Bank, servicing corporations and stock markets. We have an extremely clear proposition: helping people and business to prosper. This is our way of generating value for all our audiences. Currently, is one of the largest banks in the National Finance System, with more than 21 million active customers, a team of more than 47 thousand employees and a structure comprised by more than 3,400 branches and Banking Service Stations; more than 34,000 ATM's, plus regional offices, technology centres and cultural units. The Bank's positioning in sustainability, as approved by both the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors, is based on three main pillars, which are key for the country's development agenda: Social and Financial Inclusion, Education and Sustainable Business. Therefore, the Bank integrates sustainability in business in virtually all of our operations, from the smallest project to the largest investment.

In 2015, Santander Brasil sat at the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP 21). The Bank presented the study "The Future of Climate Finance" at the Sustainable Innovation Forum, organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with highlight on the position of Santander Group in connection with the role of the financial sector in fighting global warming. At the occasion, Santander Brasil announced the adherence to the Climate Protocol issued by the São Paulo State Government and presented our initiatives in order to stimulate sustainable practices in Agribusiness.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	1145500000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

<https://registropublicodeemissoes.fgv.br/participantes/1785>

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	We currently measure our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions on all of our bank's general services (energy consumption, daily transport, business trips, etc). You can find our report on the GHG Protocol portal

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Our global ambition is to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. This applies both to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from our operations (of which we have been carbon neutral since 2010) regarding the

indirect emissions, related to our lending services, advice and investment. Our steps are guided, considering the recommendations of national and international regulators and the sectoral treaties to which

we adhere.

Globally, our strategy encompasses four fronts of action and public commitments:

1. Align our portfolio with the Paris Agreement goals Alignment goals are being defined according to Net Zero guidelines Banking Alliance, aimed at ensuring that projected GHG emissions are in line with

with the objective of limiting the increase in average temperature to 1.5oC compared to pre-industrial levels.

Building on the globally climate-critical sectors in our portfolio, the first two Decarbonization targets are:

- Cease to provide financial services to energy sector customers who have more than 10% of its revenues from thermal coal by 2030;
- Zero our exposure to thermal coal mining by 2030.

2. Support clients in decarbonizing their operations Offer financial solutions to help clients achieve their goals climate change and transitioning your business to a low carbon economy.

3. Keep our operations carbon neutral Reduce the environmental impact of our activities, reaching 100% supply electricity from renewable sources by 2025 and maintain the neutralization of GHG emissions from our operations. Find out more in the chapter on environmental management.

4. Integrar o clima à nossa gestão de risco Entender e gerenciar as fontes dos riscos que as mudanças climáticas trazem para nossas carteiras e definir planos de ação e processos para gerenciá-los.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

FW-FS Forests and Water Security (FS only)

FW-FS1.1

(FW-FS1.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests- and/or water-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this issue area	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS1.1a

(FW-FS1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for forests- and/or water-related issues.

Issue area(s)	Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Forests	Board Chair Board-level committee	Climate change management is embedded into the core structures of our organization. The topic is overseen by the Board of Directors, with advice from the Sustainability Committee (which has an independent member who is an expert in climate change), Risk and Compliance Committee and Executive Committee. We also have members of the Board of Directors with experience in the ESG topic.

FW-FS1.1b

(FW-FS1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of forests- and/or water-related issues.

Issue area(s)

Forests

Frequency with which the issue area(s) is a scheduled agenda item

Scheduled - some meetings

Governance mechanisms into which this issue area(s) is integrated

Reviewing and guiding strategy

Reviewing and guiding risk management policies

Scope of board-level oversight

Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

Please explain

Climate change and forests (specially Amazon) topics are part of the Board of Directors, Sustainability Committee, Risk and Compliance Committee and Executive Committee's agenda.

Our Head of Sustainability reports to the Vice President of Institutional Relations and Sustainability and is directly responsible for the development and implementation of the overall sustainability strategy, including climate change-related actions. Moreover, the risk management structure enables us to have an integrated perspective of climate and social and environmental risks, together with other risks related to our operations.

In 2022 we created a dedicated area to care for our sustainability in the Amazon region, the AmazonHUB. The HUB connects and directs Santander's sustainability efforts in the Amazon, influencing and supporting the design and implementation of priorities set by the bank in the region. The HUB concentrates on structural projects and partnerships that foster an environment that enables sustainable businesses to thrive.

AmazonHUB focus on 5 pillars:

- Following trends, development strategy, manage results and lessons learned
- Advise bank areas and clients about risks and opportunities of investment in Amazônia
- Design new business, products, services, structure projects and follow the implementation
- Content curation and support for regionalization
- Engage stakeholders, developing strategic partners and advocacy.

In relation to policies, the Board of Directors is responsible for approving our Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility policy, which makes reference to the Amazon biome, especially in relationships and business involving agricultural activities in this region.

FW-FS1.1c

(FW-FS1.1c) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on forests- and/or water-related issues?

Forests

Board member(s) have competence on this issue area

Yes

Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on this issue area

The chairman of the Board of Directors (Mr Sérgio Rial) and other two independent members (Ms. Marília Rocca and Ms. Deborah Wright) have experience in the ESG topic.

Forest and water issues are overseen by the Board of Directors, with advice from the Sustainability Committee, Risk and Compliance Committee and Executive Committee.

Mr. Tasso Azevedo is a member of the Sustainability Committee and is graduated as a forest engineer (USP), with a specialization in Forest Policy (University of Oxford) and Forest Certification in Sweden. He is a forestry, climate and sustainability consultant, a social entrepreneur, and a leading forestry certification auditor since 1998. Mr. Azevedo is the coordinator of Greenhouse Gas Emission and Removal Estimating System (SEEG) Network a System to Estimate Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Brazil, Peru and India, as well as MAPBIOMAS. Mr. Azevedo also serves as board member on Rainforest Alliance, NEPCon, Imaflora, and Institute of Energy and Environment.

To manage the Amazon agenda, we created Amazon Hub, led by Leonardo Fleck, with experience in sustainability and conservation with a focus on markets, finance, technology, biodiversity and climate change. He is responsible of the governance of the Amazon Plan with Itaú and Bradesco and also brings new sustainable business focus on Amazon biome.

Mr. Fleck worked at Gordon Moore Foundation where he led the design and implementation of a new global program aimed at reducing ecosystem degradation associated with international trade, financing and the production of agricultural commodities, encompassing projects in the USA, EU, UK, China, Brazil etc. Mr. Fleck also worked with the CLUA.

Mr. Fleck was Senior Economist and Brazil Program Leader at the Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF) and supported its growth in the design of projects related to REDD+, transport and energy infrastructure, agriculture and land use planning, protected areas and tourism, and trained professionals to use of economic tools for the conservation of tropical ecosystems. He was chairman of the Brazilian board of CSF from 2016 to 2021 and is an advisor to the WRI in Brazil.

Mr. Fleck obtained postgraduate degrees in advanced program management at Stanford University, an MBA at the UNA University Center and in conservation biology (MSc) at the University of Kent, and a bachelor's degree in biological sciences from UFRGS.

Primary reason for no board-level competence on this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

<Not Applicable>

Water

Board member(s) have competence on this issue area

Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for no board-level competence on this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

<Not Applicable>

FW-FS1.2

(FW-FS1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests- and/or water-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Sustainability committee

Reporting line

Reports to the Board directly

Issue area(s)

Forests

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibility

Risks and opportunities related to our banking portfolio

Frequency of reporting to the board on forests- and/or water-related issues

Quarterly

FW-FS2.1

(FW-FS2.1) Do you assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities?

	We assess our portfolio's exposure to this issue area	Explain why your portfolio's exposure is not assessed for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Banking - Forests exposure	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Banking – Water exposure	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Forests exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Water exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Forests exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Water exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Forests exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Water exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS2.1a

(FW-FS2.1a) Describe how you assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Exposure to

Forests-related risks and opportunities

Type of risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process

50

Type of assessment

Qualitative and quantitative

Time horizon(s) covered

Long-term

Tools and methods used

External consultants
Global Forests Watch Pro
Internal tools/methods
Risk models
Sustainability Policy Transparency Toolkit (SPOTT)
Trase Finance

Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Brazil has very comprehensive legislation regarding forest protection. Santander Brasil also has strict policies regarding these topics.

Our Socio-environmental Risk Management policy considers forestry as a high-risk subsector and is subject to socio-environmental risk analysis.

Santander Brasil was the first bank in Brazil to require that native-species lumber companies, which are all in the Amazon, have the Forest Stewardship Certification (FSC) or equivalent certification to be a client.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Exposure to

Water-related risks and opportunities

Type of risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process

50

Type of assessment

Qualitative and quantitative

Time horizon(s) covered

Long-term

Tools and methods used

External consultants
Internal tools/methods
Risk models
Scenario analysis
Stress tests
Trase Finance

Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Water is becoming scarcer for most of our clients and we need to monitor their vulnerability to these risks.

Santander Brasil uses an Environmental, Social and Climate Change (ESCC) rating system for the roughly companies it reviews every year. This rating directly affects the credit rating for clients in the Corporate segment. This ESCC model includes an assessment of supply chain practices, fines, degraded land and profile of E&S management. The model also includes climate factors in two ways: (1) a water stress calculator that considers the client's economic activity, the river basin(s) in which it is located, as well as the measures adopted to save water and (2) an assessment of the customer's resilience to climate change in general, such as new weather patterns, legislation or consumer preferences.

FW-FS2.2

(FW-FS2.2) Does your organization consider forests- and/or water-related information about clients/investees as part of its due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

	We consider forests- and/or water-related information	Explain why information related to this issue area is not considered and any plans to address this in the future
Banking – Forests-related information	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Banking – Water-related information	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Forests-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Water-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Forests-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Water-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Forests-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Water-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS2.2a

(FW-FS2.2a) Indicate the forests- and/or water-related information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process, and how this influences decision making.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Information related to

Forests

Type of information considered

Scope and content of forests policy
Commitment to eliminate deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems

Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee
Data provider
Public data sources

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy
Transportation

State how these forests- and/or water-related information influences your decision making

Forest-related information, when relevant, is taken into account when analyzing each of the roughly 2,000 corporate clients per year. Water-related information is taken into account when analyzing each of the roughly 2,000 corporate clients per year. In line with Santander's global ESCC Risk policy and our commitment to the Equator Principles, we take extra care when lending to Brazilian clients with operations in the region. We conduct annual ESG reviews of more than 2,000 customers, including beef processors, soy traders and logging companies. We expect beef processing clients to have a fully traceable supply chain that is free of illegal deforestation by 2025, including indirect suppliers of cattle, as a prerequisite for granting credit. Because deforestation is a challenge that can only be solved collectively, we collaborate with other banks and the Brazilian Banking Association (Febraban) to establish voluntary norms that mitigate deforestation risks in the cattle supply chain.

We work with a satellite-imaging firm that monitors 24/7 some 17,000 properties that we finance or take as collateral across Brazil. We receive daily information on government embargoes against production on illegally deforested land, modern slavery, and incursions into government-protected indigenous land, parks, and conservation areas. In 2022, we added a new layer of verification that tells us if the client has cut down native vegetation on his/her own land that we are financing. If we spot any issues, we will request an explanation from the client. If we uncover a material breach of environmental laws and regulations, our standard contracts dictate that we can demand the early repayment of loans, among other actions we can take. Santander also uses Internet-based satellite imaging tools Global Forest Watch and MapBiomas to see the detailed loss of tree cover on clients' farms and ranches over time.

FW-FS2.3

(FW-FS2.3) Have you identified any inherent forests- and/or water-related risks in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Risks identified for this issue area	Primary reason why your organization has not identified any substantive risks for this issue area	Explain why your organization has not identified any substantive risks for this issue area
Forests	No	Not yet evaluated	Santander Brasil's loan portfolio is highly diversified, which means that companies' and farmers' specific forest-related risks (which are assessed at client-level analyses) would have a minimal impact on loan quality. Deforestation of the Amazon by non-clients is a risk to our loan portfolio, especially agribusiness, but this cannot be measured or mitigated through individual client or even portfolio analysis.
Water	No	Not yet evaluated	Water stress is incorporated into the individual corporate client assessments. We hope to be able to assess water risk at a portfolio level.

FW-FS2.4

(FW-FS2.4) Have you identified any inherent forests- and/or water-related opportunities in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Opportunities identified for this issue area	Primary reason why your organization has not identified any substantive opportunities for this issue area	Explain why your organization has not identified any substantive opportunities for this issue area
Forests	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS2.4a

(FW-FS2.4a) Provide details of forests- and/or water-related opportunities in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

FW-FS3.1

(FW-FS3.1) Do you take forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities into consideration in your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Forests

Risks and opportunities related to this issue area taken into consideration in strategy and/or financial planning

Yes, we take these risks and opportunities into consideration in the organization's strategy and financial planning

Description of influence on organization's strategy including own commitments

Santander is committed to protecting the Brazilian Amazon rainforest and promoting sustainable development, critical to tackling climate change and conserving biodiversity. We need economic growth, but it must be green.

We believe that the sustainable future of the Amazon depends on recognizing the needs of their 38 million local inhabitants, and the benefits that the Amazon offers to them, the country, and the world. We believe that the Amazon will reach its potential through a new development model built by society that simultaneously provides economic, social, and environmental progress.

In July 2020, Santander Brasil announced the Amazon Plan, a banking alliance with the other two largest private banks in Brazil to promote the sustainable development of the region. The three banks convened a group of seven renowned experts and leaders in the field to set ten priority measures to be pursued collectively:

1. Achieve zero illegal deforestation in the cattle supply chain
2. Encourage sustainable cultures
3. Encourage the development of sustainable transportation infrastructure
4. Make investments in basic infrastructure feasible
5. Develop green financial instruments
6. Integrate climate information in credit and investment policies
7. Support financial guidance and inclusion
8. Promote land regularization
9. Promote social and economic development
10. Boost the bioeconomy

In its first year of implementation, the Amazon Plan was structured around strengthening the bioeconomy, a central theme of our discussions since 2017 and in our commitment to the region's sustainable development. The plan seeks to promote sustainable development in the region and has prioritized the elimination of deforestation in its beef processing production chain (learn more in the Risk chapter), funding the cultivation of local crops such as açai, Brazil nuts and cocoa, as well as identifying opportunities for bioeconomy development and land tenure regularization.

In 2021, we engaged our top meatpacking customers with our goal of achieving zero deforestation in the entire cattle supply chain by 2025, as part of the Amazon Plan implementation.

Financial planning elements that have been influenced

Revenues

Description of influence on financial planning

To show how relevante the biome is, in 2021, we established the Northern Amazon Network, a business unit that covers the Brazilian states of Amazonas, Acre, Rondônia, and Roraima. We reinforced our structure to better serve our customers in these states, ending the month of December with 36 stores. Throughout the year, our Agribusiness, Sustainability, and Northern Amazon Network teams visited small and large cocoa and fish farming producers, slaughterhouses, and processing industries for these crops in Rondônia, following the Amazon Plan's agenda of financing sustainable crops. At the end of the year, disbursements to these businesses totaled R\$ 270 million, thus bolstering enterprises that preserve the standing forest, while generating income for local communities. By the end of 2023, we will double our presence in the region, collaborating with our customers to promote a low-carbon, resilient and inclusive economy.

Explain why forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy and/or financial planning

<Not Applicable>

Water

Risks and opportunities related to this issue area taken into consideration in strategy and/or financial planning

Description of influence on organization's strategy including own commitments

<Not Applicable>

Financial planning elements that have been influenced

<Not Applicable>

Description of influence on financial planning

<Not Applicable>

Explain why forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy and/or financial planning

<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.2

(FW-FS3.2) Has your organization conducted any scenario analysis to identify forests- and/or water-related outcomes?

Forests

Scenario analysis conducted to identify outcomes for this issue area

No, we have not conducted any scenario analysis to identify outcomes for this issue area, but we plan to in the next two years

Type of scenario analysis used

<Not Applicable>

Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices

<Not Applicable>

Description of outcomes for this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Explain how the outcomes identified using scenario analysis have influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization has not conducted scenario analysis for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

Water

Scenario analysis conducted to identify outcomes for this issue area

Type of scenario analysis used

<Not Applicable>

Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices

<Not Applicable>

Description of outcomes for this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Explain how the outcomes identified using scenario analysis have influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization has not conducted scenario analysis for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.3

(FW-FS3.3) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity?

	Existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity	Explain why your organization does not offer products and services which enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.3a

(FW-FS3.3a) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity.

Product type

Corporate loans

Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product(s)

Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

Description of product(s)

Santander’s Sustainable Finance Classification System (“SFCS”) lays down the methodology for categorizing, tracking and reporting on sustainable financial products and services. It provides the scope, assessment parameters and standards, environmental and social due diligence requirements and verification approach. It is also designed to serve as a reference for creating sustainable finance products and services for customers, like agriculture, forestry and livestock.

Examples of use of proceeds:

1. Sustainable agriculture Eligibility standards: Production, purchase, investments and expenditure of:
 - Recovery and restoration of degraded soil; biological nitrogen fixation; projects to reduce the use of synthetic fertilizers; projects to keep the use of pesticides to a minimum; biogas production; and crop rotation.
 - Low-carbon agricultural technologies that improve productivity and efficiency while reducing environmental impact (like crop sensors, vertical farming, hydroponics and aeroponics).
 - No till farming.
2. Protected agriculture Eligibility standards: Production, purchase, investments and expenditure of agricultural structures (such as greenhouses and shade houses) that save energy and water. Operations will either grow each crop within its natural cycle or source low-carbon energy for heat and power.
3. Afforestation / Reforestation Eligibility standards: Production, purchase, investments and expenditure of sustainable forestry projects certified under a credible scheme such as Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). Smallholders may comply through an independently reviewed sustainable forest management plan, in lieu of FSC/PEFC certification.
4. Land conservation and restoration & Soil Remediation Eligibility standards: Production, purchase, investments and expenditure of for:
 - the restoration of native and high conservation value forests
 - the preservation of biodiverse land or valuable natural habitats
 - the permanent conservation of land.

We are one of the biggest players in the on-lending of funds through the BNDES’ ABC Program, which is directed to initiatives that contribute to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts resulting from agricultural activities, such as pasture recovery, no-till farming, and organic production systems. Through this line alone, R\$ 326.3 million were on-lent to our customers in 2021.

Product enables clients to mitigate

Deforestation

Type of activity financed, invested in or insured

Other, please specify (Products are generic)

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

% of total portfolio value

Product type

Please select

Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product(s)

Please select

Description of product(s)

Product enables clients to mitigate

Please select

Type of activity financed, invested in or insured

Please select

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

% of total portfolio value

FW-FS3.4

(FW-FS3.4) Does the policy framework for the portfolio activities of your organization include forests- and/or water-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet?

	Policy framework includes this issue area	Explain why your organization does not include this issue area in the policy framework and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.5

(FW-FS3.5) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your forests- and/or water-related policies?

	Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies for this issue area	Explain how the covenants included in financing agreements relate to your policies for this issue area	Explain why your organization does not include covenants for this issue area in financing agreements and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Yes	Text field [maximum 2,500 characters] We include covenants in new contracts with meatpackers operating in the Amazon and farmers operating in Brazil that require no illegal deforestation in the supply chain starting in 2025, in the case of meatpackers, and in rural properties, in the case of farmers.	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.1

(FW-FS4.1) Do you engage with your clients/investees on forests- and/or water-related issues?

	We engage with clients/investees on this issue area	Explain why you do not engage with your clients/investees on the issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Clients – Forests	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Clients – Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investees – Forests	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investees – Water	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.1a

(FW-FS4.1a) Give details of your forests- and/or water-related engagement strategy with your clients.

Type of clients

Clients of Banks

Issue area this engagement relates to

Forests

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate clients about your expectations of them in relation to their impact on forests

Portfolio coverage of engagement

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at clients with increased forest-related risks

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Type of clients

Clients of Banks

Issue area this engagement relates to

Forests

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Collaborate with clients to develop their certification/traceability targets

Portfolio coverage of engagement

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Please select

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

FW-FS4.3

(FW-FS4.3) Does your organization provide financing and/or insurance to smallholders in the agricultural commodity supply chain?

	Provide financing and/or insurance to smallholders in the agricultural commodity supply chain	Agricultural commodity	Primary reason for not providing finance and/or insurance to smallholders	Explain why your organization does not provide finance/insurance to smallholders and any plans to change this in the future
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.4

(FW-FS4.4) Does your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact forests and/or water security?

	Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area	Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area	Explain why you do not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area
Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS5.1

(FW-FS5.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on forests and/or water security?

	We measure our portfolio impact on this issue area	Explain how your organization measures its portfolio impact on this issue area, including any metrics used to quantify impact	Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on this issue area	Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on this issue area and any plans to change this in the future
Banking – Impact on Forests	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Banking – Impact on Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Impact on Forests	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Impact on Water	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Impact on Forests	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Impact on Water	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Impact on Forests	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Impact on Water	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS5.2

(FW-FS5.2) Does your organization provide finance or insurance to companies operating in any stages of the following forest risk commodity supply chains, and are you able to report on the amount of finance/insurance provided?

	Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the supply chain for this commodity	Amount of finance/insurance provided will be reported	Explain why your organization is unable to report on the amount of finance/insurance provided for this commodity
Lending to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the soy supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the soy supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the soy supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the timber products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the soy supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the rubber supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the coffee supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS6.1

(FW-FS6.1) Have you published information about your organization’s response to forests- and/or water-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

ESG and CLIMATE ACTION REPORT Santander BRASIL 2021_publicar_portal.pdf

Page/Section reference

2021 ESG and Climate Action Report
Page 28, 29, 72, 73 and 74

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks and opportunities

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